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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a. adj.	adjective.	engin.	engineering.	mech.	mechanics, mechan-	photog.	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology.	od.	od.	phren.	phrenology.
abl.	ablative.	Epis.	Episcopal.	med.	medicine.	phys.	physics.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent.	menaur.	menauration.	physiol.	physiology.
accom.	accommodated, accom-	esp.	especially.	metal.	metallurgy.	pl, plur.	plural.
	modation.	Eth.	Ethiopic.	metaph.	metaphysics.	poet.	poetical.
act.	active.	ethnog.	ethnography.	meteor.	meteorology.	polit.	political.
adv.	adverb.	ethnol.	ethnology.	Mex.	Mexican.	Pul.	Pulish.
AF.	Anglo-French.	etym.	etymology.	MGr.	Middle Greek, medio-	poss.	possessive.
agri.	agriculture.	Eur.	European.	val Greek.	val Greek.	pp.	past participle.
Al.	Anglo-Latin.	exclam.	exclamation.	MHG.	Middle High German.	ppr.	present participle.
alg.	algebra.	f, fem.	French (usually mean-	milit.	military.	Pr.	Practical (usually
Amer.	American.	F.	French (usually mean-	mineral.	mineralogy.		meaning Old Pro-
anat.	anatomy.		ing modern French).	ML.	Middle Latin, medio-	pref.	prefix.
anc.	ancient.	Flem.	Flemish.	val Latin.	val Latin.	prep.	preposition.
antiq.	antiquity.	fort.	fortification.	MLG.	Middle Low German.	pres.	present.
cor.	corial.	fr.	fragmentary.	mod.	modern.	prel.	prelud.
app.	apparently.	fric.	fricative.	mycol.	mycology.	priv.	privative.
Ar.	Arabic.	ful.	future.	myth.	mythology.	prob.	probably, probable.
arch.	architecture.	G.	German (usually mean-	n.	noun.	pron.	pronoun.
archeol.	archeology.		ing New High Ger-	n, neut.	neuter.	pron.	pronounced, pronun-
arith.	arithmetic.		man).	N.	New.		ciated.
art.	article.	Gael.	Gaelic.	N.	North.	prop.	properly.
AS.	Anglo Saxon.	galv.	galvanism.	N. Amer.	North America.	propr.	propriety.
astrol.	astrology.	gen.	genitive.	nat.	natural.	Prut.	Protestant.
astron.	astronomy.	geog.	geography.	navt.	navtial.	prov.	provincial.
attrib.	attributive.	geol.	geology.	nav.	navigation.	psychol.	psychology.
aug.	augmentative.	geom.	geometry.	NGr.	New Greek, modern	q & v.	L good (or pl. good)
Bav.	Bavarian.	Goth.	Gothic (Monogothic).		Greek.		side, which see.
Beng.	Bengali.	Gr.	Greek.	NGG.	New High German	red.	redutive.
biol.	biology.	gram.	grammar.		(usually simply G,	reg.	regular, regularly.
Bohem.	Bohemian.	gun.	gunnery.		German).	repr.	reproportion.
bot.	botany.	Heb.	Hebrew.	NL.	New Latin, modern	rh.	rhetoic.
Bras.	Brazilian.	her.	heraldry.		Latin.	Rom.	Roman.
Bret.	Breton.	herpet.	herpetology.	nom.	nominative.	Rom.	Romanic, Romance
bryol.	bryology.	Hind.	Hindustani.	Norm.	Norman.		(languages).
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	hist.	history.	north.	northern.	Rusa.	Russian.
carp.	carpentry.	horol.	horology.	Norm.	Norman.	S.	South.
Cat.	Catalan.	hort.	horticulture.	num.	numismatic.	S. Amer.	South American.
Cath.	Catholic.	Hung.	Hungarian.	O.	Old.	sc.	scold, understate
caus.	causative.	hydr.	hydraulics.	obs.	obsolete.		supply.
ceram.	ceramics.	hydro.	hydrostatics.	obstet.	obstetrics.	Se.	Scotch.
cf.	L. confer, compare.	Icel.	Icelandic (usually	OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (other-	Scand.	Scandinavian.
ch.	church.		meaning Old Ico-		wise called Church	Serv.	Serbian.
Chin.	Chinese.		landic, otherwise call-		Slavonic, Old Slavic,	sculp.	sculpture.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.		ed Old Norse).	OCat.	Old Catalan.	Serv.	Servian.
Chin.	Chinese.	ichth.	ichthyology.	OD.	Old Dutch.	sing.	singular.
chron.	chronology.	i. e.	L. id est, that is.	ODan.	Old Danish.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquialy	imp.	impersonal.	odontol.	odontology.	Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
	comm.	impr.	imperfect.	odotol.	odontology.	Sp.	Spanish.
comp.	composition, com-	impr.	imperfectly.	OF.	Old French.	subj.	subjunctive.
	pound.	Ind.	Indian.	OFlem.	Old Flemish.	superf.	superlative.
compar.	comparative.	Ind.	Indicative.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.	surg.	surgery.
conch.	conchology.	Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.	OHG.	Old High German.	surv.	surveying.
conj.	conjunction.	Indef.	Indefinite.	OI.	Old Irish.	Swed.	Swedish.
contra.	contracted, contrac-	Inf.	infinitive.	OIt.	Old Italian.	syn.	synonymy.
	tion.	instr.	instrumental.	O.L.	Old Latin.	Syr.	Syriac.
Corn.	Cornish.	interj.	interjection.	O.LG.	Old Low German.	technol.	technology.
cranio.	cranology.	intr.	intransitive.	ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.	teleg.	telegraphy.
craniom.	craniometry.	Ir.	Irish.	OPrus.	Old Prussian.	termol.	ternology.
crystal.	crystallography.	Irreg.	Irregular, irregularly.	orig.	original, originally.	terrat.	terrator.
D.	Dutch.	Ital.	Italian.	orthol.	orthology.	Test.	Testonic.
Dan.	Danish.	Jap.	Japanese.	OS.	Old Saxon.	theat.	theatrical.
dat.	dative.	L.	Latin (usually mean-	OSP.	Old Spanish.	theol.	theology.
def.	definite, definition.		ing classical Latin).	ostol.	ostology.	therap.	therapeutics.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.	Lat.	Latish.	OSw.	Old Swedish.	tozitol.	tozitol.
dist.	distinct, dialectal.	LG.	Low German.	OTest.	Old Testonic.	tr.	trans.
diff.	different.	Lichenol.	Lichenology.	p. a.	participial adjective.	trigon.	trigonometry.
dim.	diminutive.	lit.	literal, literally.	paleon.	paleontology.	Turk.	Turkish.
distrib.	distributive.	lit.	literature.	part.	participle.	typog.	typography.
dram.	dramatic.	Lith.	Lithuanian.	pass.	passive.	ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
dynam.	dynamics.	Lithog.	Lithography.	pathol.	pathology.	v.	variant.
E.	East.	Lithol.	Lithology.	perf.	perfect.	vet.	veterinary.
E.	English (usually mean-	Lit.	Lato Latin.	Pers.	Persian.	v. t.	transitive verb.
	ing modern English).	m, maso.	masculine.	pers.	person.	v. t.	transitive verb.
eccl.	ecclesiastical.	M.	Middle.	persp.	perspective.	W.	Welsh.
econ.	economy.	mach.	machinery.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	Wallich.	Wallichian.
e. g.	L. exempli gratia, for	manuol.	manuology.	petrog.	petroglyphy.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
	example.	manuf.	manufacturing.	Pg.	Portuguese.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
Egypt.	Egyptian.	math.	mathematics.	phar.	pharmacy.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
E. Ind.	Indian.	MD.	Middle Dutch.	phen.	phenician.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
elect.	electricity.	ME.	Middle English (other-	philol.	philology.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
embryol.	embryology.		wise called Old Eng-	philos.	philosophy.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
Eng.	English.		lish).	phonog.	phonography.	W. Ind.	West Indian.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in *fat*, man, pang.
ä as in *fate*, make, dale.
ä as in *far*, father, guard.
ä as in *fall*, talk, naught.
ä as in *ask*, fast, ant.
ä as in *fare*, hair, bear.
e as in *met*, pen, bless.
é as in *mété*, meet, meat.
é as in *hor*, fern, heard.
i as in *pin*, it, biscuit.
i as in *plue*, flight, file.

o as in *not*, on, frog.
ö as in *note*, poke, floor.
ö as in *move*, spoon, room.
ö as in *nor*, song, off.
u as in *tub*, son, blood.
ü as in *mute*, acute, few (also new, tube, duty; see Preface, pp. ix, x).
ü as in *pull*, book, could.
ü German *ü*, French *u*.

oi as in *oil*, joint, boy.
ou as in *pound*, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ä as in *prelate*, courage, captain.
é as in *ablegate*, episcopal.
ö as in *abrogate*, eulogy, democrat.
ü as in *singular*, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *e*-sound (of *but*, *pun*, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ä as in *errant*, republican.
é as in *preudent*, difference.
i as in *charity*, density.
ö as in *valor*, actor, idiot.

ß as in *Persia*, peninsula.
ß as in *the book*.
ß as in *nature*, feature.

A mark (◌) under the consonants *d, t, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t as in *nature*, adventure.
d as in *arduous*, education.
s as in *pressure*.
z as in *seizure*.

th as in *thin*.
wh as in *thou*.
ch as in *German arch*, Scotch *loch*.
n French nasalizing *u*, as in *ton*, *en*.
ly (in French words) French liquid (*mouillé*) *l*.
 ' denotes a primary, ' a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
 > read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.

✓ read *root*.
 * read *theoretical or alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 † read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back¹ (bak), *n*. The posterior part, etc.
back¹ (bak), *a*. Lying or being behind, etc.
back¹ (bak), *v*. To furnish with a back, etc.
back¹ (bak), *adv*. Behind, etc.
back² (bak), *n*. The earlier form of *ba²*.
back² (bak), *n*. A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "at." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, "¶" for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only § 5.
 Chapter only xiv.
 Auto only xiv.
 Book only iii.

Book and chapter
 Part and chapter
 Book and line
 Book and page
 Act and scene
 Chapter and verso
 No. and page
 Volume and page
 Volume and chapter
 Part, book, and chapter
 Part, canto, and stanza
 Chapter and section or ¶
 Volume, part, and section or ¶
 Book, chapter, and section or ¶

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discrim-

nated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [cap.] for "capital" and [l. c.] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoology, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

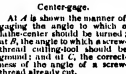
The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

the hundred); as, interest at 10 *per cent.*; fifty *per cent.* of the population.

Instantaneous center of rolling, the point of contact.
Nervous centers. See *neurons*. **Phonocamptic center**, a virtual focus of sound. **Surface of centers**, the locus of the centers of principal curvature of a given surface. = *Syn. Midst*, etc. See *middle*, *n*.

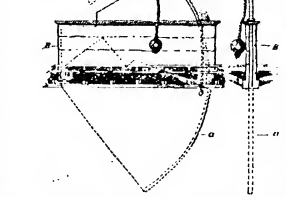
with a sharp point, used for marking the center of work in boring metals.

center-rail (sen'tér-râil), *n.* In railways and tramways, a rail placed between the ordinary



Centering, Waterloo Bridge, London.

center-rail (sen'tér-rāl), *n.* In railways and tramways, a rail placed between the ordinary rails.



A, center-board up; *a*, center-board down; *B*, center-board trunk.

by a tackle at the after end, it is completely housed within the boat, reducing her draft to that of the keel proper. In England often called *drop-keel*. The center-board is a characteristic feature of the racing-craft of the United States, constituting a peculiar type in yachts and cat-boats.

center-chisel (son'tér-chiz'el), *n.* A cold-chisel

centropomid (sen-trō-pō'id), *n.* A fish of the family Centropomidae.

Centropomidae (sen-trō-pō'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Centropomus* + *-idae*.] A family of neopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centropomus*, peculiar to the tropical and subtropical waters of America. It has an elongate body with distinct lateral line continued to the caudal fin, small dorsal scales, separate dorsal fins, of which the first has 7 or 8 spines, the third being the longest, anal and fin with spines, and forked caudal.

centropomoid (sen-trō-pō'id-oid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Centropomidae*.

2. *n.* A member of the family *Centropomidae*.

Centropomus (sen-trō-pō'mus), *n.* [NL. (La-e-cē-pō), < Gr. *σέντρον*, spine, + *πομος*, fish, cover, i. e., operculum.] A genus of fishes, typical of the



Robins (*Centropomus niger*, smaller).

the family *Centropomidae*, having a long preopercular spine, whence the name. It includes a number of species of moderate size, found in the tropical American seas, known as snooks and robins, and is termed for food.

Centropomus (sen-trō-pō'mus), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *σέντρον*, a spine, sting, + *πομος*, a large fish, supposed to be (as in early NL) the sawfish.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scorpaenidae*, containing the sea-basses, such as *T. furcus*, *T. atrarius*, and *C. phibekaphicus*.

Centropomus (sen-trō-pō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Elger, 1811). < Gr. *σέντρον*, a spine, + *πομος* (fish) = *C. finis*.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Centropomidae*. In a restricted sense, covering only the African coucals, like *T. senegalensis*; in other instances, more or less nearly the same as the subfamily *Centropomidae*.

centrostigmata (sen-trō-stīg'mā), *n. pl.* < Gr. *σέντρον*, center, + *στίγμα*, a point, spot.] In zoölogy, a form or body of which all the axes radiate from a central point; a prototypal organism which is defined by its central point.

centrostigmatic (sen-trō-stīg'mā'tik), *a.* [As *centrostigmatism* + *-ic*.] Consisting of a centrostigma; definable as to form by a center; said of prototypal figures only.

centrosurface (sen-trō-sēr'fīs), *n.* [L. *centrum*, center, + *superficie*.] In geology, the surface of principal curvature for a locus.

centrosurians (sen-trō-sēr'i-āns), *n. pl.* [L. < Gr. *σέντρον*, center, + *σπίρα*, a three-tronged fish-spine, a trident; see *trident*.] A kind of sponge-spicule having the form of a clavate rhizoid or trident, whose clavate arises from the middle of the rhizoid. — *W. J. Sollis*.

The shaft may also become bifid at both ends, and the resulting rays are bifurcate, or the clavate may arise from the central rhizoid. — *Centrosurians*. — *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 417.

centrotylose (sen-trō'tī-lōs), *a.* [L. < Gr. *σέντρον*, center, + *τύλος*, make known, by < *τύλος*, a knot, knowledge.] A term applied by Sollis to a form of sponge-spicule which is an oxyaster of two rays produced from a central swelling; as, "*centrotylose* nitroxylos." — *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 417.

centrum (sen-trū'm), *n.* 1. *a.* *pl.* *centra*. [L. < Gr. *σέντρον*, center; see *center*.] 1. A center. Specifically — 2. [NL.] In anat.: (a) The body of a vertebra; the solid piece to which the vertebrae and some of their parts are so firmly attached. Morphologically, however, the centrum is not exactly what is ordinarily called the body of a vertebra; for the latter usually includes the bases of the neural arches, from which the centrum proper is separated for a period by the neurocentral suture. See *vertebra*, *vertebral*, *dorsal*, and *vertebrales*. (b) The latus or fundamental portion of one of the cranial segments, regarded as analogous to vertebrae. Thus, the basioccipital is the centrum of the occipital segment of the skull.

— **Centrum ovale**, the large white central mass displayed by removing the upper portions of the cerebral hemispheres at the level of the corpus callosum. Also called *centrum ovale majus* and *centrum ovale of Viscus*.

Centrum ovale minus, the white central mass of the cerebral hemispheres as displayed by a transverse cut at any level. Also called *centrum ovale of Lloyd*.

century, *n.* A subdivision of time.

century, *n.* A contracted form of *century*.

century, *n.* A former spelling of *century*.

The century's box.

Gay, Trivia, II, 208.

centum (sen-tū'm), *n.* [L. = E. hundred; see *hundred*.] A hundred; used in the phrase *per centum*, by the hundred.

centumvir (sen-tū'm-ir), *n.* [L. < *centum*, a hundred, + *vir*, a man.] A member of the *centumviri*, a body of 100 judges.

centumviri (sen-tū'm-ir-i), *n. pl.* [L. < *centum*, a hundred, + *vir*, a man.] A body of 100 judges, appointed to decide causes among the people. The office of the centumviri was among the prosody of the tribunal being left to the pretor. The court sat in the Julian basilica, in four sections, each presided over by a decemvir or an ex-pretor. Under the empire their number was increased to 180, or perhaps more.

centumviral (sen-tū'm-ir-i-āl), *a.* [L. < *centumviri*, *centumviri*; see *centumvir*.] Pertaining to the centumviri.

centumviri (sen-tū'm-ir-i-āl), *n.* [L. < *centumviri* + *-viri*.] 1. The office or dignity of a centumvir. 2. Any body of a hundred men.

Findling and Murel all their term for a centumvirate of the polestar. — *Stern*, Triastum, II, 198.

centumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *centumvir*.

centuple (sen-trū'pl), *a.* [F. *centuple* = Sp. *centuplo* = It. *centuplo* = *pl.* < *centum*, a hundred, + *pl-* = *plus* (as in *hundred-fold*, *centum*, a hundred, + *plus* (as in *hundred-fold*), a multiplicative suffix, related to *plus*, more, and, to *E. full*.] A hundred-fold greater; multiplied by a hundred.

I wish his strength were centuple. — *Mansel*, i, natural Canon, I, 1.

centuple (sen-trū'pl), *n.* 1. *a.* *pl.* < *centum*, a hundred, + *pl-* = *plus* (as in *hundred-fold*, *centum*, a hundred, + *pl-* = *plus* (as in *hundred-fold*), a multiplicative suffix, related to *plus*, more, and, to *E. full*.] A hundred-fold greater; multiplied by a hundred. 2. *n.* A hundred times as much.

I performed the duties you enjoined me to your friends, who return you the like centuple. — *Havell*, Letters, v, 12.

centuply (sen-trū'pl), *n.* [L. < *centuplus*; see *centuple*.] To centuple.

Though you want.

Were centupled upon myself, I could be patient. — *Becher*, Spanish Canon, I, 2.

centuria (sen-trū'ri-ā), *n.* [L. < *centum*, a hundred, + *uria*, a tribe.] A tribe. — *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 417.

centuriate (sen-trū'ri-āt), *a.* [L. < *centum*, a hundred, + *uri*, a tribe.] A tribe. — *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 417.

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centuriator (sen-trū'ri-ā-tor), *n.* [NL. < F. *centuriator* = It. *centuriatore*.] A centuriator, divide into hundreds; see *centuriate*, *v.* One of the writers of the Protestant ecclesiastical history known as the Centuries of Magdeburg. Also *centuriator*.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. — *Agde*, Barren.

centuriated (sen-trū'ri-āt), *a.* [Century + -ed.] Lasting for a century or centuries; continual.

The *centuriated* edifice to those heaven frank.

With joy he broke. *T. De Kock*, Vision of Narnia, II, 142.

centuriate (sen-trū'ri-āt), *n.* [NL. < J. E. Gray, 1842.] *see centuriate*.

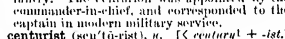
A genus of American phyllostomate bats, notable in its family for the absence of a distinct nose-leaf, but having various extraordinary exercises upon the face, which produce a most grotesque physiognomy. *C. senecio* is the type.

centurion (sen-trū'ri-ōn), *n.* [NL. < F. *centurion* = It. *centurione* = Sp. *centurion* = Gr. *καταρχος*.] A centurion, a company of a hundred; see *century*.

In *Rom. antiq.*, a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry. The centurion was appointed by the commander-in-chief, and corresponded to the captain in modern military service.

centurist (sen-trū'ri-ist), *n.* [Century + -ist.] Same as *centurion*.

Centurus (sen-trū'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Centurus*, < Gr. *σέντρον*, a spine, + *νύκτι*, tail.] A genus of banded woodpeckers of the



Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*).

the warmer parts of America, of which the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*, is the type; so called from the notch tail-feathers. They are also known as *zebra-woodpeckers*, from the transversely striped plumage.

century (sen-trū'ri-ā), *n.* 1. *a.* *pl.* *centuries* (-ri-ā). [F. *centurie* = Sp. *pl.* *centurias*.] A century, an assemblage or division consisting of a hundred units, as a company of a hundred soldiers, a division of the people, etc.; (not in the sense of a hundred years; *see* *century* which *century* was used; *see* *century*.) *Centum* = *E. hundred*.] 1. In a general sense, a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number.

And when

With wild wood laves and weeds I have str'd his grave,

And at mid *century* of prayers.

Such a task, to be sure, I'll keep and sigh. — *Shak*, *Cymbeline*, II, 2.

How many of the *centuries* of the world have been torn from our famous University every year . . . are able to read with moderate leisure and understanding one of the Tuscan Decimates. — *Dr. J. Brown*, *Spate Hours*, 3d ed., art. 44.

Specifically — 2. In *Rom. antiq.*; (*n*.) A division of the people (originally so called, probably, with reference to the approximate number of its members, though there was no fixed limit), instituted by Servius Tullius, formed with reference to taxation and to the election of magistrates and enactment of laws. All the citizens were divided into classes according to their wealth, and each of the classes was divided into from 10 to 40 *centuriæ* and *centuriæ* were further divided into *centuriæ*. Each *centuriæ* had one vote in the *centuriæ* election, the wealthier classes voting first and generally controlling the others. (b) A subdivision of the legion, corresponding to a modern military company of infantry, and consisting nominally of a hundred men. Prior to the rule of Marius the century was half of a manipulus, constituted originally 100 men, each century having in addition 20 light-armed troops. After the military reforms of Marius the term *centuriæ* in the legion was abolished; the century was still the half

of the Porifera or sponges; the true horny sponges, whose skeleton consists of ceratide, forming a network in the mesoderm. They are the only species of practical importance and commercial value. They are usually found on rocky ground or coral reefs at a depth of not more than 75 fathoms. Also *Ceratoides*.

ceratomanubrial (ser'-a-to-man-dū'-lī-er), *n.* [*Gr. keras (keras), horn, + L. manubrium, a handle*]. Pertaining both to a portion of the hyoid bone and to the manubrium, i.e., the ceratomanubrial muscle of reptiles.

ceratome (ser'-a-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. keras (keras), horn (cornea), + cerat-, cutting, + τρυγω, trygo, cut*]. An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction of the lens. Also *keratome*.

Ceratonia (ser'-a-tō-nī-er), *n.* [*NL, Ceratonia, also apertina, the carob-tree (so called from the horn-shaped pods), + sapa (sapa), a horn*]. A genus of plants, the natural order Leguminosae, remarkable for the fact that the flowers lack the corolla. The only species is *C. siliqua*, a native of the countries skirting the Mediterranean.

The pods of all ceratonia trees are supposed by some to have been the food of John the Baptist in the wilderness. They contain a sweet nutritious pulp, are extensively used for feeding animals, and are sometimes seen in fruitless shape.

Ceratonia (ser'-a-tō-nī-er), *n.* [*NL, name, pl. of ceratonia; see ceratonia*]. A division of non-pollinate or nudibranchiate opistho-branchiate gastropods, having the cephalic atrium and replaced by cerata which serve as gills, as the sea-slugs of the family Eulimidae.

ceratontal (ser'-a-tō-nō-tal), *n.* [*As ceratontous + -tal*]. Having cerata or false gills on the back; nudibranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the Ceratontidae.

ceratontous (ser'-a-tō-nō-tus), *a.* [*As Ceratontidae, + Gr. sapa (sapa), a horn, + tōus, back*]. Same as *ceratontal*.

ceratonyx (ser'-a-tō-nī-er), *n.* [*NL, + Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + nyx, a puncturing*]. In *surp.*, the operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the corner of the eye and breaking up the opaque mass. Also *keratonyx*.

Ceratopharys (ser'-a-tō-rī-er), *n.* [*NL (Boie), + Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + pharys = F. eury, a*]. A genus of arthropods salient brachytrachea, of the family Ceratopharyidae, containing four species with horn-like process over the eye, whence the name. The Brazilian *C. fiji* is an example.

Ceratophyllaceae (ser'-a-tō-fī-lī-er), *n.* [*NL (Latreille), + Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + phyllon, leaf*]. In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllophyloides brachytrachea, equivalent to the modern families Brachytracheidae and Eschschidae, of the order Phyllophyloides. Properly *Ceratophyllaceae*.

Ceratophyllus (ser'-a-tō-fī-lī-er), *n.* [*NL, + Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + phyllon, leaf*]. A natural order of plants, containing a single genus with only one species, *Ceratophyllus clematula* (hornwort). It is a slender aquatic herb, with whorled, finely dissected, rigid leaves, and small solitary, monochlamydeous flowers, without calyx or corolla. It is common in pools or slow streams over a great part of the world.

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a leaf. The only genus of plants of the natural order *Ceratophyllaceae*.

Ceratophyllus (ser'-a-tō-fī-lī-er), *n.* [*NL, (orig. Keratophyllus) + Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + phyllon, leaf*]. In Cuvier's system of classification, a tribe of corticea *Ceratophyllus*, having an interior fibrous axis resembling horn in substance and texture. It includes such genera as *Antipathes* and *Gorgonia*.

ceratophyte (ser'-a-tō-fī-er), *n.* A member of the *Ceratophyllus*. Also *keratophyte*.

ceratoplastic (ser'-a-tō-plas-tī-er), *n.* [*Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + plastikos, pertaining to or of the nature of*]. Also *keratoplastic*.

ceratoplasty (ser'-a-tō-plas-tī-er), *n.* [*Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + plastikos, pertaining to or of the nature of*]. In surgery, the artificial restoration of the cornea by replacing it by one taken from an animal. Also spelled *keratoplasty*.

Ceratoptera (ser'-a-tō-pī-er), *n.* [*NL (Miller and Henle, 1871), + Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + πτερος, pteros, wing or fin*]. A genus of rays with cephalic fins developed as horn-like appendages toward the front of the head, typical of a group *Ceratoptera*.

Ceratoptera (ser'-a-tō-pī-er), *n.* [*NL, + Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + πτερος, pteros, wing or fin*]. In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Myliobatidae*, characterized by the very small size of the teeth and the development of cephalic fins, forming a pair of separated appendages of the head in front of the snout; synonymous with *Cephaloptera*.

Ceratostoma (ser'-a-tō-s-tō-m), *n.* [*NL (Bonaparte, 1828, in the form Ceratostoma), + Gr. sapa (sapa), a horn, + stoma, jaw, nose*]. 1. A genus of snails, of the family Helicidae; so-called from the large deciduous horn which surmounts the base of the shell. The type and only species is the *Stomatopoda*, *Stomatopoda*, of the northern Pacific ocean. Also *Ceratostoma*, *Ceratostoma*, *Ceratostoma*, *Ceratostoma*.

2. [Spelled *Ceratostoma*]. A genus of ectoparasitic insects. Westwood, 1843.

Ceratostoma (ser'-a-tō-s-tō-m), *n.* [*NL, + Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + stoma, jaw, nose*]. Same as *Ceratostoma*. 1. Bonaparte, 1828.

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a peritheciium with an elongated neck, occurring in certain fungi.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of pyrenomyces fungi.

ceratostoma (ser'-a-tō-s-tō-m), *n.* [*NL, + Gr. sapa (sapa), horn, + stoma, jaw, nose*]. In *culam*, an antenna-case; or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers and shows the outline of the antenna. Kirby and Spence called it *ceratostoma*.

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gastropods, typified by the genus *Ceriphaea*. The species are closely related to the *Melastoma*, but the margin of the mantle is rather more expanded in the former. The shell varies from an elongate conical to a subglobose form. The aperture is subapical. About 20 species have been described, all of which are inhabitants of North America and the West Indies.

Ceriphaea (se-rif'-a-ee), *n.* Same as *Ceriphaea*.

cerise (se-ris'), *n.* and *a.* [*F.*, cf. *L. cerasis*, a cherry-tree; see *cherry*.] *1.* *n.* Cherry color.

cerise (se-ris'), *n.* [*F.*, cf. *cerise* (and) + *ide*.] A rare mineral, a hydrated silicate of cerium, of a pale rose-red or clove-brown color, and having a dull resinous luster, occurring only in an abandoned coppermine at Fiddlyttan in Sweden. It is the chief source of cerium, and is the mineral from which that metal was first obtained. It contains also barium and strontium.

cerite (se-ris'), *n.* [*Ceritum*, *Cerithium*, *q.*] A gastropod of the genus *Cerithium* or family *Cerithiidae*.

Cerithiidae (se-rith'-i-ide), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, cf. *Cerithium* + *idae*.] A family of holostomatous tenebrionate peccinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, or sea-snails, typified by the genus *Cerithium*, to which different limits have been assigned; the chelostells. As now generally understood, it includes mollusks with a short anisole, eyes on short pedicels equate with the slender tentacles, and with shells elongate, turricate and having a short, wide anterior suture to the aperture or a sinuous anterior margin. The species are very numerous and are found in all seas. They are generally distributed, but most abundant in tropical seas. Also written *Cerithioid*. See cut under *Cerithium*.

cerithioid (se-rith'-i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Cerithium* + *oid*.] *1.* *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Cerithium*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cerithiidae*.

cerithioid (se-rith'-i-oid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cerithiidae*.

Cerithioidae (se-rith'-i-oid-ae), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, cf. *Cerithium* + *idae*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Cerithioid*. They have shells very similar to those of the *Cerithiidae*, but the anal has a reticulate prolocus. The few species are mostly confined to the northern seas.

Cerithioidae (se-rith'-i-oid-ae), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, cf. *Cerithium* + *idae*.] The typical genus of the family *Cerithiidae*.

Cerithium (se-rith'-i-um), *n.* [*N.L.*, also *Cerithium* a modification of *Gr. κεραιον*, a little horn, dim. of *κερας*, a horn.]

The typical genus of eluth shells of the family *Cerithiidae*. The species are numerous.

Cerithium (se-rith'-i-um), *n.* [*N.L.*, also *Cerithium* named by Herzelius in 1803 from the planet *Ceres*.]

Chemical symbol, *Ce*; atomic weight, 140; specific gravity, 5.5. A metal discovered in 1803 by Klaproth, Hisinger, and Berzelius independently.

Cermet (se-rim'-it), *n.* [*N.L.*, cf. *Cermetum* a alloy of iron and tin, made by fusing cermet, a powder of kaolin, with iron, and then casting the alloy into a mold, and acquiring metallic lustre by pressure. It becomes brittle by polishing, but soon tarnishes in the air. It does not occur native, but exists in combination in the mineral cermet, in which it was first found, also in silicate, gadolite, and some others.

Cermetia (se-rim'-it-ia), *n.* [*N.L.*, cf. *Cermetum* + *ia*.] A genus of the family *Cermetiidae*. The typical genus of the family *Cermetiidae*, having large fawn-colored eyes; synonymous with *Scutiger*. *C.* of *Scutiger* of Europe is an example. *C. foveata* is a common species of the middle and southern United States.

Cermetiidae (se-rim'-it-ide), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, cf. *Cermetia* + *idae*.] A family of cheliped myriapods or centipeds, represented by the genus *Cermetia*.

The filiform antennae are at least as long as the body; the legs are long, and increase in length from before backward, and all four tarsi are few-jointed; the feet are long and curved. Also called *Scutigeridae*.

Cermet (se-rim'-it), *n.* [*Abbreviation of cermetia*.] To convert.

What *cermet* is you if I wear pearl and gold?
Shak., *T. of the W.*, v. 1.

cermet, *n.* [*M.E.*, cf. *OP.* and *F.*, *cermet*, a circle, ring, compass, *L. circulus*, a pair of compasses, *Gr. κυκλος*, a circle; *se*, a circle; see *circus*, *circle*.] A circle; a ring; a nautical circle.

See 1800, solid, and *made* a circle with his wimple all about the bush and all a waste Martin.

Martin, *E. T. S.*, 183, ill. est.

cermetous (se-rim'-it-us), *a.* [*cf. L. cermetus*, stooping or bending forward.] Drooping; hanging;

having the apex curved or bent down: specifically, in *bot.*, noting less inclination than *pendulous*; in *anat.*, said of the head when it is turned to the right to form a right angle with the thorax, as in the crickets.

ceros (se-ro), *n.* [*Sj. cerros*, saw, sawfish.] A scorpionfish, *Scorpaenopsis regalis*, with elongated body and of silvery color, and with a broken brownish band along the side, above and below which are numerous brownish spots, the interior portion of the spinous dorsal fin being black. It is closely related to the well-known hoodwink, but reaches a much larger size, sometimes weighing 20 pounds.

cerograph (se-ro-graph), *n.* [*See cerography*.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colors; an encaustic painting.

cerographic, cerographical (se-ro-graph'ik, -i-ka), *a.* [*cf. cerography* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to cerography.

cerographist (se-ro-graph'ist), *n.* [*cf. cerography* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or who practices cerography.

cerography (se-ro-graph'ia), *n.* [*Gr. κερωγραφία*, encaustic painting, *κωγραφία*, paint with wax, *κωρος*, wax, + *γραφία*, write.] *1.* The art or act of writing or engraving on wax.—*2.* Wax painting; encaustic painting.

cerolein (se-ro-lein), *n.* [*cf. L. cera*, wax, + *-olein*.] A substance obtained from beeswax by treating the wax with boiling alcohol. It is very soft, dissolves readily in cold alcohol, and melts at 100° to 110°.

cerolite (se-ro-lit), *n.* [*cf. Gr. κηρος*, wax, + *λίθος*, stone. A hydrous magnesium silicate, occurring in reniform masses with conchoidal fracture. Also *kerolite*.

ceroma (se-ro-ma), *n.* [*L.*, *Gr. κηρος*, a wax tablet, a wax and *μα*, wax; see *cer*.] *1.* In *class.*, *uniqu.*, an ancient used by wrestlers.—*2.* In *orith.*, same as *cer*.

ceromancy (se-ro-man'ee), *n.* [*cf. Gr. κηρος*, wax, *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination from the furrows assumed by drops of melted wax let fall into water.

ceromel (se-ro-mel), *n.* [*cf. L. cera* (see *Gr. κηρος*), and *mel* (*Gr. μελι*, honey). An ointment composed of 1 part of yellow wax and from 2 to 4 parts of mule honey; used in India and other tropical countries as an application for burns and other ulcers.

ceron, *n.* See *seron*.

cerophary (se-rof'-e-ri-ri), *n.* [*A* mixed form = *F. ceropharye* = *Sj. J. cerophary*, cf. *M.L. ceropharys*, also commonly *ceropharys*, an aculeate or envenomed canaliculus.]

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and combined with ceryl as an ether in Chinese wax. *11* Crystallizes from alcohol in delicate needles.

Ceroryxion (se-ro-ryx'-ion), *n.* [*N.L.*, cf. *Gr. κηρος*, wax, + *ρυξιον*, wood.] A genus of tree-palms, native of South America. They have pinnate leaves and small berries with a woody core. The wax is of South America. *C. andicola*, is one of the tallest of American

palms, reaching a height of over 100 feet, and often grows on the mountains at the limit of perpetual snow. A secretion consisting of two parts of resin and one part of wax is produced in great abundance on the stem, and is also exuded from the leaves, each tree yielding on an average 25 pounds. It is used with yellow fat candle-making. The genus has also been named *Janetia*.

cerial (se-ri-al), *n.* [*M.E. cerial* (see first *cert*), prop. *ceretia*, *L. ceretia*, of or pertaining to the *ceretas*, the Turkey oak; see *cer*.] Pertaining to the *ceretas* or *litter oak*.

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den stroke.—3. To take hold of suddenly.—4. In the *manège*, to jerk or loss (the head), as a horse, in order to slacken the strain of the bridle. **chack** (*chak*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A slight ropast; luncuous; a smuck; as, 'a *chack* of dinner,' *Galt*. Also *chack, chaff*. [Scotch.] **Family chack**, a family shiner; a shiner or luncuous *ca-jale*, or without any special property or ornament.

He assumed this dimension by a slender and hospitable invitation. "To come back and take part in his family chack, at any previous."

chack, *chacker, chack-bird* (*chak, chak'er, chak'bird*), *n.* [See *chuck*, also *chack*, and comp. stane-chacker, *checker*, the wheatear, also the stonechat; var. of *chack*.] **British names** of the wheatear, *Macrosopus oenanthe*.

chack (*chak*), *n.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *chack*. **chackle** (*chak'le*), *v.* [pret. and pp. *chackled, chack't*.] To chatter. [Prov. Eng.] **chack, chack!** To chatter. [Prov. Eng.] **chack, chack!** To chatter. [Prov. Eng.]

chackstone (*chak'ston*), *n.* A jackstone. [Eng.] **chacma** (*chak'ma*), *n.* The Hottentot name of a South African baboon, *Cynocephalus porreus*. **chaco** (*chak'go*), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of an extensive earth mound at La Paz, Bolivia, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate.

chaconne, *chacón* (*sha-kon', kon'na*), *n.* [F. *chaccone* = *It. ciaccone*, *C. Sp. chacón*, a dance, an air.] 1. An old dance or saraband, probably of Moorish or Spanish origin.—2. A musical composition in the movement of such a dance, in slow time, usually in triple rhythm, and properly consisting of a series of variations upon a ground-bass of eight bars' length. It closely resembles the passacaglia.

chacura (*cha-k'ura*), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of *Buco chacura*, a South American barbet or puff-bird, barred above with brown and black, having two black stripes on each side of the head and a very stout red beak.

chad (*chad*), *n.* [A. I.] A dialectal form of *chad*.
—2. The name in Cornwall, England, of the young of the common sea-bream, *Pagrus centrurus*.

chad (*chad*), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *chad*, q. v.] 1. A dry twig; same as *chad*—2. Dry, husky fragments found among food. [Prov. Eng.] in both senses, usually in plural.]

chadam (*chad'am*), *n.* [E. dial.] An imaginary money of account, some parts of Asia representing 25 cowries, or 25 mills. **Siamonds, chadar**, *n.* See *chader*.

chadding (*chad'ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *chad*, q. v.] 1. Chattering tones. [Prov. Eng.] **chadlock** (*chad'lok*), *n.* A dialectal variant of *chardlock*.

chad-penny (*chad'pen'i*), *n.* A contribution made at Whit Sunday to aid in keeping in repair Lichfield cathedral, England, which is dedicated to St. Chad. [Local, Eng.]

chamichthyid (*cha-mik'thi-id*), *n.* A fish of the family *Chamichthyidae*.

Chamichthyidae (*cha-mik'thi-id'e*), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Chamichthys* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chamichthys*, and including those *Notolepis* which have the most primitive form of the body, mostly naked, and two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and the second long. The few species known are confined to the Antarctic seas.

Chamichthys (*cha-mik'this*), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Gr. chamis, kape*, + *ichthys*, fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Chamichthyidae*.

chamopsis (*cha-nop'sid*), *n.* A fish of the family *Chamopsidae*.

Chamopsidae (*cha-nop'si-de*), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Chamopsis* + *-idae*.] A family of holocephali fishes, represented by the genus *Chamopsis*. The body is elongated, compressed, and naked; the head elongated and with the postocular region much developed; the frontonotal median keel conspicuous externally and free from the throat; the dorsal fin long, with the anterior rays hard and the posterior soft; the ventral fins, and the ventral a little in advance of the pectorals and having two or three rays. The only known species is the *Chamopsis ocellatus*, a rare fish of the Caribbean sea.

Chamopsis (*cha-nop'sis*), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), irreg. < *Gr. chamis, kape*, + *ichthys*, look, face.] The typical genus of the family *Chamopsidae*.

Chamophylum (*cha-mo-fil-i-um*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. chamis, kape*, + *phylum*, a tribe, a family, a phylum (usually *carphylum*), a tribe, *E. cheri*, < *Gr. xaphis, xaphis*, chervi, see *chervi*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferae*, consisting of about 30 species of the northern hemisphere. The more common European species are popularly called *chervi* (which see).

chanta (*ka'ta*), *n.*; pl. *chant* (-46). [NL., < *Gr. chant*, long, loose, flowing hair, a horse's mane, etc.] In coat, a bristle; a seta; used chiefly in composition.

Chantidia (*ka'ti-dia*), *n.* Same as *Chetties*. **Chantidia** (*ka'ti-dia*), *n.* pl. Same as *Chetties*.

Chetties (*ka'ti-f-e-rs*), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *Chetties*; see *Chetties*, and *Chetties*, *phor*.] An ordinal or other group of cephalyons which have bristles or setae. They are characterized by having two dorsal bristles, the fourth at the base of the notochord, and the anus terminal. The group contains the families *Chettidae* and *Chettidae*.

Chettiferi (*ka'ti-f-e-rs*), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *Chetties*; see *Chetties*.] Same as *Chetties*. **Chettiferous** (*ka'ti-f-e-rus*), *a.* [NL., *Chettiferus*, < *Chetta*, q. v., + *ferre* = *E. bear*, < *Gr. chetophorus*.] Bearing cephalyons or bristles; setiferous or setigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chetties*.

Chettites (*ka'ti-t'e-s*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. chetta*, mane (NL., *cheta*, bristle), + *-ites*, stone.] The typical genus of the family *Chettidae*. Also *Chetties*.

Chettitide (*ka'ti-ti-de*), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Chetties* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil cephalyons, also occurring in several geological formations, from the Silurian to the Permian. Also *Chetties*.

Chettocera (*ka'ti-t'e-r'kus*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. chetta*, mane (NL., *cheta*, bristle), + *-cera*, wing, tail.] 1. A genus of humming-birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1853.—2. A genus or subgenus of kangaroos, of the family *Dasyuridae* and subfamily *Dasyurinae*, or *Phalangeridae*. It is detached from *Phalanger* on account of the crested compressed tail and the lack of an outer preauricular fold. *C. cristatus* is the type. *Gray*, 1861.

Chettoderma (*ka'ti-t'e-r'kul*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. chetta*, mane (NL., *cheta*, bristle), + *-derma*, skin.] 1. A genus of supposed cephalyons, many having minute calcified spines in the integument, whence the name; now regarded as a genus of gastropod mollusks, and made the type of an order *Chettodermata*. *Lorenz*, 1845.—2. [Used as a plural.] Same as *Chettoderma*. *Lankester*, *Kew*, Brit.

Chettodermata (*ka'ti-t'e-r'kul*), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *Chettoderma* (-i).] An order of shell-less gastropod mollusks, represented by the genus *Chettoderma*.

Chettodermatidae (*ka'ti-t'e-r'kul*), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Chettoderma* (-i) + *-idae*.] The family of *Chettoderma*, by the type of the genus *Chettoderma*. The body is ventral and subcylindrical, with a swelling at each end, the anterior one at the posterior end; the intestine has a beak-like form; there are two and four bristles; and there is a median, strong, chitinous pharyngeal tooth, corresponding to the radula of typical gastropods. The only known species is the *Chettoderma nitidum* of the European seas.

Chettodermatous (*ka'ti-t'e-r'kul*), *a.* [NL., < *Chettoderma* (-i) + *-ous*.] Having a chettodermatous integument; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chettodermata*.

Chettodipterus (*ka'ti-t'i-p'e-rus*), *n.* [NL., < *Chettod* + *Gr. dipterus*, two-finned; so named because the species considered to be the type of the group but distinguished by having two dorsal fins.]

Chettodon (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. chetta*, mane (NL., *cheta*, bristle), + *-odon*, jaw.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chettodermata*.

Chettognathus (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. chetta*, mane (NL., *cheta*, bristle), + *-gnathos*, jaw.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chettodermata*.

Chettonium (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. chetta*, mane (NL., *cheta*, bristle), + *-onium*.] A genus of minute aquatic worm-like animals (sometimes in books), straw, and similar substances, frequently producing red or yellow spots. The fructification consists of superficially horn-like cells, clothed with hairs or minute bristles and containing seed and spores. The seed is very delicate, and is easily captured, so that only the spores are commonly seen.

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Chettophora (*ka'ti-t'o-f-e-rs*), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *Chettophora*; see *Chettophora*.] In zoöl., a division of annelids including those in which

Chetodontidae: so named from the slender brittle-like character of the teeth, which are closely crowded together. To it have been referred at times only those *Chetodontidae*, but some other forms little related to it. By most late writers it is restricted to such species as *C. repens* and *C. tenuis*.

Chetodontidae (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *n.* pl. Same as *Chetodontidae* as used by former writers. *Seaton*, 1830.

Chetodontidae (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *a.* and *n.* I. A. Pertaining to the *Chetodontidae* or *Chetodontidae*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

II. *n.* Same as *Chetodontidae*.

Chetodontid (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *n.* A fish of the family *Chetodontidae*.

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Chetodontina (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Chetodont* (-i) + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Squamipinnae*, characterized by the absence of palates and vomerine teeth; nearly the same as the family *Chetodontidae* of recent authors.

Chetodontoid (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *a.* and *n.* I. A. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chetodontidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Chetodontidae*.

Chetodontoides (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Chetodont* (-i) + *-oides*.] A superfamily of chetodontoid fishes. It contains several families, having peculiarly undivided vertebrae and hausschiel bone, having peculiarly extended lamellar upper pharyngeal bones, and a much compressed body with the frequent encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins.

Chetognath (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *a.* and *n.* I. A. Of or pertaining to the *Chetognathina*.

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Chetognathous (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *a.* [NL., < *Gr. chetognathos*, a being, a creature, bristle, + *-ous*, jaw.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chetognathina*.

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Mosses, or Pongy (*Chetophora*, *Chetophora*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

A genus of chetodontoid fishes, of the family *Chetodontidae*. *C. faber* is a species of the Atlantic coast, locally abundant, locally called *Chetodont* or *pong* (but very different from the pong of New York). *Chetodont* is a species of the Pacific coast.

Chetodon (*ka'ti-t'o-n*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. chetta*, mane (NL., *cheta*, bristle), + *-odon*, jaw.] The typical genus of fishes of the family

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ship's side, and at the upper end secured to the iron straps of the wooden blocks called deadeyes, by which the shrouds supporting the masts are extended. Formerly, instead of bars, chains were used; hence the name. Same as *chain-plates*. **Albert chain**, a short chain attaching a watch to a buttonhole, where it is secured by a bar or hook. named (1849) from Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. **Alderman in chains**. See *alderman*. **Angular chain-bit**. See *chain-bit*. **Anchor chain-bit**. See *chain-bit*. **Barrel**. See *barrel*. **Chain-mail**. See *mail*. **Chain of locks in canal navigation**, a series of locks, independent one to another, the upper gate of one forming the lower gate of the one next above. A series of arguments of which each one after the first was a premise the conclusion of the one that precedes it, or such that the conclusion of each is the premise of that which succeeds it. **Endless chain**. See *endless*. **Gunter's chain**, the chain formerly used by Gunter, and which had 104 links. It has a length of 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 fathoms each. It was divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. **Ironed square links** into 1 inch. **To back a chain**. See *back*. **Syn**. See *syn*. **Chain** (chain), *n.* [*f.* *ME. chyeyen, chyeyen, etc.* from the noun.] 1. To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains; as, to chain floating logs together; to chain a dog; to chain prisoners.

A chayne for chayne a blyke, by the gift of Mervyn Kerk. *English Chronicle* (E. E. T. S.), 15: 228.

The mairiners he chained in his own galles for slaves. *Kentish, Hist. Tracts*.

2. Figuratively.—(a) To unite or connect. *Chained to his fate*. *Shak.* 3. Vol. I., 11, 3.

(b) To hold by superior force, moral or physical; keep in bondage or slavery; enthrall; enslave.

And which more blessed? who *chained* his country, say, or he whose virtue *yielded* to lose a day? *Shall, King on the Man, sc.* 147.

I am *chained* to Time, and cannot therefore depart. *Shall, King on the Man, sc.* 147.

(c) To restrain; hold in check; control.

He could stay swift decisions in old days. *Chains* made him by the music of his lyre. *M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna*, 1. 1.

3. To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a passage or the entrance to a harbor.

Chain-bail (chain'bal), *n.* Same as *chain-sail*.

Chain-bearer (chain'ber), *n.* A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chainman.

Chain-bit (chain'bit), *n.* A bridle-bit in which the mouthpiece is a chain.

Chain-bolt (chain'bol), *n.* Same as *anchor-bolt*.

Chain-bolt (chain'bol), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, one of the large bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to a vessel's sides. Also called *chain-plate bolt*.—2. A door-bolt which is held or drawn by a chain.

Chain-bond (chain'bond), *n.* In arch., a bond formed by building an iron chain, or a bar, or a heavy scantling into the masonry. Hoop-iron is often used, since it is so thin that it does not disturb the joints.

Chain-bridge (chain'brig), *n.* A suspension-bridge in which the roadway is suspended by chains instead of by wire cables. See *bridge*.

Chain-choat (chain'cheat), *n.* *Naut.*, a locker in the channels of a vessel of wash-leek gear. *Lucy, Seamanship*, p. 4.

Chain-coral (chain'kor'al), *n.* A kind of fossil coral, *Catenopora escharoides*.

Chain-coupling (chain'kup'ing), *n.* 1. A supplementary coupling between railroad-cars, etc., used for security in case the main coupling should accidentally give way or become unfastened.—2. A hook or other device attached to the end of a chain for the purpose of connecting it with another chain or of fastening it to any object.

Chain-form (chain'forn), *n.* The common name of ferns of the genus *Botrychium*.

Chain-like rows formed by the fruit-lobes of each side of the midrib and midveins, and parallel to them.

Chain-gang (chain'gang), *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together, as during outdoor labor or while in transit.

I take my place with a *chain-gang*, and eat Norfolk Island fare. *Lucy*.

Chain-gear (chain'gear), *n.* A device for transmitting motion by means of a chain that engages the cogs or sprockets of a wheel.

Chain-grate (chain'grat), *n.* A feeding-device for furrows. The fuel is placed in a hopper, and is slowly carried forward by a chain belt formed of cross bars attached at each end to moving chains. These bars form the grate. The motion of the grate that the fuel reaches the rear of the fire-box all combustible

matter has been consumed, and the ashes are thrown off by the downward motion of the grate-appe as it returns to its circuit.

Chain-guard (chain'gard), *n.* In watch-making, a mechanism, provided with a face, to prevent the watch from being overwound. *H. Knight*.

Chain-hook (chain'hok), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, an iron rod, with a bundling-eye at one end and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain cable ashore.

A hook which grips a link of a chain cable and serves as a cable-dog. —2. In surveying, a light chain with hooks attached, used for retracting the parts in dissection.

Chain-knot (chain'not), *n.* 1. A series of loops on a cord, in which each loop successively locks the one above it, and the last loop is secured by passing the cord itself through it.—2. A knot used in splicing the hoop-stitch in certain sewing-machines.

Chainless (chain'less), *a.* [*chain* + *dim.-less*.] Having no chains; incapable of being chained or bound down.

Etymol. script. of the chainless mind.

Chainlet (chain'let), *n.* [*chain* + *dim.-let*.] A little chain.

The spurs and ringing chainlets sound. *Scott*.

Chain-lightning (chain'li'ning), *n.* Lightning visible in the form of many or broken links.

Chain-loom (chain'loom), *n.* A loom in which the warp is a chain of links.

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chain-shot (chain'shot), *n.* Two balls or halves of a ball connected by a chain, chiefly used in old naval ordnance to extend the range or spurs of vessels or to destroy the shrouds and rigging. It is not used with modern ordnance.

In heraldry it is represented by various fantastic ways. Also called *chain-ball*.

This argument, though it has been used by Poetie, yet it is indeed a *chain-shot* against all learning. *P. Schol.* Appt. for Poetie.

Chain-smith (chain'smith), *n.* One who makes chains.

Chain-snake (chain'snake), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Tapharus gularis*; so called from the concatenation of its bold black and white markings.

Chain-stitch (chain'stitch), *n.* A stitch used in various kinds of ornamental needlework, in ordinary sewing (in contrast with the lock-stitch) by some sewing-machines, and as the characteristic method in tambour-work. To form chain-stitches in sewing, the needle goes on the right side of the stuff, and the thread, being passed backward through the stuff, is brought out again in the middle of this loop, and then pushed back; another loop is then formed, and so on. In tambour work the fabric itself is formed by chain-stitches.

Chain-stitch embroidery, embroidery done with a chain-stitch, whether with a needle or a hook. Some of the most ancient varieties of it are characterized by the stitch has been in use in all periods.

Chain-stopper (chain'stop'er), *n.* A device for holding a chain cable or keeping it from running out too rapidly.

Chain-sylogism (chain'sil'og'iz-m), *n.* A syllogism. It is composed of two or more syllogisms more than two premises and capable of being analyzed into a series of true syllogisms; as, *Buridanus is a horse; a horse is a quadruped; a quadruped is an animal; an animal is a substance; therefore, Buridanus is a substance.* Also called *catenated syllogism*.

Chain-timber (chain'tim'ber), *n.* Same as *bond-timber*.

Chain-wale (chain'wale), *n.* [*chain* + *wale*; usually contr. to *chain'wale*.] *Naut.*, a channel. See *channel*.

Chain-well, *n.* See *chain-locker*.

Chain-wheel (chain'wel), *n.* 1. A wheel having sprockets or teeth which catch the links of a chain, used for transmitting power.

—2. An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is used to transmit power to a reciprocating water-pump.

It consists of a bucket-chain which passes over a pulley and through a pipe of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its section. The water flows into the pipe of the upper end, and, descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain and therefore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as *water-wheel*.

—3. A wheel used in the application of power to a French mechanism of that name.

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the reddish and gentle one, . . . "The second is
 of wheat or wheaten bread, so named because the colour
 of it resembleth the graine or yellowish wheate, being
 more ample and well dressed, and out of this is the coarsest

A three-jointed appendage, the second joint of which is prolonged in such a manner as to form with the third a pincer or *chela*. [*Gr.* *chele*, hand, foot, v. 229.]

2. The similar nipper- or pincer-like claw terminating the chelocera of an arachnid, as a scorpion.

[*Fr.*] A genus of eyprioid fishes.

chela¹ (kō'le-ā), *n.* See *chela²*.

chelandre¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandrea*.

chela² (kō'le-ā), *n.* [*Gr.* *chele*, hand, foot, v. 229.] Having a chela; terminated by a chela or forceps-joint.

By being *chela²*, that is, by having the posterior distal angle of the pincer produced so as to equal the distal tip in length, and thus constitute a sort of equidistant finger for it.

chela³ joint or appendage, *in entom.* one which can be turned back on the supporting part, as the maxillae or claws of certain insects.

chelandre², *n.* An obsolete form of *calandrea*.

cheld¹, *v.* [*ME.* *chelden*, *ChAS.* *credian*, also in comp. *decaliban*, *becomo cold*, *erold*, *cold*; see *cold*, *al*, and *r*.] To become cold; chill.

chelicera (kō'le-ā-rā), *n.* [*pl.* *chelicerae* (cr.).] One of the two claws of a scorpion, a horn, &c.

One of the anterior pair of appendages of a scorpion; a short, three-jointed organ ending in a prehensile claw. See *under scorpion*, p. 2. The corresponding organ in a spider, which terminates in a sharp joint folding down on the preceding one like the blade of a pocket-knife on the handle, and having at its extremity the opening of a poison gland. This gland is the source of the venom of the scorpions. These organs are supposed by some naturalists to be the homologues of the antennae of insects, but there is evidence that they correspond to the maxillae in the Arachnida whose antennae are converted into mouth organs, as in the Scorpions and Spiders they are known as *chelicerae*.

Verdunensis, Comp. Anst. (trans.), p. 214.

chelicera (kō'le-ā-rā), *n.* [*Gr.* *chele* + *ra*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a chelicer, or prehensile claw.

The two palpi are developed from the pedipalpi portion of the prothorax; two longy hooks from the *chelicera* portion; and, finally, the hinder pair of thoracic limbs is added.

chelicere (kō'le-ā-rā), *n.* Same as *chelicera*.

chelicite (kō'le-ā-rā), *n.* [*Gr.* *chele*, a tortoise, + *ite*, tract, + *ite*.] The fossilized impression of a chelicer.

Chelididae, *n.* *pl.* See *Chelididae*.

chelon (kō'le-ā-n), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr.* *chele*, a swallow, also in allusion to the forking of the swallow's tail) also from *chelon*, a turtle, or a horse's foot, a hollow above the bend of the elbow, etc. = *L.* *hirundo* (a swallow).] 1.

2. [*Fr.*] In ornith., a genus of swallows, the type of which is the European House-swallow, *Chelidon alpestris*. Boir, 1822.

chelonidion (kō'le-ā-dō-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr.* *chelon*, a turtle, + *idion*, a house).] Same as *chelonidion*.

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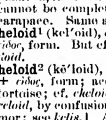
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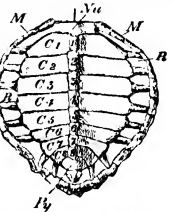
Fossilized joint, etc., of a Chelicer of a Spider, *Verdunensis*, with poison gland, etc.



Smaller swallow-wing, (*Chelidoptera tracheata*).



Chelonidion, (*Chelidoptera tracheata*).



Carapace of *Chelone midas*, (small view, etc.). A, dorsal plates; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, etc.



Carapace of *Chelone midas*, (small view, etc.). A, dorsal plates; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, etc.

chile, coolness. = *Sw. kyra*, a chill; *Ice. kyrr*, a cold of cold air, may go with either form, < *col*, adj., cool; < *calen*, be cold; see *cool* and *cold*.] *The D. kilt*, n., MD. *clite*, n., chill, belong to cold. **I. n.** 1. A sudden or intense sensation of cold; especially, such a sensation accompanied with shivering or shuddering, as a result of exposure to the cold or as the precursor or accompaniment of certain fevers; a cold fit; rigor.

A sort of chill about his precordia and head. *Richardson, Psycho-Theory.*
A chill affects the body in an indefinite manner, according to their state of body or constitution, causing coughs or colds, rheumatism, influenza, and various organs.

Diction. Origin of Species, p. 21.
2. A degree of cold; that condition of the atmosphere or of any object which produces the sensation of cold; coolness; as that caused by the proximity of ice; chilliness; as, there is a chill in the air. — **3.** Figuratively, a feeling of coldness produced by anything that discourages, annoys, or offends; a depressing influence; a check to warmth of feeling, as to sympathy or enthusiasm.

The early chill of poverty never left my bones. *Shel.*
4. A metal mold in which certain kinds of runtings, as earthenware, are cast. The surfaces in contact with the mold are hard and smooth. **5. In painting,** dullness or dimness in a picture. — **Chills and fever**, fever and rigors; intermittent fever; sometimes simply *chills*. [*Lat.* *Chill*, *Chill*.]

II. a. [An adj. use of the noun, not found in ME.; the old adjectives are *cool* and *cold*.] **1.** Cold; tending to cause shivering; as, the chill air of night. See *chilly*, 2.

Noisome winds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milton, Arcades*, l. 10.

2. Experiencing cold; shivering with cold. The man will be too chill and tender, and will go for the flower way, that leads to the broad gate and the great fire. *Shelley, Alastor*, Al. Well, 5.

My child now freezes with despair. *Keats, Ode.*
3. Figuratively — (a) Depressing; dispiriting; discouraging.

Chill grief repressed their mad rage,
And from the gossil current of the heart.

Gray, Eliza.
(b) Distant; formal; not warm, hearty, or affectionate; as, a chill reception. — *See* *chilly*, 4.

(c) Insubstantial in death. [*Itare*.] — **Chill**, to be chill to brace or induce.

Freeman, Two Voices.
chill (chill'), *v.* [*ME.* *chillen*, be cold, become cold; < *AS.* *chellan* or *chellan*, only in twice-occurring comp. pp. pl. *for-cillede*, chilled (see *Sw. kyra* = Dan. *kyle*, make cold, chill); < *cylo*, n., chill; *coll*, *coll*; see *chill*, 1.] **I. Intrans.** — **1.** To be cold; shiver with cold. [*Itare*.] — **2.** To become cold rapidly or suddenly.

He that ratteth in his sails. — **3.** Is more ready to feel cold than the poor labouring man.

Hemily, Journal of a Voyage.
II. trans. **1.** To affect with cold; make chilly; strike or blast with severe cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so cold my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryden.*
The heart, except when winter blest the day,
With aspen boughs, and flowers, and forest shade.
He speaks in a low voice that chills his blood,
So worn and far away from his world.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 300.
2. Figuratively, to check in enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discourage; dispirit; depress.

Alas, poor boy! — the natural effect
Of love by absence chilled his respect.

Cooper, Tirocinium.
Chilling his carcasses
By the coldness of her tears.

Freeman, Maud, ix. 1.
Few visions have been called to truth,
And hopes are wasted on the winds.

O. W. Holmes, From a Bachelor's Private Journal.

3. In metal, to reduce suddenly in temperature, as a mass of molten iron, so as to harden it by causing a change of crystallization at or near the surface. **See casting**. — **4.** To remove the chill from, as liquor, by warming it. [*Prov. Eng.*] **Chilled castings.** **See casting.** — **Chilled shot,** ammunition prepared by pouring molten iron into cut iron molds. The lead or point only is brought into contact with the cast iron and thus chilled, the body of the shot being surrounded by sand. — **Chilled variolæ,** in *variola*, the variolæ of a picture on the surface of which the variolæ are called blowing appears. **Chilled wheels,** a car wheel the tread of which has been chilled in casting. — **Chill** (chill'), n., E. *Chill*, n. [*Chill*, *Chill*.] A lamp peculiar to Cornwall and the extreme west of

England, consisting of an open sancer bent up on four sides so as to leave at the corners depressed spouts or gutters for holding wicks. Such lamps are made of earthenware or of metal, and are often fitted with a hanging support.

chiller (chill'er), n. One who or that which chills.

chill-hardening (chill'här'ning), n. A mode of tempering steel cutting instruments by exposing them, when heated to redness, to a blast of cold air. *E. H. Knight.*
chill-chill (chill'chill'), n., pl. *chillies* (-iz). [From the native Guiana name.] The root or fruit of the *Capsicum annuum* or Guinea pepper, the *chilli* *colorada* of the Mexicans. Also spelled *chilly*, *chilli*. **Chilli-coyote**, in California, the seeds of species of *chili*, *Reichenb.*

chilliness (chill'i-ness), n. [*Chilly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chilly. — **1.** A constant shivering; a painful or disagreeable feeling of coldness.

A chilliness or shivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A degree of cold that causes shivering; as, the chilliness of the wind. **3.** Lack of cordiality; coldness; intentional reserve or distance; as, the chilliness of his welcome.

chillingly (chill'ing-ly), *adv.* In a chilling manner; coldly.

chilli-pepper (chill'pép'pér), n. In California, *chilli* *colorada*, *Stem. Mille.*
chillish (chill'ish), n. [*Chill* + *-ish*.] Somewhat chilly; chilly.

chillness (chill'ness), n. [*Chill*, n., + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chill or chilly. — **1.** The feeling of sudden coldness or coldness; chilliness. — **2.** If you come out of the sun suddenly into the shade, there comes a *chillness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

3. An unpleasant degree of coldness; as, the *chillness* of the air.

wool-spelled chillness.
chill (chill'), *v.* [*Sp.* *chillar*, pl. of *chilla*, a cotton fabric; n., *chillón*, shawl, tawdry (of colors).] A colored cotton fabric manufactured in England for the African trade.

chillum (chill'um), n. [*Ancient*.] **Chillum**, *chillum*. The part of a prepared hook which contains the tobacco and fire, used by itself by poor people who cannot afford the luxury of a *chillum*. — *See* *chillum*.
chillum-chillum (chill'um-chill'um), [*Chill*, *chillum*, a metal whistling; < *chillum*; see *chillum*.] A brass or copper basin for washing the hands.

A *chillum* of water, sans soap, was provided. *Mason, Command of St. C. Xavier.*

chilly (chill'y), n. [*Chill*, n., + *-y*.] 1. Experiencing the sensation of chillness; chilly. — *See* *chill*, as a bottle of port in a bad frost.

Chilly the *Yankee*, poor gentleman, l. 1.

2. Producing the sensation of cold; chilling; especially, so cold as to produce the sensation of shivering.

by vicinity to the chilly tops of the Alps. *Sir H. Watson.*

3. Cold; chill. *A chilly sweat bedewed my shuddering limbs.* *J. Phillips.*

4. Wanting zeal, animation, or heartiness; indifferent; cold; frigid; as, a *chilly* reception. **chilly** (chill'y), *adv.* [*Chill*, n., + *-ly*.] In a chill or chilly manner; coldly; with coldness.

chilly³, n. *See* *chilly*.

chilio³, n. [*NL.* *chilio*, < *Gr.* *χίλιος*, lip.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'lip.' Sometimes written *chelo*.

chilioangioscope (ki-lío-ang'jō-skōp), n. [*Gr.* *χίλιος*, lip; < *αγγίον*, vessel; < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus designed by Dr. Hittor for observing microscopically the circulation of the blood in the human under lip.

chilobrachia (ki-lō-brang'kid), n. A fish of the family *Chilobrachidae*.

Chilobrachidae (ki-lō-brang'ki-dē), n., pl. [*NL.* < *Chilobrachia* + *-idae*.] A family of symbranchous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chilobrachia*, which have an eel-like form, a short abdomen, a long tail, and the anus advanced considerably in front of the middle of the abdomen. Two species are known as inhabitants of the Australian seas.

Chilobrachina (ki-lō-brang'ki-nā), n., pl. [*NL.* < *Chilobrachia* + *-ina*.] In Gütther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Synbranchia* having the vent in the anterior half of the length: same as the family *Chilobrachidae*.

Chilonycteris

Chilobrachia (ki-lō-brang'kyā), n. [*NL.* (*Sir J. Richardson*, 1845, in the form *Chilobrachia*), < *Gr.* *χίλιος*, lip; < *βραχία*, gills.] A genus of



Chilobrachia dorsalis, with head on larger scale.

fishes whose branchial apertures are close together behind, and are guarded by a lip-like margin. In some systems they represent a family *Chilobrachidae*.

chilodipterid (ki-lō-dip'tē-rid), n. A fish of the family *Chilodipteridae*.

Chilodipterus (ki-lō-dip'tē-ris), n. [*NL.* (*Lacépède*, 1802, in the form *Chelodipterus*), < *Gr.* *χίλιος*, lip; < *διπτερος*, two-winged; see *dipteron*.]

A genus of fishes, having two distinct dorsal fins and sometimes a single anal fin. They inhabit the Pacific and Indian oceans, and are typical of the family *Chilodipteridae*.

Chilodon (ki-lō-dōn), n. [*NL.* (*Ehrenberg*, 1844), < *Gr.* *χίλιος*, lip; < *ὄν*, to be, to exist. *Chilodon* = *E. thodon*.] A genus of lyticophorous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Chilodoniidae*.

c. oculatus has a common form both of fresh and salt water. It is a small, oval, oval body. They live in the ventral cilia disposed in parallel lines, and the pharynx enclosed by no-lake teeth.

Chilognath (ki-log'nath'), a. and n. **I. a.** Same as *chilognathus*.

II. n. One of the *Chilognatha*; a chilognathous myriapod; a milleped or thousand-legs.

Chilognatha (ki-log'nath'), n., pl. [*NL.* *Chilognatha*, < *Gr.* *χίλιος*, lip; < *γναθος*, jaw.] An order of the class *Myriapoda*, the myriapods or millepedes proper, or thousand-legs. They have a cylindrical or subcylindrical segmented body with a hard crustaceous integument, and 2 pairs of legs to each segment or somite (excepting certain anterior ones; no foot-jaws; and a small cleft behind the mandibles, which are without palpi. The antennae rarely have more than 3 joints. The genital openings are on the coxae of the second pair of legs. They are sluggish animals, living on decomposing animal and vegetable matters, and depositing their eggs in the soil. They have a small number of hard round vomers with multidentate legs, and some can roll themselves up into a ball, which is a defense of the wood life. There are several families, with numerous genera and species. *Hippodamia* is a synonym term. The term is commonly used in the class *Chilognatha*.

Chilognathian (ki-log'nath-ian), n. [*Chilognath*, a. + *-ian*.] A chilognath or milleped.

chilognathiform (ki-log'nath'ifōrm), a. [*NL.* *Chilognatha* + *-ia*, form, form.] Resembling the *Chilognatha* in form. *Chilognathiform* larva are long and cylindrical, with a distinct head, and several pairs of prolegs in addition to the thoracic legs. This is the commonest type in the *Chilognatha*, and is found also in the *Chilognathidae*, family *Chilognathidae*.

chilognathomorphous (ki-log'nath'ifōrm'fūs), a. [*NL.* *Chilognatha* + *Gr.* *μορφή*, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilognathiform*.

chilognathous (ki-log'nath-ūs), a. [*NL.* *Chilognatha*, < *Gr.* *χίλιος*, lip; < *γναθος*, jaw.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilognatha*; having the characters of a chilognath; milleped. Also *Chilognath*.

chiloma (ki-lō'mā), n., pl. *chilomata* (-mā'tā). [*NL.* < *Gr.* *χίλιος*, a lip, rim; < *χίλιον*, surrounded with a lip, rim; < *χίλιος*, a lip, rim.] The 2nd, upper lip or tongue of a quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.

Chilomonadidae (ki-lō-mō-nād'ī-dē), n., pl. [*NL.* < *Chilomonas* (*Chil.*) + *-idae*.] A family of animalcules, which are free-swimming or temporarily adherent and bilobate, with the anal aperture conspicuously enlarged into a large, rounded, tubular or bilobate or excavate appearance, and one of the two flagella convoluted and adherent. They inhabit salt and fresh water.

Chilomonas (ki-lō-mō'nās), n. [*NL.* (*Ehrenberg*, < *Gr.* *χίλιος*, lip; < *μονα*, a unit (monad), < *μονος*, one.) The typical genus of the family *Chilomonadidae*.

Chilonycteris (ki-lō-nik'tē-ris), n. [*NL.* (*J. E. Gray*), < *Gr.* *χίλιος*, lip; < *νυκτερί*, a bat; see *nyct*.]

A genus of phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Lasiurinae*, containing several South American species with the nose simple and the chin appendaged. They differ from *Morice* in the depression of the skull, the basilarian axis being nearly in line with the facial.

Not a guinea chink'd on Martin's boards. *Swift*

The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen and chip hats. *Smollett, Humphrey & Linker*

3. Anything dried up and deprived of strength and character.

It was . . . a *chip*, weak water-curd, a tame rabbit. *Colman's Younger*, Two treatises, II, 1.

Specifically—4. The dried dung of the American bison; a buffalo-chip. [*Collog.*]—5. *Naut.*, the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the rod of the log-line.

But it was born for the sea from which seed the ship home, and threw her continually of her course, the log would have shown her to have been going seaward faster. *R. B. Jones*, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 302.

6. One of the small disks or counters used in poker and some other games at cards, usually of ivory or bone, marked to represent various sums of money. *U. S. Slang*, commonly used in the plural. [*Naut. slang.*]—8. A small wedge-shaped piece of ivory used in rough-turning a piano. A *chip* of the old block, a familiar phrase applied to a child or an adult who, either in person or in disposition and character, resembles his father.

*Yes, yes, 'thatter; Jonas is a *chip* of the old block. It's a very old block now, 'thatter,' said the old man. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xviii.

chip² (chip'), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, *pp. chipping*. [*Imitative*; cf. *chep*, and see *chip¹*, *chip³*, *chip⁴*, *chip⁵*, *chip⁶*, *chip⁷*, *chip⁸*, *chip⁹*, *chip¹⁰*, *chip¹¹*, *chip¹²*, *chip¹³*, *chip¹⁴*, *chip¹⁵*, *chip¹⁶*, *chip¹⁷*, *chip¹⁸*, *chip¹⁹*, *chip²⁰*, *chip²¹*, *chip²²*, *chip²³*, *chip²⁴*, *chip²⁵*, *chip²⁶*, *chip²⁷*, *chip²⁸*, *chip²⁹*, *chip³⁰*, *chip³¹*, *chip³²*, *chip³³*, *chip³⁴*, *chip³⁵*, *chip³⁶*, *chip³⁷*, *chip³⁸*, *chip³⁹*, *chip⁴⁰*, *chip⁴¹*, *chip⁴²*, *chip⁴³*, *chip⁴⁴*, *chip⁴⁵*, *chip⁴⁶*, *chip⁴⁷*, *chip⁴⁸*, *chip⁴⁹*, *chip⁵⁰*, *chip⁵¹*, *chip⁵²*, *chip⁵³*, *chip⁵⁴*, *chip⁵⁵*, *chip⁵⁶*, *chip⁵⁷*, *chip⁵⁸*, *chip⁵⁹*, *chip⁶⁰*, *chip⁶¹*, *chip⁶²*, *chip⁶³*, *chip⁶⁴*, *chip⁶⁵*, *chip⁶⁶*, *chip⁶⁷*, *chip⁶⁸*, *chip⁶⁹*, *chip⁷⁰*, *chip⁷¹*, *chip⁷²*, *chip⁷³*, *chip⁷⁴*, *chip⁷⁵*, *chip⁷⁶*, *chip⁷⁷*, *chip⁷⁸*, *chip⁷⁹*, *chip⁸⁰*, *chip⁸¹*, *chip⁸²*, *chip⁸³*, *chip⁸⁴*, *chip⁸⁵*, *chip⁸⁶*, *chip⁸⁷*, *chip⁸⁸*, *chip⁸⁹*, *chip⁹⁰*, *chip⁹¹*, *chip⁹²*, *chip⁹³*, *chip⁹⁴*, *chip⁹⁵*, *chip⁹⁶*, *chip⁹⁷*, *chip⁹⁸*, 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invented by J. B. Lögier in London, about 1810, for training the hands of beginners in piano-forte-playing. It consisted of complex arrangements of levers and guides for the wrist and the fingers. The motion of the machine, invented by Kalkreuth in 1815, is still in actual use.

chiropod (kī-rō'pōd), *n.* [*NL*, *Chiro-pus*, *pl.* *chiro-pod*, (*chir*, *sup*, hand, + *pod*, *foot*) = *h. foot*.] One of the *Chiro-poda*; a mammal with hands, or feet resembling hands.

Chiro-poda (kī-rō'pōd), *n.* [*NL*, *pl.* of *Chiro-pus*; see *chiro-pod*.] Hand-footed animals; a name given by Olfrey to an artificial group of the *Mammalia* containing those whose limbs are continued in hands and feet, that may be used as hands. They are divided into *Quadruman*, *man*, and *Potiman* or "foot-handed" animals, such as some of the monkeys, the lemurs, and the opossums. [Not in use.]

chiro-podist (kī-rō'pōd-ist), *n.* [*(Chir*, *sup*, hand, + *pod*, *foot*) = *h. foot*, + *-ist*.] One who treats diseases or malformations of the hands or feet; especially, a surgeon for the feet, hands, and nails; a cutter or extractor of *verruca* and *polypoid*; a corn-doctor.

chiro-podous (kī-rō'pōd-ous), *adj.* [*As chiro-pod* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chiro-poda*; having feet like hands; hand-footed.

chiro-pod (kī-rō'pōd), *n.* [*(Chir*, *sup*, hand, + *pod*, *foot*) = *h. foot*, *chiro-podist*.] The art of treating diseases, eruptions, or excrescences of the hands and feet.

chiro-pompholyx (kī-rō'pōm-fō-lyks), *n.* [*NL*, (*Chir*, *sup*, hand, + *pomphe*, a bubble (blister), *Crup*, a blister, *lyx*, in *phlog*, a skin-disease affecting the hands and sometimes the feet, characterized by itching and burning followed by the appearance of vesicles on the fingers and palms. It chiefly affects women, and has a strong tendency to *recur*.]

chiropter (kī-rō'ptēr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Chiroptera*; a bat.

Chiroptera (kī-rō'ptēr-ā), *n.* [*NL*, (*Blin*, *membr*, 1793), *pl.* of *chiropterus*, wing-handled; see *chiropterus*.] The bats; an order of insectivorous placental mammals, having the fore limbs modified for true flight by the enormous development of the skin of the wing-membrane, the elongated and divaricated metacarpal and phalangeal bones of which a wing-membrane is spread out and connected with the sides of the body and with the hind limbs. The forearm is also elongated, and consists of a long, slender, rod-like bone, with a rudimentary skin invaginated at its proximal end; the thumb is short and bent, and the unguitractor is also elongated; the wings are spread out on the other digits of the wings; the hind limbs are perfectly reduced outward so that the knee is directed backward, and connected together by a long, slender bone, which also includes a part of the whole of the tail, and is supported in part by a powerful hind process, the *calcar* (which is occasionally wanting). The order is also characterized by a peculiar dentition pattern. The teeth are heterodont and alveolate, consisting of apical incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, 28 or fewer in number; the body is furry; the wings are more or less naked; the penis pendulous; the testes indurated or subindurated; the mammae thoracic; and the cerebral hemispheres smooth and small, leaving the cerebellum exposed. The *Chiroptera* are extremely modified *Insectivora* whose organization is adapted for their life as flying animals; the most volant and active of all creatures, being scarcely able to move except on the wing. Most of the bats are insectivorous or carnivorous, but some are frugivorous. The order is divided into the *Microchiroptera* or *Microptera*, and the *Megachiroptera* or *Megachiroptera*. The number of species is about 400, of which those of the microchiropter family *Vesperugo* constitute considerably more than one third (about 160); the megachiropters, *Pteropus*, about 100, or *Vesperugo*, about 20 in number. The order is nearly cosmopolitan, being almost everywhere in the tropics and the subtropics, but is more numerous in the tropical regions of both hemispheres; the fruit-eating bats are not found in America. See *bat*. Also *Chiroptera*.

chiropteran (kī-rō'ptēr-an), *n.* and *n.* I. *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Chiroptera*.

II. *n.* A chiropter.

chiropterous (kī-rō'ptēr-ous), *adj.* [*NL*, *chiropterus*, wing-handled, (*Chir*, *sup*, hand, + *ptēr*, a wing = *h. feather*, (*Chir*, *sup*, hand, + *ptēr*, a wing = *h. feather*), *pl.* *chiroptera*, wing-handled, as a bat; specifically, belonging to the *Chiroptera*; having the characters of a chiropter or bat.

Dr. D. D. Dobson pointed out that many of the most characteristic species of the order *Chiroptera* are found in the tropics, and that the order is the most abundant in the Ethiopian region. *Science*, 1901, 12, 100.

chiropteroglyan (kī-rō'ptēr-ō-glyan), *n.* [*(Chir*, *sup*, hand, + *ptēr*, a wing = *h. feather*, *glyan*, *pl.* *glyan*, of the nature of the chiropteroglyan.

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The *chirping* and *ultrasonic* lullaby.

He takes his *chirping* pit, and cracks his jokes.

chirper (chir'pēr), *n.* [*Pop*, *Memoirs*, II, 368.

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971

Chloroneltides

choice

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books.

Hobson's choice, a proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the practice of a carrier and innkeeper at Donbridge, England, named Hobson, who let horses and carriages, and obliged each customer to take in his turn that horse which stood nearest the stable-door.

Where to elect there is but one.

The Choice of a man.

Of choice, selected; distinguished; of worth or value; as, men of choice. To make choice of, to choose; select; separate and take in preference.

He made choice of wise and discreet men to be his Counsellors.

Syn. Preference, Election, etc. See *option*.

II. a. 1. Carefully selected; well chosen; as, a choice epithet.

Choice word and measured phrase.

Bartholomew, Resolution and Independence, at 14.

2. Worthy of being preferred; select; notable; precious.

Er this day was done, or drogue in the night,

All changed the cheer of this choice morn.

Declaration of Tring E. K. T. S. 8, 1. 1871.

The choice and master spirits of this age.

Shak., J. C. B. 1.

Thus in a way of full life thou.

My choiced hours of life are past.

Smyth.

A written word is the choicest of relics.

Walden, p. 111.

3. Careful; frugal; chary; preserving or saving with care, as valuable; with of.

He that is choice of his time will also be choice of his company, and of his actions.

Er. Taylor, Holy living.

4. Noble; excellent.

There the Greeks made arguings beyond unto dole,

Had not Achilles been choicest of his dole.

Declaration of Tring E. K. T. S. 1, 5218.

Syn. 1. Chast, exquisite, uncommon, rare, excellent.

2. Spurring.

choice-drawn (chois'drain), *n.* Selected with particular care. [*Fr.*]

Who is he, whose chin is but curdled

With one appearing hair, that will not follow

These curl'd and choice drawn hairs to France?

Shak., Hen. V., III. (cho.)

choiceful (chois'fū), *a.* [*choice + -ful, 1.*]

1. Offering a choice; varied; as, choiceful plenty.

Syllabary, Colours, p. 181, 2. Making many choices; fitful; changeful; fickle.

His choiceful sense with every change doth fit.

Spenser.

choiceless (chois'les), *a.* [*choice + -less.*]

Not having the power of choosing; destitute of free will. [*Fr.*]

choicely (chois'hē), *adv.* [*CHOICE, choisely, choicely, chois, adj., + -ly, -ly.*]

1. With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with judicious choice.

A mind of men,

Collected chiefly from such comely men.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

2. In an eminent degree.

Old fashioned poetry, but choiceful good.

T. Watson, Complete Angler, 1. 4.

3. With great care; carefully; as, a thing choicely preserved.

choicelessness (chois'ness), *a.* [*choice + -ness.*]

The quality of being choiceless; (a) destitute of discrimination; (b) as, "choiceless of sinness," *Jaguna, Discourses.* (c) Particular value of worth; excellence; as, the choiceless of sin.

Plants . . . for their choiceless preserved in pods.

Erben, Valentinian Boiteuse.

choice-note (chois'not), *n.* In vocal music, one of several notes of different pitch or value, printed together upon the staff, in order that the singer may take that one which is best adapted to his voice.

choile (choil', *r. t.*), To over-arch. [*Ital.* *choil*.]

[*Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).*]

choir (kwir', *r. t.*), [*A corrupt spelling of quire, "restored" to choir (without a change of pronunciation) in the latter part of the 16th century, in imperfect imitation of P. choir or choir, L. choros; see quire and chorus.*]

1. Any company of singers.

He asked, but all the heavenly quire stood mute.

Milton, P. L., II. 10, 347.

2. An organized company of singers, (a) especially, such a company employed in church service.

The choir.

With all the choicest notes of the Kingdom,

Together sung Te Deum.

Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 1.

Then let the pealing organ flow

To the full voiced choir below.

Milton, II. Penseroso, 1. 101.

The choir have not one common metre hymn to sing them down to the pavement in the nave below.

W. M. Baker, New Testament, p. 157.

(b) A choral society, especially one that performs sacred music. In eight-part music a chorus is divided into six

and second choirs. (c) In the Anglican Church, an official body consisting of the minor canons, the choral vicars, and the choristers connected with cathedral, whose function is to perform the daily choral service. Such a function is divided into two sections, called *deans* and *cantors*, sitting on the right and left sides respectively; of these the *deans* side forms the leading or principal service. See *cantors, deans*.

3. That part of a church which is, or is considered as, appropriated for the use of the singers. In churches of fully developed plan, that part between the nave and the apse which is reserved for canons, priests, monks, and chorists during divine service. In smaller churches the choir usually begins of the transept and occupies the head of the cross, including the choir-screen, *deans*.

Syn. Prefecture, Election, etc. See *option*.

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choke

choir-organ (kwir'or'gan), *n.* In large organs, the third principal section of the instrument, of less power than the great organ, and containing stopped pipes, especially suited for accompaniment. Once called the *choir-organ*; occasionally, also, the *positive organ*.

choir-pitch (kwir'pich), *n.* The ancient church-pitch of Germany, and to which about one tone higher than the concert-pitch.

choir-ruler (kwir'ri'ler), *n.* Eccles., one of the church officers who preside, in place of the pastor, in the singing of the psalms on the more important festivals. The choir-rulers wear copes, and are two or four in number, according to the rank of the festival.

Until a late period, even if they do not still, several churches on the continent put staves into the hands of the choir-rulers, as is still practiced in Belgium.

Syn. Church of our Fathers, *n.* 29.

choir-screen (kwir'skrin), *n.* An ornamental screen of wood, stone, or metal, often in open-work, dividing the choir or chancel of a church from the aisles or the ambulatory, usually in such a manner as not to obstruct sight or sound, but sometimes a solid wall cutting off all view of the floor of the choir from the aisles. See *cut* in preceding column.

choir-service (kwir'sis'ee), *n.* 1. The service of singing performed by a choir. Also called *choir-offer*.—2. A service or an office chanted or recited in the choir of a church. See *Eccles. Terms*.

choir-tippet (kwir'tip'et), *n.* A scarf or hood worn as a protection against cold or drafts by the clergy officiating in the choir of a church. See *quiver*.

choke (chok', *r.* pret. and pp. *choked, pr. choking*). [*Also until recently spelled chokd; dial. chok, see chokt; — CHOKE, chokken, choken, choke, CHOK, vocative (in comp. adjectives; see choke) — see foot, chok, gale, etc. In the plural, esp. of birds; see chokt; — prob. orig. imitative of the guttural or gurgling sounds uttered by one who is choking, and so akin to chokt, chokt, chuckle, cough, hink, etc. All imitative words containing a guttural; see these words.*]

I. trans. 1. To stop the breath of by preventing access of air to the windpipe; suffocate; to stifle.

And the lord ran violently down a steep place; . . . and were choked in the sea.

Mark 13, 13.

Specifically—2. To deprive of the power of breathing, either temporarily or permanently, by stricture or obstruction of the air-windpipe.

constricted or stop up the windpipe of so as to hinder or prevent breathing; strangle.

With eager feeling food doth choke the feeder.

Shak., Rich. II., I. 1.

We can almost fancy that we see and hear the great English debater . . . choked by the rushing multitude of life-words.

Montaigne, Sir 4. Montaigne.

3. To stop by filling; obstruct; block up; often with *up*; as, to choke up the entrance of a harbor or any passage.

The vines and the mulberry-trees, the food of the silk-worm whose endless ravens choke up the market-places, witness to the richness of the land.

Montaigne, Sir 4. Montaigne.

4. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; overpower, hinder, or check the growth, expansion, or progress of; stifle; smother.

And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and choked them.

Mat. xiii, 7.

The mist and clouds do choke her window light.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.

5. To suppress or stifle. [*Fr.*]

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to die with such a conscience
Canst not remove, but doth thee wrong, as conscience
That I do grow withal.

Shak., Othello, V. 2.

6. To offend greatly; revolt. [*Fr.*]

I was choked at this word.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.

7. Same as *choke*.

II. intrans. 1. To stifle or smother, as by obstruction and pressure in hastily swallowing food, or by irritation of the air-passages when fluids are ineffectually admitted to the throat.

Who eats with too much speed may long choke.

Heywood, Dilemmas, p. 223.

2. To be checked as if by choking; stick.

The words choked in his throat.

Scott.

choke (chok', *n.* [*choke*], *r.* 1. The constriction of the bore of a choke-bore.

2. The neck or portion of a rocket where the stick is attached.—3. The tie at the end of a cartridge.

choke (chok', *n.* [*choke*], *r.* 1. The last syllable of *articulate*. The filamentous or capillary part of the articulo.



View of Ancient Cathedral, France.

altar (see cut under *altar*); but sometimes, especially in smaller churches, it extends beyond the transepts, thus encroaching upon the nave. In churches without transepts the choir is similarly placed. In medieval examples, especially after 1250, it was usually surrounded by an ornamental barrier or grating (see *choir-screen*), and separated from the nave by a rood-screen, see *choir-screen*.

The rich stream of boys and ladies, having brought the choir, Ten never of place in the choir, left off.

A. M. C. 1871, IV. 1.

4. A company; a band, originally of persons dancing to music; loosely applied to an assembly for any ceremonial purpose.

We, that are of pure fire, imitate the stary quire.

Who, in their nightly watchful spheres, lead in swift round the months and years.

Shak., Tem. 1, 112.

And high-born Howard, more majestic air,

With bold of quality, completes the quire.

Tem. 1, 128.

How often have I led thy sportive choir,

With times pipe beside the murmuring Loire.

Shak., Tem. 1, 123.

Formerly and still occasionally *quire*, *choir* (kwir', *r. t.* and *i.* [*choir* for *quire, n.; same as quire*], *r.*]. To sing in company.

On either side of the Virgin, round the steps of the shrine, is a crowd of *choicing* angels.

Spenser.

choir-boy (kwir'boy), *n.* A member of a boy-choir; a boy who sings in a choir.

choirist, *n.* An absolute form of *chorister*.

choir-office (kwir'of'is), *n.* 1. Same as *choir-service*.—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, any one of the seven canonical hours.—3. The breviary-office. See *Eccles. Terms*.



choke³, chok³, chok³, n. [Also written *choke³*, *chok³*, repr. Hind. *chok*, a square, market-place.] In India, an open place or wide street, in the middle of a town where the market is held. *Yule and Burnell*.

The swans at once galloped into the *choke*, or principal street, which is very narrow and long.

H. H. Russell, *India*, II, 352.

choke-ball (chok'bal), n. and *a.* In India, *N. 352*. Non-allowance of bile, as in an unobtainable action.

See him at common law.

Arrest him on an action of *choke-ball*.

H. Johnson, *Marguerite* *India*, v. 3.

chokeberry (chok'ber), n. and *pl.* *chokeberries*.

(12) The plant *Pyrus arbutifolia*, a low rose-ascendant shrub of North America, or its very asprigine berry-like fruit.

choke-bore (chok'hör), n. To bore (a gun-barrel) in such a manner that the diameter of the bore shall be a little less near the muzzle than at some point back of it other than the chamber, in order to concentrate the charge (of shot) when the bore is in the muzzle.

choke-bore (chok'hör), n. A gun the bore of which is slightly constricted near the muzzle.

My duck gun, the No. 10 *choke-bore*, is a very strong and close-shooting piece. *T. Rowland*, *India*, v. 3.

choke-cherry (chok'cher'), n. 1. The popular name of an American species of wild cherry, *Praunus Virginiana*, remarkable for the asprigine of its fruit.—2. In mining, choke-dump; after-dump. [Local, Eng.]

choke-damp (chok'damp), n. In coal-mining, same as black-damp.

choke-dial (chok'dial), n. Same as *chokidur*.

choke-full, chok'full, n. Same as *chok'full*.

[Also *choke-full*, and multi-reverently *choke-full*.] *ME.* *chokkefull, chekfull, chekfull, chokken, chokken, E. chokel (= chokel), + full*. Hence the *chok*, *chok*, and of *chok'full*. Full to the utmost; full to the point of choking or obstructing.

Chavez *chokkefull* [var. *chokkefull*] *chokkefull* with gold.

Middle Ages, I, 522.

We felt the skin *choke-full*.

Booke of the Nine, IV, 447.

In short, to use the last name and much respected lady expression, the house was *choke-full* to the very attic. *Johnson*, *Booke of the Nine*, I, 23.

chokelews, n. [ME., also *cheklews, chekew, chokken, chokken, chok, + dew*, as in *drunkew*.] *Chokken*, *chokken*. Choking; struggling.

Into the house he went of his own accord, and he was full to the mouth (moued) with a *chokew* [var. *chokew*, *chokew*].

Booke of the Nine, I, 23, extra ser., I, 105.

chokeling, p. n. A Middle English form of *choking*.

choke-pear (chok'pear), n. 1. A kind of pear that has a rough, pungent taste. Hence—2. Anything that stops the mouth; an unanswerable argument; an asperser or a sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

He gave him a *choke-pear* which he took, peaking as follows. *Lyle*, *Booke of the Nine*, p. 321.

For him to go on so low to talk of living *choke-pears*.

choke-plum (chok'plum), n. A plum resembling in its effects the choke-pear. *Hegwood*.

choker (chok'er), n. 1. One who or that which chokes; that which induces a feeling of strangulation; something difficult to swallow.

He had lost a glass of water just tasted. I finished it. It was a *choker*. *Thackeray*, *Booke of the Nine*, p. 321.

2. That which puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. *Johnson*, [follow].

—3. A necktie, especially a white *choker*. *Thackeray*, *Booke of the Nine*, p. 321.

—4. In *mit*, *oig*, a chain with wooden staves attached to the ends, employed to compress and measure the circumference of a swelling.

chokes (chok's), n. pl. (= *Se. chok's*; prob. of *Seand.* origin; cf. *leol, kile*, the gullet; see *chokel, r*). The throat. *Huller*, [Local, Eng.]

choke-strap (chok'strap), n. Same as *choke-strap*, I.

chokeweed (chok'wee), n. A name given to several weeds of different genera, either because they choke the growth of other plants, or because when swallowed they produce a sensation of choking. *Impatiens*.

chokewort (chok'weert), n. Same as *chokeweed*. *John Taylor*.

chokey, n. See *chokey*.

chokidar (chok'idar), n. [Hind. *chakidari*, a watchman, policeman, *chokni*, watching,

watch, guard, + *dār*, holding.] In India, a gate-keeper, watchman, or policeman; usually, a private watchman. Also written *chokhidar, chokhidar, chokhidar, chokhidar*.

And the day before the *chokhidar*, or Soldier, were removed from before our gates.

Johnson, *Voyage to Surat* (1801), to each some *Chokhidars* to watch the carriage.

H. H. Russell, *India*, I, 138.

choking (chok'ing), n. [P. of *choke*.] 1. Causing suffocation; tending to choke or suffocate.

No sedations could induce him, on a hot day and in a high wind, to move out of the narrow path, and he was over the line of march. *Macaulay*, *India*, Eng. vi.

2. Obstructed or indistinct in utterance; gasping; as, to speak with a *choking* voice.

chokly (chok'li), n. [Lesser, *chokly*; *chokly* (*chok'li*), 1. Tending to choke or suffocate; as, the air of the room was quite *chokly*.—2. Inclined to choke, as with emotion.

The allusion to the mother made Tan feel rather *chokly*. *Thackeray*, *Booke of the Nine*, p. 321.

chokey, chokey (chok'ki), n. [Hind. *chokki*, watch, guard.] 1. A prison; a lockup; also, a customs- or toll-station; a police-station.

2. The act of watching or guarding. *India*, v. 3.

chol, chol. [NL, etc., repr. *gr. cholē* (rarely *cholē*), bile, gall, *n. 1. f. = B. gall*.] An element in modern scientific compound words.

cholera (ko-lē'ra), n. [NL, *gr. cholē*, bile, *ra*, *flow*, blood.] The inflammation of the constituents of the bile in the blood. Also spelled *cholera*.

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Our two great poets being so different in their temper, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic.

He had something of the *choleric* complexion of his countrymen stamped on his visage. *Land, South Sea Is.*

2. Easily irritated; impatient; inclined to anger; angry; as, a *choleric* temper.

When the guide perceived it, he grew so vexatious that he threatened Mr. T. H.

Sir Robert is *choleric* enough, but then, as he is provoked without cause, he is appeased without reason.

3. Indicating or expressing anger; prompted by anger; angry; as, a *choleric* speech.

That in the captain's bid a *choleric* word, Which in the soldier is but blasphemy.

4. Syn. 2. Testy, touchy, peevish, irritable. *M. for M.* II, 2.

It is a person of a bilious or choleric temperament.

The dysentery in him was both strangled [struck] there [the] *cholick* laid him and died.

choleric' (kol'-er-ik), *n.* [*cholera* + *-ic*, Cf. *choleric*]. A person suffering from cholera.

The commission tried to make the autopsy of a *choleric* whom I saw in the great establishment of San Miguel.

choleric (kol'-er-ik), *adv.* [*choleric* + *-ly*]. In a choleric manner. [*Rare*.]

cholericness (kol'-er-ik-ness), *n.* [*choleric* + *-ness*]. Inseparability; anger; peevishness. [*Rare*.]

Contumacious and cholericness. [*Rare*.]

cholericform (kol'-er-ik-form), *n.* [*choleric* + *-form*]. In a choleric form.

cholericism (kol'-er-ik-iz-um), *n.* [*choleric* + *-ism*]. The diarrhoea which commonly precedes the severe symptoms in an attack of Asiatic cholera, or which occurs during the prevalence of cholera in cases where no further symptoms are developed. These cases may be considered abortive cases of cholera.—24. A name formerly used to designate the morbid agent of Asiatic cholera.

cholerialization (kol'-er-ik-ah-zay-shun), *n.* [*choleric* + *-ization*]. Inoculation with cholera, or with cholera in a modified form, as a prophylactic measure.

cholerial (kol'-er-ik), *adj.* [*cholera* + *-al*]. Of cholera, or of same cause and foundation.

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trimeter with a trochee as the sixth foot instead of the regular iambus. This irregularity produces a kind of lisp or half in the rhythm. Greek and Latin poets used it chiefly in pieces characterized by humorous invective. See *anapaest*.

cholambic (kol'-am-bik), *n.* and *n.* [*Cholamb* + *-ic*]. A. Pertaining to or composed of cholambus.

cholamb (kol'-am-bik), *n.* [*Cholamb* + *-us*]. A. Pertaining to or composed of cholambus.

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cholamb (kol'-am-bik), *n.* [*Cholamb* + *-us*]. A. Pertaining to or composed of cholambus.

Dr. Buchanan [1800] was struck with the . . . *chondria* which had been built for the accommodation of travellers by rich native merchants of Madras.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. Ind., p. 408.

choulria (kol'-hri-ah), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr*, *choulria*, bile, + *-ia*, suffix, + *choulria*, in *pathol*, the presence of bile-pigment and bile-salts in the urine.

chomer (ko'-mer), *n.* A Hebrew measure; a homer (which see).

chomp (chomp), *n.* A dialectal variant of *chomp*.

Chondostes (kon-dost'-ez), *n.* [*NL*, (Swainson, 1827); said to be (irreg.) < *Gr*, *chondos*, grills, grunts (grain, seeds), + *ostes*, cart., i. e. A genus of fringilline birds of North America, the large-

finches, having a long, graduated, partly-colored bill, and the head much striped. There is not one species, the common lack of the western United States, *C. maculosa*.

chondr, *chondro*. [*NL*, etc., repr. *Gr*, *chondr*, grunts, grins, lump, cartilage, pible]. An element in modern scientific compound words (chondro- before a consonant), usually meaning 'cartilage.'

Chondracanthus (kon-dra-kan'-thos), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr*, *chondr*, cartilage, + *acanth*, thorn, spine]. A genus of leuconid parasitic crustaceans, or fish-like, typical of the family *Chondracanthidae*, having the body covered with short reddened spines. It is a parasite on the gills of the ray, *C. chondracanthus* is a synonym.

chondral (kon-dral), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr*, *chondr*, cartilage, + *-al*]. Cartilaginous; pertaining to or consisting of cartilage or a cartilage, especially a costal cartilage; used chiefly in combination with *interchondral*, *costochondral*.

chondralgia (kon-dral'-gi-ah), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr*, *chondr*, cartilage, + *algia*, pain]. In *pathol*, pain in the region of a cartilage.

chondrasenite (kon-dra-sen'-it), *n.* [*Gr*, *chondr*, grills (grain), + *senite*, a name]. An amount of manganese occurring in small yellow grains with a conoidal fracture.

chondrenchymatus (kon-dren-kin'-a-tus), *n.* [*Gr*, *chondr*, cartilage, + *enchymatus*, infusion]. A tissue resembling cartilage, but occurring in some sponges, as in the cortex of the *Corticaria*.

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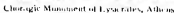
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chorale, *n.* See *charal*, 1.
choraleon (kô-râ'le-on), *n.* [*Choral* + *-eon*, as in *melodeon*.] A musical instrument of the organ kind, having metal pipes, invented in

8. In *anal.*, a cord; a chorda; especially, the notochord or chorda dorsalis. See *chorda*.
Broken chorda. See *broken*. **Chord of an angle,** a chord of the intercepted arc of a circle of unit radius having its center at the vertex of the angle. **Chord of curvature,** that chord of the osculating circle of a curve which passes through the origin of coordinates. **Chords of contact,** of two circles, chords joining the points of tangency of two common tangents of the two circles. **Chords of Willis,** numerous fibrous bands extending across the brain, from the posterior part of the brain, to its posterior portion. **Chromatic chord.** See *chromatic*.
Common chord, a chord joining the intersections of

chordometer (kôr-dom'e-tér), *n.* [*N. chorda* + *dim.* *-et.*] A plane curve every point of which terminates in an arc which originates in a fixed line, is described with a fixed point as a center, and subtends a given length the same number of times as a chord.

chordometer (kôr-dom'e-tér), *n.* [*L. chorda* (= *Gr. χορδή*), a string, + *Gr. αἰτριν*, a measure]

sure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of strings.

Chordonia (kôr-dô'-ni-ă), *n.* pl. [NL, pl. of *chordonia*, *n.* *v.*] A hypothetical group of the worm-like animals, of which the chordonina is the type or common parent-form, and of which the tunicate (*Appendicularia*) or any candidate ascidian larva is an extant representative, distinguished primarily by the possession of a notochord in the form of a muscle, and supposed to be the immediate progenitors of the chordates and vertebrates.

chordotum (kôr-dô'-tûm), *n.* pl. *chordotum* (*n.*), [NL, < Gr. *chordē*, string, chord; *cord*; see *chord*, *cord*.] A name given by Haeckel to a hypothetical form which he supposed to have been among the common parent-forms of ascidians and vertebrates.

chordotantal (kôr-dô-tô'-tal), *a.* [< Gr. *chordē*, chord; *tantal*, *tant*, *-tal*.] Responsive to the vibrations or tone of sound; applied to certain organs or parts of insects and spiders.

These sense organs in the legs of spiders are thought to be analogous to the chordotantal organs of insects.

chore¹ (chôr), *n.* [Also written *chor* and dial. *chor*, formerly *chier*, *a var. of chore*; *chor*; see *chor*¹, *chor*¹.] A cheer, chorus, or small joy; a task; especially, a piece of minor domestic work, as about a house or barn, of peculiar or frequent recurrence; generally in the plural. [Now U. S.]

Hence a *chore* was chored; when Wisdom is employed, it is ever his.

Meanwhile we did our nightly chore.
Brought in the wood from out of doors,
Attended the stable and the horse, and the
Raked down the lord's grass for the cows.

Whither, Snow-bird!
Now that is the wisdom of a man, to weary his hands in his labor, to hilt his wagon to star, and see his chore done by the good themselves. *Romans*, civilization.

The Yankee boy of those times took more of a regular set of chores to do, such as cutting and bringing in wood, making fires, and the like.

U. S. Mercant. S. Bowles, I, 17.

chore¹ (chôr), *n.* Same as *chor*¹, *5*.

chore² (chôr), *n.* [See *chor*², 2.] Same as *chor*², 2.

chor¹ (kôr), *n.* [< L, *chorus*, see *chor*¹.] A chorus; a choir.

chor² (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*², 2.] Same as *chor*², 2.

chor³ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*³, 3.] Same as *chor*³, 3.

chor⁴ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*⁴, 4.] Same as *chor*⁴, 4.

chor⁵ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*⁵, 5.] Same as *chor*⁵, 5.

chor⁶ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*⁶, 6.] Same as *chor*⁶, 6.

chor⁷ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*⁷, 7.] Same as *chor*⁷, 7.

chor⁸ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*⁸, 8.] Same as *chor*⁸, 8.

chor⁹ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*⁹, 9.] Same as *chor*⁹, 9.

chor¹⁰ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*¹⁰, 10.] Same as *chor*¹⁰, 10.

chor¹¹ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*¹¹, 11.] Same as *chor*¹¹, 11.

chor¹² (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*¹², 12.] Same as *chor*¹², 12.

chor¹³ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*¹³, 13.] Same as *chor*¹³, 13.

chor¹⁴ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*¹⁴, 14.] Same as *chor*¹⁴, 14.

chor¹⁵ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*¹⁵, 15.] Same as *chor*¹⁵, 15.

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chor¹⁹ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*¹⁹, 19.] Same as *chor*¹⁹, 19.

chor²⁰ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*²⁰, 20.] Same as *chor*²⁰, 20.

chor²¹ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*²¹, 21.] Same as *chor*²¹, 21.

chor²² (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*²², 22.] Same as *chor*²², 22.

chor²³ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*²³, 23.] Same as *chor*²³, 23.

chor²⁴ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*²⁴, 24.] Same as *chor*²⁴, 24.

chor²⁵ (kôr), *n.* [See *chor*²⁵, 25.] Same as *chor*²⁵, 25.

choreoid (kôr-ô'-id), *a.* [< *chor* + *-oid*.] Resembling chorus or what occurs in chorus; choreiform.

choreomania (kôr-ô-mă'-ni-ă), *n.* [< L, *chora* + *-mania*, madness.] Same as *choreomania*, *n.*

choreopiscope (kôr-ô-pis-kô'-pî), *n.* [< *chor* + *-scope*, *-scop*.] Pertaining to choreopiscope.

They were allowed the name, and honour, and sometimes the position of city bishops.

J. C. Fiske, *Works*, ed. 1853, II, 193.

choreopiscope (kôr-ô-pis-kô'-pî), *n.* [pl. *choreopiscope* (*n.*).] [L, < Gr. *chorē*, *chorē*; see *chor*¹, *chor*¹.]

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If the "diffused placenta" is probably a primitive condition, from which most of the others are derived, although it exists in the most advanced form of the chorion, it is not a constant feature as a constituent of the chorion wall.

W. H. Flower, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.*, XV, 350.

chorioretinitis (kôr-ri-ô-ret-i-nî-tis), *n.* [< Gr. *chori*, chorion, membrane; *retin*, retina; *-itis*, inflammation.]

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chorioretinitis (kôr-ri-ô

ciagola, a chough); a variant, with a final guttural, of ME. *co, ka, ko, ko, koo, koo*, etc., early mod. E. *coe* (see *cool* and *caddus*), both forms being orig. imitative of cawing; see *cruc*.] An oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidae*.



Chough (*Pyrrhuloxia graculus*).

the red-legged or Cornish crow, *Fregilus* or *Paruscorax graculus*, of a black color, with red feet and beak. It is of very extensive though irregular distribution. Though a corvine bird, it has some relationship with the starlings. Also called *cruc*, *Crucial chough*. There are other species, natives of Australia, Java, etc. Fulvago applies the name to a young crow.

The crows and *chouks*, that wing the midday air,
Show scarce so gross an livid. *Shak.*, Lear, iv, 6.

A kind of chough.
[Or thirled down all.] *E. Jonson*, Alchemist, v, 3.

cornish chough. (a) See *Jonson*, Alchemist, v, 3. *cruc*. It was at this time confined as a bearing to Cornish galleys.

choucha (chô'-chih), *n.* Same as *churcha*.

chouk, *n.* See *chouk*.

chouli, *n.* A Middle English form of *john*.

choultry, *n.* See *choultry*.

choups (chups), *n. pl.* [*E. dial.*] Hips; the fruit of briars. [*North Eng.*]

chourie, *n.* See *chourie*.

chourika (chôr'ka), *n.* 1. A native name of a kind of partridge, *Tetragnallus caespis*, inhabiting mountainous regions in Russia and Siberia.

—2. [*cup.*] [*Nl.*] A genus of such partridges; synonymous with *Tetragnallus*. *Metcalsky*, 1859.

chous (kôs or kous), *n.* [*Gr.* χῶς (*χ* L. *chi*), *χ* *yeis*, pour, akin to *E. gush*: see *dehynch*.] 1. In *Gr.* ἀρκούλ, a vase similar in form to the oinochoë, but larger, used to dip the mixed wine and water from the crater in order to fill the smaller pouring-vessels.—2. An ancient Attic measure of capacity, containing 12 oinochoës or the twelfth part of a metretres, and equivalent to 2-83 litres, or 2-8 quarts.

The chous was the equivalent of the Roman congius. *Dureau de Lapeyrol*; *Erasm.*; *Manuel de Philologie*, 1883.

chouse (chous), *n.* [Also spelled *chous*, *chous* also *chouson*, after *F. chouson*.] *Turk.* châush, chash, an interpreter, messenger, etc.

—*C. Ar.* chousa (*χ* Hind. *chousa*, an attendant, etc., lit. grandeur, nobility), prop. pl. of *chous* (see *cruc*, letter add), noble. In sentence 2, 3, and 4, the noun is from the verb.] 1. A Turkish interpreter, messenger, or attendant.

Dapper. What do you think of me, That I am a Chouse? *The Turk* was here—*n.*

Rac. What's that?

Dapper. The Turk was here—*n.*

As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?

Accompanied with a chain of the court. *Hallivell*, 1, 2.

The chous is a person of great authority in certain things, he is a kind of living him, before whom every one kneels down. *E. Erasm.*, *Novum*, in the Levant, p. 3.

2. A trick; a sham; an imposition. *Johnson*, [*Rare*.]—3. An impostor; a cheat.

This is the gentleman, and he's my chous.

E. Jonson, Alchemist.

4. One who is easily cheated; a fool; a simpleton.

Stillier than a wotish chous.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III, III, 531.

chouse (chous), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *choused* (*choused*), pp. *chousing*. [Formerly also *chouse*; *Chouse*, *n.*; lit., act like a chouse (in allusion to a Turkish interpreter or chous who, in 1699, swindled some of the London merchants trading with Turkey out of a large sum of money).] To cheat; trick; swindle; often followed by *of* or *out of*; *as, to chouse one out of his money*.

You shall chouse him out of horses, clothes, and money, and I'll wink at it.

Dryden, *Wild Gallant*, II, 1.

The Portuguese have choused us, it seems, in the land of Bombay, in the East Indies; for after a great charge of our fleets being sent thither with full commissions from the King of Portugal to receive it, the Governor, by some pretence or other, will not deliver it; I have by Sir St. John, sent from the King, not to my lord of Sandwich.

Pope, *Dunciad*, I, 620.

chousing (chou'-sing), *n.* Same as *chouse*.

chout (chout), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A frolic or merry-making. *Hallivell*, [Prov. Eng.]

chout (chout), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chaut* for *chautai*, a fourth part of the revenue; *Skt.* *chautai* = *R.* fourth, q. v.] In the East Indies, a fourth part of the clear revenue, extorted by the Malabars; hence, extortion; blackmail.

Swag the Malabars . . . organized a regular system of blackmail known for more than a quarter of a century afterwards as the Malabatta chout.

J. Z. Walker, *Scott Hist.*, vol. I, p. 175.

chout, *n.* [*Prob.* *C. F.* *chou*, cabbage, on account of its shape.] A name in the seventeenth century of the chignon.

chovy (chô'vi), *u.* [*pl.* *chovies* (-viz).] [*E. dial.*; orig. obscure.] The popular name of a British beetle, *Phyllotreta hirticornis*.

chow (chô), *r. t.* and *t.* [*Var.* of *chow*, *chaw*, q. v.] To chew. [*Prov. Eng.*]

To chow, *n.* [*Var.* of *chow*; for *jour*; or, as it must have been, *chaw*, from *chaw* for *jour*, q. v.] The chow (that is, in the phrase "chew for chow" (that is, chew by jaw)).

[Scotch.]

chow (chou), *r. t.* [*E. dial.* Cf. *chowder*.] To grumble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

chow (chou), *n.* [*Chinese*.] A word forming part of the names of many places in China, indicating a prefecture or province.

The second rank or the chief city of such a district; thus, Ning-lai-chow may mean either the district of Ning-lai or the city of Ning-lai.

Sometimes spelled *chow, chaw*, and *chow*.

chow (chou), *n.* [*Hind.* *chow* (chiriy in comp.), var. of *char*, *Skt.* *chatur* = *R.* four.] 1. A unit of weight in Bombay, used for gold and silver, and equal to three tenths of a troy grain.—2. A unit of the nature of the square of a mass, used in the East Indies in the valuation of pearls.

A Madras chow is 48 square grains Troy, a Bombay chow 157 square grains.

chow-chow (chow'chow), *n.* and *n.* [*Pigou* English.] 1. A Mixed; miscellaneous; broken.

Chow-chow box a Japanese lacquered picnic or luncheon box, with spaces for bottles, and trays or drawers for the various edibles, chopsticks, etc. frequently richly decorated.

Chow-chow cargo, an asserted cargo.

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Chow-chow cargo, an asserted cargo.

A chowder was given a few weeks ago at the head of our little bay.

3. A fish-soup. *Hallivell*, [Prov. Eng.]

chowder (chow'der), *r. t.* [*Cf.* *chowder*, *n.*] To make a chowder of; *as, to chowder fish*. [*American*.]

chowder-berry (chow'der-ber), *n.* A beverage made in the west of England and in Newfoundland by boiling twigs of black spruce in water and mixing the product with molasses.

chowchee (chow'chih), *n.* Same as *churcha*.

chowder (chow'der), *r. t.* [*Cf.* *chowder*, *chowder*.] To grumble; scold.

But when the crabbed crew begins to chafe and chaw, With hostile heart I take my course To seaward from the tower.

Turberville, *Tr. of David*, iv, 122. [*Hallivell*]

chow (chô), *n.* An old form of *jour*. See *chard*.

chowlee (chow'lee), *n.* [*Anglo-Hind.*] [*Hind.* *chauli*, *chauli*.] A species of bean, *Ligna* or *Dalichos* *curtina*, which is extensively cultivated for food in the tropics of the old world.

chowpatty, *n.* Same as *chowpatty*.

chowrie, *n.* See *chowrie*.

chowry (chow'ri), *n.* [*pl.* *chowries* (-riz).] [*Repr.* *Hind.* *chowrie*, *Beug*, *chowrie*, *Skt.* *chauri*.] In the East Indies, a whorl or brush used to drive off flies, often made of the husky tail of the Tibetan yak set in a decorated handle, and in this form one of the weapons of ancient Asiatic royalty. Also spelled *chourie*, *chourie*, *chowset*, *n.* and *r.* See *chow*.

chowter (chow'ter), *r. t.* [*E. dial.* cf. *chow* and *chowter*.] To grumble or mutter like a forward child. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

choy-rost (choi'ro), *n.* Same as *shog-rost*.

chreomastic (kro-ma'stik), *n.* and *n.* [= *F.* *chreomastice*, *Gr.* *χρημαστικός*, pertaining to business or money-mauking; *χρημαστικός*, a man of business; *χρημαστικός*, transact business; *χρημαστικός*, a thing, pl. *χρηματα*, property, wealth, money; *χρημαστικός*, *u.* and *r.* Relating or pertaining to finance or the science of wealth. [*Rare*.]

I am not the least versed in the chreomastic art, as an old friend of mine called it. I know not how to call a shilling, nor how to sell a penny in my pocket.

Fielding, *Amelia*, ix, 5.

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between 1733 and 1804 among the Methodists of North Carolina, the Baptists of Vermont, and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee. These bodies, at first unknown to each other, severally rejected all names but that of *Christians*, and were soon organized into a common denomination, now known collectively as the *Christian Connection*. They have no formulated creed, but are generally Unitarians in doctrine and Baptists in practice, and their government is congregational. They have a general quadrennial conference, and number about 134,000. (b) A member of a religious sect, properly designated *Disciples of*

They are classified as *external* and *internal* evidences. The former are again chiefly two, the argument from prophecies and the argument from miracles; the latter is the argument from the character of Christ and of his teachings, from the adaptation of Christianity to the needs of man, and from the history of its effects in the world. The

the olden days, the white people of the South have made it a *maximale*; but it is more particularly observed on the 22d of December, which is called *Christmas day* or simply *Christmas*. In the Roman, Greek, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches Christmas is observed as a religious festival with special services. Its celebration was formerly forbidden by the Puritans, but Christmas day is now generally observed throughout Christendom by religious services, by

chromatology (krō-ma-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and λόγος, discourse; see *ology*.] The science of or a treatise on colors: as, vegetable *chromatology*.

chromatometer (krō-ma-tō-mē'ter), *n.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and μέτρον, a measure.] A scale for measuring or discriminating colors.

And thus... the delicate spectrum of sunlight becomes, for certain purposes, an *chromatometer*.

chromatopathia (krō-ma-tō-path'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and πάθος, disease.] In *pathol.*, pigmentary disease of the skin; chromatosis.

chromatopathic (krō-ma-tō-path'ī-ā), *a.* [*chromatopathia*.] Pertaining to or affected with chromatopathia.

chromatophore (krō-ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and φέρω, bearing, & φέρω = *be*, bear.] 1. One of the pigment-cells in animals. The pigment (in the lizard) is contained upon the cuticle, occupying the interstices between its cells, so that the dermal chromatophores are well-nigh hidden.

And, IX, 418. Cutaneous structures called *chromatophores*, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colors, and each with an aperture, which when open allows the color contained to appear, and when closed conceals it. It is by the various contractions and relaxations of these little chambers that the changes of color which it is celebrated.

Mearns, Kent. Acad., p. 305. It is to the successive expansion and contraction of these *chromatophores* that the Cephalopoda owe the peculiar play of "shiny" colors, which pass like blades over their surface in the living state. *DeKay*, Acad. Invert., p. 415.

2. In *Actinoptera*, one of the brightly colored bead-like bodies in the oral disk of some species, as *Actinia marginiguttulata*. They are diversified of the body wall; their surface is composed of elongated, beak-like, beneath which is a layer of strongly refracting spherules, thus a layer of similarly refracting cells, subjected to which are glandular cells and verticillates. These internal bodies are supposed to be secretory sacs.

3. In bot., a minute granule or granules in the protoplasm which occur in the green parts of plants, including the colorless leucoplasts, the green chlorophyll granules or chloroplasts, and the chromoplasts.

chromatoporus (krō-ma-tō-f'ō-rus), *a.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and πόρος, bearing, & φέρω = *be*, bear.] 1. Having chromatophores.—2. Containing pigment; of the nature of a chromatophore.

chromatopseusoid (krō-ma-tō-pō-si'oid), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and ψευδής, false, & οἶδος, vision.] In *pathol.*, colored vision.

chromatopsis (krō-ma-tō-p'sis), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and ὥρα, vision.] In *pathol.*, colored vision; an abnormal state in which sensations of color arise independently of external causes, or things are seen unnaturally colored, as when objects appear yellow after taking saffron. Also *chromopsis*, *chromiopsis*.

chromatopsy (krō-ma-tō-p'sis), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and ὥρα, vision.] Englisht form of *chromatopsis*.

Chromatoscope (krō-ma-tō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for compounding colors by combining the light reflected from different colored surfaces.

chromatosis (krō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and ὥρα, vision.] In *pathol.*, a deviation from the normal pigmentation of a part; applied especially to the skin.

chromatosphere (krō-ma-tō-sfēr), *n.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and σφαῖρα, sphere.] Same as *chromosphere*. [Rare.]

In contact with the photosphere it what resembles a sheet of saffron. This is the chromosphere or chromatosphere if one is fastidious as to the proper formation of a Greek derivation.

C. Young, The Sun, p. 100.

Chromatospheric (krō-ma-tō-sfēr'ī-ā), *a.* [*chromatosphere* & -ic.] Of or pertaining to the chromatosphere or chromosphere; as, *chromatospheric matter*. [*J. Warren*, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 87.

Chromatopse, **chromotopse** (krō-ma-tō-pō-si'oid), *n.* [Short for *chromatopathy*, < *Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and ὥρα, vision.] 1. An arrangement in a magic lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs painted on two circular glasses, which are made to rotate.

In opposite directions by the turning of a crank.

2. A type, consisting of a disk on which are painted circular arcs of bright colors, in pairs, so placed that when the disk is made

to revolve rapidly streams of color seem to flow to or from the center.

chromaturia (krō-ma-tū'rī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and ὕρσις, urine.] In *pathol.*, the secretion of urine of an abnormal color.

chromatype, **chromatypy**. See *chromotype*, *chromology*.

Chromite (krō'mī't), *n.* [*Chromium*.] Chromium. **Orange chrome**, an oxide of iron used in oil and water-color painting. Also called *orange ochre* (which, see, under *ochre*).

chrome (krō'm), *r. i.* pret. and pp. *chromed*, *chroming*. [*Chromite*, *n.*] In dyeing, to subject to a bath of bichromate of potash.

To *chrome* the wool. *Mansel*, *Proc.*, XX, 240.

chrome-alum (krō'm'ā-lum), *n.* A crystallizable double salt, $K_2SO_4 + Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 24H_2O$ formed of the sulphates of chromium and potassium; as by-product in the manufacture of artificial alizarin, used in dyeing and calico-printing.

chrome-black (krō'm'blāk), *n.* A certain color produced in dyeing cotton or wool. See *black*.

chrome-color (krō'm'kū'l'r), *n.* A color prepared from some of the salts of chromium.

chrome-green (krō'm'grēn), *n.* A pigment made by mixing chrome yellow with Prussian blue. The depth of the resulting green color depends on the proportion of blue added.

chromedoscope (krō-m'fō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and σκοπεῖν, view.] Same as *debescope*.

chrome-iron (krō'm'ī-rōn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-ironstone (krō'm'ī-rōn-stōn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-mica (krō'm'mī'kā), *n.* Same as *jaschite*.

chrome-ocher (krō'm'ō-cher), *n.* An impure clayey material containing some chromium oxide, and having of a bright-green color. It is sometimes used as a pigment.

chrome-orange (krō'm'ō-rānj), *n.* A bright-yellow pigment, consisting of lead chromate, chrome yellow, and chrome black.

chrome-red (krō'm'rēd), *n.* A bright-red pigment consisting of the basic chromate of lead.

chrome-yellow (krō'm'yel'ō), *n.* A yellow pigment of which there are various shades, from lemon to deep orange, all composed of chromates of lead. Their color is very pure and brilliant.

chromidrosis (krōm-id'rō'sis), *n.* Same as *chromidrosis*.

chromic (krō'm'ik), *a.* [*Chromite* & -ic.] Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from it. **Chromic acid**, H_2CrO_4 , an acid which forms a large number of colored salts, the most important of which are potassium chromate and bichromate.

Chromic iron. Same as *chromite*. **Chromic oxide**, more properly *chromic hydroxide*, Cr_2O_3 , a pigment known as *chromite's green*, prepared by heating bichromate of potash with lemon and filtering the resulting mass. Also called *chrome acid*.

chromid (krō'm'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidae*.

Chromida (krōm'id-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Chromis* (*Chromidē*) & -idē.] Same as *Chromides*. See *Chromidae*.

Chromides (krōm'id-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Chromis*, Cf. *Chromidae*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Actinopterygii* *pygocentridae* with no pseudochromids; synonymized with *Chelidae*. Also *Chromidae*, *Chromididae*.

chromidia, *n.* Plural of *chromidium*.

chromidian (krō-m'id-i'ān), *n.* [*Chromidia* & -ian.] A fish of the family *Chromidae*; a cichlid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

chromidid (krōm'id-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidae*.

Chromidula (krō-m'id-ū-lā), *n. pl.* Same as *Chromidae*.

Chromidines (krōm-id'ēn), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Chromis* (*Chromidē*) & -ines.] A subfamily of *Chromidae*, with the spongy portion of the dorsal fin much larger than the soft.

chromidium (krō-m'id-i'ūm), *n.* & *pl.* *chromidia* (-ā). [*NL.* < *Gr.* χρῶμα, color, & dim. -id-.] In bacteriology, an algal cell in a fission thallus; a term proposed by Sillénberg for same as *gonidium*.

chromidoid (krōm'id-ōid), *a.* and *n.* [*Chromis* (*Chromidē*) & -oid.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromididae* or *Chromides*.

II. *n.* A chromidid or chromid.

chromiferous (krō-m'if-er-us), *a.* [*NL.* < *chromium* & -iferus, = *be*, bear, & -ous.] Containing chromium; as, a *chromiferous garnet*.

chroming (krō'm'ing), *n.* [*Chromite*, & -ing.] The process of subjecting fabrics, in certain processes in dyeing, to a bath of bichromate of potash.

Chroming, *Cr.* *n.*, passing through a bath of bichromate acid.

Brewster, Colar Colors (trans), p. 118. Chroming, which is done by immersing the cloth in 20 gallons of water after steaming, accumulates the complete fixing of the color.

chromimeter (krō-mī'mē'ter), *n.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα(-τ), color, and μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus for testing water by its optical purity, consisting essentially of a glass tube filled with water, through which light is sent by reflection.

chromini (krō'mī-ni), *n.* Same as *chromium*.

Chromis (krō'mīs), *a.* [*NL.* < *L.* *chromis*, < *Gr.* χρῶμα, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chromidae*, or referred to the family *Pichidae*. (Originally introduced by Cuvier in 1817, for the Mediterranean *C. melanota*, it was then identical with the genus afterwards called *Zebrasoma*, and a representative of the family *Zebrasomidae*.)

Subsequently extended to embrace also sundry African and South American fresh-water fishes. (It has been restricted to certain tropical species, which are held to be one. It has been used in this sense by most modern ichthyologists, and is used in this sense by *Brewster* or *Chromidae*; but others properly restrict the name to the original type and its congeners, belonging to the family *Zebrasomidae*.)

Chromis (krō'mīs), *n.* Same as *chromium*, in art and commerce, referring to the latter genus to the family *Chromidae*. [*Chromis*, *n.*] [*Gr.* χρῶμα, color, & -ism, = *be*, bear.] Same as *chromation*, 2.

chromite (krō'mīt), *n.* [*Chromite* & -ite.] Native iron chromite ($FeO \cdot Cr_2O_3$), occurring unaltered and in octahedral crystals of a black color. This, and some other forms of chromium, is chiefly obtained from the Suctian islands, Norway, California, and the Val mountains. Also called *chrome iron*, *chrome crocus*, and *chrome iron*.

chromium (krō'm-i'ūm), *n.* [*NL.* from the beautiful colors of its compounds.] [*Gr.* χρῶμα, color, & -ium, = *be*, bear.] Atomic weight, 52.11; specific gravity, 6.8-7.3. An element belonging to the metals, obtained in the pure state as a light-green crystalline powder.

The separate metal is very rare, and is not a pure color. It is less fusible than platinum, and after fusion is harder than corundum. It oxidizes slowly in the air, but burns in oxygen at a high temperature.

Sulphuric acid dissolves it; nitric acid does not affect it. Chromium does not combine with oxygen at the ordinary temperature or crystalline (lead chromate), and as a sulphid in dandriness; it occurs also in some meteoric iron.

The fine green color which it assumes in the air is believed to be due to chromium; but the most abundant oxide of chromium is Cr_2O_3 , which is a dark green. Among its most important compounds are the solid orange-yellow (Cr_2O_3), which occurs native in chrome-ocher and chromite. It is a dull green powder when made artificially by reduction of the chromates, and is used extensively for imparting a green color to porcelain and enamel, and somewhat as a pigment, in the form of chromic acid, under the name of *Green's green*.

Potassium bichromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) is the salt from which most salts of chromium are prepared. It forms garnet red crystals, which dissolve in water, making a red solution. It is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing, as an oxidizing agent; also in the carbon of other processes of photographic printing, and in a form of soluble salt of the bichromate salt. See red, 8. It is an active poison.

Transparent acid of chromium, a pigment used by artists, composed of Cr_2O_3 and H_2O . It is transparent, but differs but little from unguis's green.

Chromium (krō'm'ō), *n.* An abbreviation of *chromatography*.

chromo-. See *chromat-*.

chromocritria (krō-mō-krit'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* χρῶμα, color, and κριτήριον, a standard or criterion.] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored matter, as by the skin. See *chromiuria*.

chromocyclograph (krō-mō-sī'klō-grāf), *a.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα, color, and κύκλος, a circle, cycle, series, & γράφω, write.] A colored picture printed from a series of blocks, each bearing its separate color.

chromogen (krō-mō-jen), *n.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα, color, and γένεσις, production, = *gen*.] The coloring matter of plants.

chromogenic (krō-mō-jen'ī-ā), *a.* [*chromogen* & -ic.] 1. Pertaining to chromogen.—2. Producing chromogen.

Chromogenic bacteria, a group of microorganisms which produce the color of organic matter in the decomposition of the species. Thus, *Micromonas putrescens* upon starchy substances produces a blue color, and *Chromatium* and *Chromococcus*, as species of *Chromatium* upon paper.

chromogenous (krō-mō-jen'ō-us), *a.* [*Chromogen* & -ous.] Producing chromogen.

chromograph (krō-mō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr.* χρῶμα, color, and γράφω, write.] Same as *heliograph*.

chromoid (krō'm'id), *n.* and *a.* [*Chromis* & -oid.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidae*.

The form of the case of the chrysalis varies with different families and orders. Those of most lepidopterous insects are inclosed in a somewhat leathery membranous case, and generally of a more or less angular form, pointed at the abdominal end, and sometimes provided with small, fleshy, caterpillar-like processes. In the transformation into this state it often spins for itself a silken cocoon, within which the chrysalis is contained. In most of the *Coleoptera* the legs of the chrysalis are in distinct sheaths; in the *Lepidoptera* they are not distinct to the fourth joint, and among other insects, the chrysalis resembles the perfect insect, and differs from the latter physically in not having the wings complete. *Atta*, and *Formica*, *Chrysalis*, *nymph*, *pupa*, and formerly *ovocela*.

This shell *chrysalis*
Cracks into shining white

Chrysalis-shell (kris'-sál'-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the genus *Tupa* or family *Papilidae*.

chrysamine (kris'-a-mín), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *amine*,] A coal-tar color of the oxyazo group, used in dyeing. It dyes on cotton a sulphur-yellow, remarkably fast to light.

chrysaniline (kris'-a-ní-lín), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *aniline*,] A very beautiful yellow dye, obtained by substituting the residue from which rosaniline has been extracted to a current of steam. A quantity of the base passes into solution, and it is then added to the chrysaniline precipitated in the form of a salt.

chrysanisic (kris'-a-nis'-ik), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *anisic*,] Used only in the following phrase. **Chrysanisic acid**, *C₁₂H₈O₆*, an acid forming golden yellow crystals in the preparation of certain aniline dyes.

chrysantheum (kris'-san'-thé-num), *n.* [= *F.* *chrysanthemum* = *Sp.* *Chrysanthemum* = *Fr.* *chrysanthème*, *L.* *chrysanthemum*, *Gr.* *χρυσάνθεμον*, fl. 'golden flower,' + *χρυσός*, gold, + *άνθος*, flower,] 1. A plant of the genus (*Chrysanthemum* = 2, [cap.]) [NL.] A large genus of composite plants, chiefly natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. The generic name is now rarely appropriate, as only a small number have yellow flowers. The perennial chrysanthemums of the gardens, *C. sinense* or *indicum*, a native of China and Japan, has developed under cultivation a great diversity of color, and is remarkable varieties. It ranks as the national flower of Japan, where special attention is paid to its cultivation and variation, and where an open 16-petaled chrysanthemum is the imperial emblem. Several other species are frequently cultivated for ornament, as *C. frutescens*, *C. roseum*, etc. The genus includes the common feverfew (*C. Parthenium*), the chrysanthemum of the mountains (*C. montanum*), and the wildflower or oxeye daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*).

Chrysanthemum Prædictæ.

chrysanthemum (kris'-san'-thé-num), *n.* [NL.] *Chrysanthemum*, a genus of plants, including the oxeye daisy, a native (E. Ind.) name for the bark of a leguminous tree. 1. Same as *lost powder* (which see, under *powder*). 2. A supposed chemical principle, the chief constituent and active medicinal principle of *lost powder*.

chrysarobin (kris'-ar'-ó-bin), *n.* [NL.] *Chrysarobin*, a resinous substance, obtained from a native (E. Ind.) name for the bark of a leguminous tree. 1. Same as *lost powder* (which see, under *powder*). 2. A supposed chemical principle, the chief constituent and active medicinal principle of *lost powder*.

chrysarobinum (kris'-ar'-ó-bin), *n.* [NL.] *see chrysarobin*.] A mixture of proximate principles extracted from *Guaia* powder, formerly mistaken for chrysanthemum. It is used in certain skin-diseases.

chryselephantine (kris'-el'-e-fan'-tín), *n.* [= *F.* *chryselephantin*, *Gr.* *χρυσόελεφαντίνα*, of gold and ivory, *χρυσός*, gold, + *ελεφάντις*, ivory, elephant, > *elephantine*, of ivory; *see elephant*.] Composed of gold and ivory; specifically, in ancient art, applied to statues overlaid with plates of gold and ivory. Such a statue was built up on a wooden core or frame, carved and finished by hand of metal. When the sculptor had completed his model, the flesh surface of it was taken from the core and set into sections. These were separated from one another, and reproduced in ivory plates, which were carefully fastened on or fitted into the surface of the wooden core. The draperies also were divided into sections and reproduced in gold, gold of different shades of color introduced, and were fitted upon the statue like a garment. The gold por-

tions were sometimes made removable, as in the great statue of Athena by Phidias in the Parthenon at Athens; in that case they were replaced as a reserve fund available to the state in time of need.

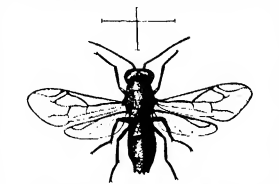
The proportions of the whole building (the Parthenon) itself were again adjusted to the scale of the *chryselephantine* statue of Athena Athena which it contained.

Chrysemya (kris'-e-mí-ya), *n.* [NL.] [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *εμύς* or *εμύς* (μύς), the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of fresh-water turtles or terrapins, of the family *Emydidae*. The painted turtle, *Chrysemya picta*, is one of the best known. It is abundant in the United States, abounding in ponds and slow streams from Canada to Mexico.

Chryseolite (kris'-e-ól-ít), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *εὐλίθης*,] A hydrocarbon (*C₁₄H₁₂*) found in coal-tar. It melts at 48° F., and is only slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphide. It crystallizes in needles which have a violet fluorescence.

chrysid (kris'-id), *n.* One of the *Chrysididae*.

Chrysidæ (kris'-id'-é), *n. pl.* [NL.] [*Gr.* *χρυσίς*, + *ιδεύς*,] A family of tubiflorous hyme-



Ruby-bellied Fly, (*Chrysis nitidula*). (Cross shows natural size.)

nopterous insects, having the posterior abdominal segments retractile and the under side of the abdomen covered with a shining, iridescent, membranous oxypteroid of a single piece. They are richly colored insects, very active in the hottest summer months, and are provided with a tubular membranous ovipositor of a single piece. They are solitary and parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of other *Hymenoptera*, especially of the fossorial species. There are several genera and many species.

Chrysis (kris'-is), *n.* [NL.] (*Linnaeus*, 1766), [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, a vessel of gold, a gold-brothered dress, *χρυσός*, gold,] The typical genus of the family *Chrysididae*, containing the gold-wasps or ruby-tailed flies, handsomely colored with metallic luster. *C. laeta* is the best known species; it has the hind tarsi and legs rich like gold or green, and the abdomen coppery red. Also spelled, *Chrysis*.

chryso- [NL.] (before a vowel, *chryso-*), [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, a word of uncertain origin and relations.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'gold.'

Chrysolaanum (kris'-ol'-a-num), *n.* [NL.] [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *λααν*, an acorn.] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, with simple entire coriaceous leaves, small white flowers, a bushy style, and a fleshy one-seeded fruit. There are probably only two species, of Africa and America respectively. The common plant, *C. laeta*, is found throughout tropical America and in southern Florida. Its fruit is edible, resembling a plum, and is used as a preserve.

chrysoberyl (kris'-ó-ber-íl), *n.* [*L.* *chrysoberyllus*, *Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *beryl*, with a tinge of gold.] A variety of beryl, greenish-yellow, and sometimes red by transmitted light.

A mineral of a yellowish-green to emerald-green color, sometimes red by transmitted light, an aluminate of glucinum. It is found in small quantities in Brazil, and in the United States. It is next to emerald the most valuable gemstone used in jewelry, the khat kalid crystal, which is used in the construction of the optical instrument of light, being especially valued for its variety of colors, having an emerald-green color by reflection, and a column blue red by transmitted light. It is sometimes used as a gem. Also called *emerald*.

Chrysobothris (kris'-ó-both'-ris), *n.* [NL.] [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *bothris*, a pit, trough.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, containing numerous species, of oblong depressed form, with a metallic luster, and on the upper side usually brown-



Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Chrysobothris dorsalis*).
a, larva, dorsal view; a, pupa, c, swollen thoracic joint, larva, lateral view; b, head, lateral view; c, head, dorsal view. (Natural size.)

ish-green, roughened by shallow pits of brighter metallic color. The larvae are elongate, cylindrical, of a whitish color, which moult under the bark of trees, and are only recognized by the enormous size of the third thoracic joint, which is rounded at the sides and flattened above. Two very abundant North American species are *C. dentipes*, which infests pines, and *C. granatella*, which infests various deciduous trees, and is preferred to orchard trees. Its larva is the well-known flat-headed apple-tree borer of orchardists.

Chrysochlora (kris'-ó-kló'-rā), *n.* [NL.] (*Latreille*, 1825), [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *χλωή*, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects of a golden-green color, whose larvae live in cows' dung.

Chrysochloræ (kris'-ó-kló-rā), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσόχλωρος*, q. v.] An animal of the family *Chrysochloridae*; a Cape mole.

chrysochloræ (kris'-ó-kló-rā), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσόχλωρος*, q. v.] A dipterous insect of the genus *Chrysochloridae*.

Chrysochloridæ (kris'-ó-kló-rí-dē), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochloridae*.

Chrysochloridæ (kris'-ó-kló-rí-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] [*Gr.* *χρυσόχλωρος* (chryd-) + *ιδεύς*,] A family of mole-like fossorial mammals, of the order *Insectivora*; the gold-moles or Cape moles of South Africa. The name is applied to *Madagascariensis*, but not specially to the true *Chrysochloris*. They have a dense, soft, lustrous pelage, a coniform snout, with no interorbital constriction of the nostrils; the premaxilla completed and symphysis bulging; no pulle symphysis; the thin skin of the snout is very short; the fore feet with large strong claws for digging; the ears small and concealed; no tail visible externally; and the skin is rudimentary and covered with skin. There are two genera, *Chrysochloris* and *Chalchoboris* (or *Amphichloris*), belonging to the subgenus *Chrysochloris*.

Chrysochloris (kris'-ó-kló-ris), *n.* [NL.] (*Laeteville*, 1798), [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *χλωή*, greenish-yellow.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysochloridae*, containing 3 species of males, 3 females, and 3 males of the females of each jaw; so called from the brilliant metallic luster of the fur, which glances from gold to green and

Gold-mole, (*Chrysochloris aurea*).

violet. *C. aurea* is the Cape chrysochloris or gold-mole. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrysochloris*.

chrysochrous (kris'-ó-kló-ris), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold-colored, + *χρυσός*, gold, + *χρυσός*, gold,] Or a golden-yellow color.

chrysocolle (kris'-ó-kol'-é), *n.* [NL.] (*P.* *chrysocolle* = *Sp.* *erisocolle* = *Fr.* *erisocolle*), [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold-colored, + *κόλλη*, glue.] 1. A silicate of the protoxide of copper, of a bluish-green to sky-blue color, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies.—2. Borax; so called from its use in the 17th century because it was used in soldering gold.

chrysocollæ, *n.* Same as *chrysocolle*, 1.

Now, as with gold gloves in the soft stone Mine March *Chrysocollæ*, and in the English service mine.

Second the Wilson of Great Salt Lake.

chrysocracy (kris'-ó-krá-sí), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *κρατία*, rule, *κρατία*, rule.] The power or rule of gold or wealth. [Rare.]

"That extraordinary hybrid or mode between democracy and chrysocracy, a native-born New England serving man."

chrysogonidium (kris'-ó-gó-ní-dí-um), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *γονίον*, seed, + *ιδεύς*,] In *lichen*, a gonidium which contains orange-colored granules.

chrysograph (kris'-ó-gráf), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *γράφω*, a writing, *γράφω*, write.] A manuscript the letters of which are executed in gold, or in gold and silver.

chrysography (kris'-ó-gráf-í), *n.* [= *F.* *chrysographia* = *NL.* *chrysographia*, *Gr.* *χρυσόγραφία*, *χρυσός*, gold, + *γράφω*, write,] 1. The art of writing in letters of gold, produced by the use of gold-writers in the early middle ages.—2. The writing itself thus executed.—3. In *Antiq.* the art of

embroidering in gold, of inlaying other metals with gold, and the like.

hyrsoil (kris'oid), *n.* [*Gr. χρυσωδής*, like gold, *χρυσός*, golden, *ή*, a name for the farmer's alloy, which resembles gold. They are composed of copper, aluminium, and silver.

chrysolide (kris'oi'din), *n.* [*As χρυσίδ + ιδεύω*]. A coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochlorid of diamidobenzene. It consists of dark-violet crystals soluble in water. It dyes bright yellow on silk and cotton.

chrysolin (kris'oi'lin), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + λινός*]. Same as *resorcinal yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

chrysopleic (kris'oi'pleik'), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + πλεῖν, to be, -ic*]. Resembling golden scales. — **Chrysopleic acid**, another name for *picric acid*.

chrysolin (kris'oi'lin), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + λινός, oil, -ic*]. A coal-tar color of the phthalcin group, used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of benzylfluorescin. It produces a yellow color, similar to that of turmeric, on silk, cotton, and wool.

chrysolite (kris'oi'lit), *n.* [*Early mod. Fr. also crisolite, crisolite, < ME. crisolite (also crisolite) = Dan. krysolit, < OF. crisolite, Fr. chrysolite = Sp. crisolite = Sp. crisolite = Yg. chrysolite = L. crisolite = L. crisolite, < L. chrysolithos, < Gr. χρυσόλιθος, a bright-yellow stone, perhaps a topaz, < χρυσός, gold, + λίθος, stone*].

A silicate of magnesium and iron, commonly of a yellow or green color, and varying from transparent to translucent. Very numerous are found in Egypt and Brazil, but it is not of high repute as a jewel-stone. It is common in the most volcanic rocks, like basalt, and is also a constituent of many metamorphic rocks. It is usually altered to the hydrous magnesium silicate serpentine, and many extensive beds of serpentine have been shown to have had this origin. The chrysolite group of minerals includes a number of orthoclase in the same general composition and the same crystalline form as chrysolite, as forsterite (Mg₂SiO₄), fayalite (Fe₂SiO₄), and tephroite (Mg₂SiO₄).

chrysolite (kris'oi'lit), *n.* [*< L. chrysolithos: see chrysolite*]. As in *chrysolite*.

chrysolite (kris'oi'lit), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + λίθος, stone, -ic*]. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing chrysolite.

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see), detached from the poly-p-stock, and in this state mistaken for a different genus.

Chrysomitris (kris'oi'mit'ris), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + mitris, a kind of bird, according to Sundevall the goldfinch, < χρυσός, gold, + -mitris, of uncertain meaning*]. An Aristotelian name of some small yellowish bird that feeds upon thistles, perhaps the goldfinch, taken by Boie in 1828 as the name of a genus of fringilline birds, including the linnet or siskin (*C. spinus*), and later extended to a number of American finches, as the pine-finch (*C. pinus*), the American goldfinch (*C. tristis*), etc., having an acutely conic bill, pointed wings, and short forked tail. See cut under *goldfinch*.

Chrysomadidae (kris'oi-mi'ad'id), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + μάδαι, a kind of bird, according to Sundevall the goldfinch, < χρυσός, gold, + -μάδαι, of uncertain meaning*]. A large family of diinsecta customarily flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Chrysomadus*. The euphausiids include a pair of lateral ocellus or yellow pleurostomal bands, and the flagella are normally two of similar or diverse form, though there is only one flagellum in *Chrysomadus*. The family is composed by Kent inclusions several families of other authors.

Chrysomonas (kris'oi-mo'nas), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + monas, a kind of insect: see monad*]. The typical genus of the family *Chrysomonadidae*. It contains soft and plastic animals with a single flagellum and no distinct thorax.

Chrysoptera (kris'oi'p'te'ra), *n.* [*NL. (Leach, 1817); < Gr. χρυσός, gold-colored, < χρυσός, gold, + πτερόν, wing, -ic*]. A genus of the neuropterous family *Hemerobridae*, characterized by very oval wings, wings entire, antennae submoniliform, and labrum entire; the large-winged flies. The eggs are laid upon long forked stalks, and the larvae are carnivorous, feeding upon plant-

terous insects, of the family *Tabanidae* or gall-flies; the clegs. These flies are great blood-suckers, very troublesome to horses and cattle, and even to man. Their larvae are supposed to live under ground. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling golden eyes, *oculus* in the Latin name of *Chrysoptera*.

Chrysorhamnus (kris'oi-rham'nis), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ῥαμνός, a prickly shrub (see Rhamnus), -ic*]. A name given to the yellow-colored outer lining existing in French berries. See *berry* and *Rhamnus*.

Chrysosperma (kris'oi-sper'ma), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + σπέρμα, seed, -ic*]. A means of producing gold. *B. Jovanis*. [Rare.]

Chrysotannin (kris'oi-tan'nin), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ταννίνη, a name of a group of coloring matters in plants, pale-yellow or even colorless, which when oxidized give rise to the various brown substances that cause many of the characteristic tints of autumnal foliage*]. *Sachs*.

chrysolite (kris'oi'lit), *n.* [*< L. chrysolithos: see chrysolite*]. As in *chrysolite*.

chrysolite (kris'oi'lit), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + λίθος, stone, -ic*]. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing chrysolite.

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of chalcidomy commonly apple-green in color and often extremely beautiful, so that it is much esteemed in jewelry. It is translucent, or at least with all transparent, and of a hardness little inferior to that of flint.

What was the last prescription in this case? "A draught of wine with powdered chrysolite." *B. W. Helms, The Mysterious Illness*.

chrysopraxis (kris'oi-prax'is), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + πρᾶξις, action, -ic*]. Same as *chrysoptera*.

And the foundations of the wall of the city were quarried with all manner of precious stones. The foundation was Jasper, &c. the teeth, a *chrysoptera*. *Rev. xvi. 18, 20*.

Chrysops (kris'oi'ps), *n.* [*NL. (Meigen, 1803); irreg. < Gr. χρυσός, with golden eyes (cf. χρυσός, gold-colored), < χρυσός, gold, + ὤψ, eye, Cf. Chrysops*]. A genus of hexapodous dipterous insects, of the family *Tabanidae* or gall-flies; the clegs. These flies are great blood-suckers, very troublesome to horses and cattle, and even to man. Their larvae are supposed to live under ground. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling golden eyes, *oculus* in the Latin name of *Chrysops*.

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Illustration of a fly (Chrysops) showing its head, thorax, and legs.

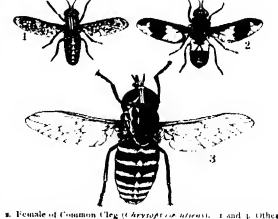


Illustration of a fly (Chrysops) showing its head, thorax, and legs.



Illustration of a beetle (Chrysomelid) showing its head, thorax, and legs.



Illustration of a bird (Chrysomitris) showing its head, thorax, and legs.

huckle (huk'k'l), *n.* [*chuck*l¹, *n.*] 1. *The all of a hon to her young; a chuck*.—2. *A sly expressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or the like; hence, any similar sound.* The Jew rubbed his hands with a *chuckle*. *Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ix.

With *medium chuckle* in the strings
Of her long hair. *Kate, Isabella and the Pot of Basil*, ii. 62.

chuckle² (chuk'k'l), *v. t.; pret. and pp. chuckled*, *part. chuckling*. [*From chuck*¹, *v.*] To chuck under the chin; fondle.

Your confessor, . . . I must chuck you. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

chuckle³ (chuk'k'l), *v. t.; pret. and pp. chuckled*, *part. chuckling*. [*From chuck*¹, *v.*] To chuck in sense of 'shake.'—1. To rock upon its center while rotating, as the runner of a grinding-mill. **chuckle-head** (chuk'k'l-hed), *n.* A large or thick neck; hence, a dunce; a numskull. [*Collop*.] Is not he much handsomer, and better built, than that great *chuckle-head*? *Smollett, Roderick Random*, iii.

chuckle-headed (chuk'k'l-hed'ed), *n.* [*Appar. Cuck*⁴, a chuck.] Having a chuckle-head; thick-headed; stupid. [*Collop*.]

chuckler (chuk'k'ler), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., also shuck-her*, repr. Tamil and Malayalam *shakkil*, *shak*, *Lingua*, also from *chakkil*.] In India, a member of a very low caste of tanners or cobblers; colloquially, a shoemaker.

A large number of Portuguese descended work at the trade, and many *chucklers* from India. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. ix, (1885), p. 629.

chuckore (chuk'or), *v.* [*Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. chukore*.] Same as *chuckler*.

chuck-roast (chuk'rist'), *n.* A roast sent from the chuck. See *chuck*⁴, *n.*

chuck-wild-sowid (chuk'wilt-wid'us), *n.* [*A fanciful imitation of the bird's cry.*] The great goose-eater of Carolina, *Antruscinus carolinensis*, a fissirostral caprimulgine bird, with short rounded wings, long rounded tail, small feet and bill, the latter furnished with long bristly bristles arising from lateral filaments, and dark, much variegated coloration. It resembles the whippoorwill and belongs to the same genus, but is much larger (about 12 inches long) and has a different wing and otherwise quite distinct. See *note under Antruscinus*.

chudi (chud'), *n.* [*Origin obscure. Cf. cad and cheu*.] To clump; beat. *Stafford*.

chudda, **chuddah** (chud'h), *n.* Same as *chudher*.

chudher (chud'her), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., also chudh; cf. Hind. chudh, in popular speech chudhar*, a sheet, table-cloth, coverlet, mantle, cloak, shawl, *cf. Pers. chudhar*, a sheet, a mantle.] 1. In India, a square piece of cloth of any kind; especially, the simple sheet commonly worn as a mantle by women in Bengal; also, the cloth spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Yule and Burnell*.—2. The same given in Europe to the plain shawls of Cashmere and other parts of India, made originally at Rampoor, of Tibetan wool, of uniform color, without pattern except a stripe slightly marked by alternate twilling, and, if embroidered, having the embroidery of the same color as the ground. They are made white, fawn-colored, or an Oriental red, and of other colors.—3. The material of which those shawls are made.

Chudi (chud'di), *n.* [*Also spelled Tchudi, Tchudi, and Anglicized Tchoud, repr. Russ. Tchudi*.] A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the northwest of Russia; it has now acquired a more general application, and is used to designate that group of people of which the Finns, the Estonians, the Livonians, and the Laplanders are members.

Chudie (chud'ik), *n.* [*Also spelled Tchudie, Tchudie; *cf. Chudi* + *-ie*. Cf. Russ. Chudskii, *id.**] Of or pertaining to the Chudi; specifically, designating that group of people spoken by the Finns, Estonians, Livonians, and Laplanders.

chueh (chue't), *n.* See *cheueh*.

chufa (chuf'a), *n.* [*Sp.*] A species of *solms*, *Cyperus esculentus*, the tuberous roots of which are used as a vegetable in the south of Europe.

chuff (chuf't), *n.* and *v.* [*ME. chuffe, chufe*, a hoar; origin unknown; *cf. chuff*, *v.*] To puff, to course, heavy, dull follow; as surly or churlish person; an aversive old follow.

No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here!

A wretched bull-headed chuff, whose recreation is reading of minnocks. *R. Jonson, Pre. to Every Man out of His Humour*.

If Anthony be so wealthy a *chuff* as report speaks him, he may prove the philosopher's stone to us.

Scott, Kenilworth, i. iii.

II. a. Surly; churlish; ill-tempered. [*Prov. Eng.*]

chuff (chuf'), *n.* [*CF. chub, chabby, and chuck*⁴.]

chuff¹ (chuf'), *n.* [*CF. chuff*², *n.*, and *chubby*.] Chuffy; plump. *Holland*.

chuffery, *n.* Same as *chuff*¹.

chuff² (chuf'), *adv.* In a chuffy manner; rudely; surly; clownishly.

John answered chuffly. Richardson, Charles Barlowe.

chuffiness¹ (chuf'-ness), *n.* [*Chuff*¹ + *-ness*.] Surliness; churlishness; boorishness.

chuffiness² (chuf'-ness), *n.* [*Chuff*² + *-ness*.] Clunbiness; plumpness.

chuff³ (chuf'), *n.* [*Chuff*³, *n.*, + *-yl*.] Blunt; clownish; surly; rude.

chuff⁴ (chuf'), *n.* [*Chuff*⁴ + *-yl*.] *CF. chub*.] Fat, plump, or round, especially in the cheeks; chubby. **chuffy** *chuck*, a trick which is pulled out by the escape of ruffled air or steam in the process of burning.

chug (chug), *n.* [*Se.*] A short sudden tug or pull.

chug (chug), *v. t.; pret. and pp. chugged*, *part. chugging*. [*Chug*, *v.*] To take fish by gulping them through holes cut in the ice.

chug (chug'or), *n.* One who practises chugging.

chugging (chug'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of chug*, *v.*] The practice or art of taking fish by gulping them through holes cut in the ice.

chulan (chul'an), *n.* [*Chinese, *ch*, chue, pearl, pearly, + *lan*, a name given to orchideous plants like *Epilobium*, etc., and to other gay flowers growing in the lee of a rock, or dangle or alternately on a spikelet.*] A Chinese plant, the *Choranthus incensipennis*, natural order *Choranthaceae*, the spikes of the flowers of which are used to sew net.

chularios (chul'-ri-oh), *n.* Same as *fructose*. *U. S. Dispensary*, p. 1256.

chuller, **choller** (chul', chol'er'), *n.* [*Se.*] 1. A chug.

2. The handle of a domestic fish—*3. pl.* The wattle of a domestic fowl.

chumi (chum'), *n.* [*Origin unknown.*] Dr. Johnson calls it "a term used in the universities"; perhaps slang. 1. One who lodges or resides in a chamber or room with another; a room-mate; especially applied to college students.

The students were friends and *chums*, a word so acutely adapted that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain its meaning "chamber-fellow."

2. A room-mate. *Webster, Unabridged*, p. 129.

3. A room-mate. *Webster, Unabridged*, p. 129.

chune (chun'), *n.* [*Origin obscure. Cf. chun*, *v.*] A name used to designate that group of people spoken by the Finns, Estonians, Livonians, and Laplanders.

chun (chun'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. chunwed*, *part. chunning*. [*Chun*¹, *v.*] To intrude. To occupy the same room or chambers with another; be the chum of some one.

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a block upon which an unbroken vessel is fitted when attached to the lathe to be turned. See *throat-square*, under *pottery*.

chum¹ (chum'), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., a native Samoyed name.*] A tent; a dwelling.

In April, 1882, the Samoyede hunter crossed the island (Novaya Zemle) to the south-east coast and found Samoyede chums. *Science*, 11, 16.

chumar (chu-mir'), *n.* See *chumark*.

chumage (chun'age), *n.* [*Cham*¹ + *-age*.] A charge for that which one has in common with a chum.

The regular *chumage* is two and sixpence. Will you take three hobs? *Dickens, Pickwick*, II. xiv.

chummy (chum'i), *n.* [*Chum*¹ + *-y*.] Companionable; sociable; intimate; as, I found him very *chummy*. [*Collop*.]

chump (chump'), *n.* [*Prob. a unsuited var. of chub*; *cf. level, kumbr for kumbr*, a block; see *chub*, and *cf. chub*.] 1. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.—2. A stupid fellow. [*Slang*.]

chump-and (chump'and), *n.* In *cooking*, the thicker end of a loin of veal or mutton; hence, any thick end.

Bully, say, distributed three defunct bibles (chased as if they were) most magnificently out of the *chump-and* of something. *Dickens, Great Expectations*, x.

chumpish (chum'pish), *n.* [*Chump* + *-ish*.] *CF. chubbish*, *chubbish*; rowdy; saucy.

With *chumpish* looks, hard words and sweet lips. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 391.

chumship (chum'ship), *n.* [*Chum*¹ + *-ship*.] The state of being a chum, or of occupying the same chamber with another; close intimacy. *See Quercy*. [*Barre*.]

chunam (chun'am), *n.* [*Repr. Tamil chunam* = *Hind. chunā*, lime, *cf. Skt. churan*, unit, powder.] 1. In the East Indies, prepared lime. *Specification*. (6) The lime made from shells of coral and chewed with the areas nut and the beet-leaf.

Chunam is Lime made of Cockle shells or Mustard; and *Chunam* is the Leaf of a Tree.

Orison, Voyage to Surat (1609). (6) A common name for plaster of quicklime and sand, the finest kind of which is susceptible of a very high polish. *Whitehead*.

They [small *peas*] are of brick covered with *chunam*, and the bricks are so close together that no nearer approach than that to be equalled, though much more so, is possible. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I. 108.

2. A weight for gold in north India, equal to 6 to 7 grains.

chunam (chun'am), *c. t.; pret. and pp. chunwed*, *part. chunning*. [*Chunam*, *v.*] To chum; to chum with.

chunode, **chundode** (chun-oh', chun-oh'), *n.* A Ceylonese dry measure, equal to about a quarter of a pound. Oil, milk, and glue are also sold by it.

Chunga (chung'ga), *n.* [*NL*, from a native name.] A genus of birds, of the family *Cuculidae*, of which *Burnieria's curiana*, *Chunga burnierii*, is the type.

chunk¹ (chungk'), *n.* [*Prob. a dial. word, variation of chump or chub*, appar. through influence of *huck*, *hunch*.] 1. A short thick piece, as of wood.—2. A person or a beast that is small, but thick-set and strong; as, a *chunk* of a barge; a *chunk* of a horse. [*Collop*, U. S. 1.]

I rode out all three *chunk* of a horse. *New York Spirit of the Times*.

For sale, a Morgan chunch, *Boston Herald*, Aug. 22, 1887.

chunk², **chunke** (chungk'chungk'), *n.* [*Also chunke, chunke, chunke, chunke, chunke*, formerly much played by certain tribes of North American Indians, consisting in rolling a disk of stone along a prepared course, and immediately afterward throwing a stick so as to make it lie as near the stone as possible when the two come to rest. The grounds used for this amusement are known as *chunke-yards*.

It has been supposed, and apparently with very good reason, that the word *chunke* is derived from the name of this favorite game, and that instead of calling them *chunke-yards*, we ought properly to denominate them *chunke-yards*.

C. C. Jones, Antiqu. of Southern Indians, p. 345.

chunke (chungk'chungk'), *n.* [*Chunk¹ + *-ke*.] A local name of the copperhead snake. [*U. S.*]*

chunky (chungk'y), *n.* [*Chunk¹ + *-y*.] Disproportionately thick or stout; appearing like a chunk; as, a *chunky* leg or horn. [*U. S.*]*

They found that *chunke* was their chief company, a short *chunke* fellow, who professed the accustomed hospitality of his test in true kindness style. *Exp.*, II. 124.

chunke-yard (chungk'y-ard), *n.* A place where the game of *chunke* is played. See *chunke*.

chunner (chun'er), *n.* See *chunter*.

For the *church-ale* two young men of the parish are yearly chosen by their lust foregoers to be wardens, who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to

church, specifically of the Anglican Church.

species of the genus *Cicada*: in America commonly called *locust*, a name shared by many orthopterous insects, as grasshoppers. See cut

King Bird of Paradise (*Circusurus regius*)

cinclid (sing'klid), *n.* A member of the family *Cinclid*; a water-ouzel.

Cinclidæ (sing'kli-de), *n*, *pl*. [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of birdlike oscine passerine

birds, the dippers or water-ouzels, remarkable among land-birds for their aquatic habits. They spend much of their time in the water, through which element they fly with ease. They have a stout thicket-set body; very short tail of 12 rectrices; short rounded wings of 10 primaries, the first of which is spuri-



American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*).
 The bird is black above and white below. The bill is straight, with convex gonyes; the lunular nostrils partly overhung by feathers; and no ridged nostrils. It is a small group, having the single genus *Cinclus* and about 12 species, inhabiting clear mountain streams of most parts of the world.

Cinclides (sing-kli'fēn, *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1 (in sense 2), < *Cinclus*, 2), and -*idae*.] 1. The dippers or water-ouzels rated as a subfamily of *Turdidae* or of some other group of birds. — 2. The turnstones as a subfamily of *Hamatopodidae*. G. R. Gray, 1841. See *Streptopus*.

cinclids (sing-kli, *u.*; pl. *cinclides* (-kli-dēz). [NL., < fr. *cinclis*, pl. *cinclides*, a latticed gate.] An aperture in the wall of the maxillary cavity of some netozoans, as sea-anemones, for the emission of ceratopodia and acronia.

Cinclosoma (sing-klō-sō'mū), *n.* [NL. (Vigors

and Horsfield, 1825), < Gr. $\alpha\gamma\gamma\eta$, water-ouzel (see *Cinclus*), + $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$, body.] A genus of Australian birds of uncertain affinities, usually ranged with *Crateropus*. It includes four species. C.

Cinclus (sing'klus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κίς κίος, a cer-

or water-ouzel.] 1. The typical and only genus of birds of the family *Cinclidae* or water-ouzel. (The European bird of the same name is a fish-eating bird, according to some a kind of wagtail.)

onzeis. The European species is *C. aquaticus*; the North American is *C. mexicanus*. Bechstein, 1802. See ent under *C. inclidit*.—2. A name

given by G. R. Gray (after Moehring, 1752) to a genus of wading birds, the turnstones, usually called *Streptopus* (which see).

cinctoplanula (singk-lō-plan' n-lā), *n.*; pl. *cinctoplaundae* (-lō). [*Nl.*, < *l.*, *cinctus*, girdled, + *Nl.*, (*l.l.*) *planula*: see *planula*.] In zool., a gir-

died planula; the peculiar collared embryo of sponges, or the embryonic stage of a sponge when it resembles a choanoflagellate infusorian.

The gastrula [of certain sponges] evidently occupies a stage between that of the amphiblastula, or the parenchymula when that is present, and the *cinctoplanula* or gridded planula.

cinctoplanular (singk-tō-plan'ū-lär), *a.* [*As cinctoplaula* + *-ar*.] Colored as the embryo

...and the β subunit, which is the embryonic



American Impact *Umbagogus*

yellow cinchona bark, from *C. Calimaya*; and red cinchona bark, from *C. succirubra*. Several other barks are used exclusively in the manufacture of quinine, as the Colom-

center is really the person intended to receive the money.
Circular number, in math., a number the powers of which are expressed by a single figure in which the number itself. Thus, 6 and 9 are circular numbers, since $18 = 2 \times 9$, and $12 = 3 \times 4$. — **Circular plane**, a plane tangent to the absolute. — **Circular points at infinity**, in math., two fictitious points in every plane through which every sphere in that plane is received to pass. See *absolute*, n. 2. — **Circular polarization**. See *polarization*. — **Circular saw**, a saw of sailing on the edge of a great circle. See *sailing*. — **Circular saw**, see *saw*. — **Circular sinus**, in anat., a venous ring lying in the sinus tunicus, and connecting the right and left cavernous sinuses. — **Circular system**, in nat. hist., a name sometimes given to any system of classification used by Macleay and by Huxley. See *quinary*. — **Napier's circular parts**, in math., five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle. They are the legs, the complement of the hypotenuse, and the supplements of the two oblique angles. The first part is called the *middle part*, the two next to it are the *adjacent parts*, and the other two the *opposite*. Napier's rules for the circular parts serve for the solution of all cases of right-angled spherical triangles.

Circular letter, in law, a letter, notice, or printed paper containing information, or an announcement, or a request, etc., intended for general circulation or for circulation among a particular class or circle of persons; a circular letter: as, a business circular; a diplomatic circular.

The government loudly proclaims to Europe reforms for Poland. It informs the various Courts of them by diplomatic circulars. *H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity*, II. 1.

Circular, (cf. *cycl.* *circul.*), 'A kind of long cape or arrowless cloak worn by women: as, a fur circular.' *Dr. Watson, Medical Jurisprudence*, 1847.

circularity (sér-'kū-lar'-i-ti), n. [< *ML. circularitas* (-i-tas), < *LL. circularis*, circular; see *circul-*.] The state or quality of being circular; a circular form or space; as, 'the circularity of the heavens.' *Dr. Watts, Philosophical Transactions*, 1700.

circularize (sér-'kū-lar'-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *circularized*, ppr. *circularizing*. [< *circul* + *-ize*.] To make circular.

circularity (sér-'kū-lar'-i-ti), adv. In a circle; in a circular manner; in the form of a circle; so as to return to the starting-point.

Trade, which, like blood, should circularly flow. *Dryden*. And then for fruit, the best way is to have walls built circularly one within another.

A ray of light polarized in a plane is equivalent to two rays polarized circularly. *A. B. Macleay, Philosophical Transactions*, 1877.

circulatory (sér-'kū-lar'-i), a. [< *LL. circularis*: see *circul*.] Circular. *Hooker*.

circulate (sér-'kū-lāt), v.; pret. and pp. *circulated*, ppr. *circulating*. [< *LL. circulatus*, pp. of *circulare*, make circular, circulate, as, a later collateral form of *LL. circulari*, form a circle (of men) around one's self; < *circulus*, a circle (see *circle*, n. and v.).] *Trans.* II. To travel round; make a circuit.

They sent out the sailors along with 10 of their principal men, & some sea men, upon further discovery, intending to circulate that deep bay of Cap-coeur. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 83.

His head hath been intoxicated by circulating the earth. *Sp. Croft, On Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, Preface.

Circulate, to cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; spread; disseminate; as, to circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.

Circulate the money of the great among the ingenious, and from thence to the lower rank of people, and encourage arts and sciences.

Poore's Description of the East, II. 18. 277. One track, written with such labor and ceremony, the no printer dared to put it in type, was widely circulated in manuscript. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng. v.*

circul, *intr.* 1. To move in a circle or circularly; move or pass through a circuit back to the starting-point; as, the blood circulates in the body; the bottle circulated about the table.

Our knowledge, like our blood, must circulate. *Dr. Watts, Philosophical Transactions*, 1700.

Circulation, the act of passing from place to place or from person to person; as, the circulation of money circulates in the country; the report circulated throughout the land.

The whilper's tales that circulate about. *Croft, Lullaby Barriers*.

Circulating capital, decimal, binary, medium, etc. See the nouns.

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or circuit; movement in such a manner as to go forth and return to the starting-point; as, the circulation of the blood (see phrases below).

The act or state of being diffused or distributed; the act of passing from place to place or from person to person; diffusion; as, the circulation of sap in a tree; the circulation of money; the circulation of a piece of news.

These new doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular circulation. *Emerson, Nature*.

Thus the delicate circulation of the divine charity nourish man.

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For the sake of war than seek fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a circulation of miseries. *Ritson, Basilide*.

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It comes with something said in aid of the credit of the paper circulation. *Burke*.

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circulator (sér-'kū-lar'-tor), n. [< *NL. circulator*: cf. *LL. circulator*, a peddler; later a mountebank, quack, *ML.* a public orator; < *circulari*, collect people around one's self; see *circul*.] One who or that which circulates: specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction. See *decimal*. — 2t. A juggler; a mountebank; one who goes about showing tricks.

These new Quakers, or a race of Hyper-Christians, or a race of Circulators, Tumblers, and Tapers in the Church. *Sp. Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 200.

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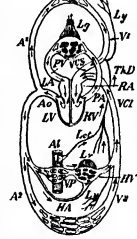
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circumlocution (sér-kum-'lish'-gún), n. [*L. circumlocutio* (n.), a meandering over, *circumlinere*, pp. *circumlitus*, meander, stick, or spread all over, *circum*, around, + *linere*, meander; see *liniment*.] In classical antiquity, the practice and method of tinting as applied to the surface of marble statues. See *encaustic* and *polychromy*.

circumlocutional (sér-kum-'pó-'lish'-gún), a. [*L. circumlocutionis*, + *littus* (littor-), shore, adj. *littoralis* (incorrectly *littus*, *littoralis*; see *littoral*).] Adjacent to the shore-line; extending along the shore; specifically applied to one of the zones into which some naturalists have divided the sea-bottom according to the depth of water covering each. In regard to depth the circumlocution is the fourth zone, resting upon the bottom or littoral.

circumlocution (sér-kum-'pó-'lish'-gún), n. [*OF. circumloquution*, *F. circumlocution* = *Pr. circumlocutio* = *Sp. circumlocution* = *Pg. circumlocução* = *It. circumlocuzione*, *L. circumlocutio* (n.) (tr. *circumloquere*, periphrasis), *C. (L.) circumloqui*, speak roundabout, use circumlocution, *circum*, around, + *loqui*, speak; see *locution*.] A roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement; particularly, a studied indirectness or evasiveness of language in speaking or writing.

A maker of verses will seem to use circumlocution to set forth any thing pleasant or agreeable, yet no less please to a ripe reader, than if they were named expressly.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poet.*, p. 162. I much prefer the plain blunt way of saying names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by circumlocution.

The circumlocutions which are substituted for certain phrases are clear, neat, and exact. Macaulay, *Disc.*

Circumlocution Office, a name used by Dickens in "Little Dorrit" as a satirical name for the office which handles roundabout official notices and the resulting delays. The Circumlocution Office is there said to be the chief of "public departments, in the art of perplexing how and to do it." Hence the phrase (with or without capitals) is often applied to official methods that are indirect or unnecessarily slow. *See* *Byz. Periphrasis*, etc. See *periphrasis*.

circumlocutional (sér-kum-'pó-'lish'-gún), a. [*C. circumlocutionis* + *-al*.] Characterized by circumlocution; circuitous or indirect in language; periphrastic.

circumlocutionary (sér-kum-'pó-'lish'-gún-ri), a. [*C. circumlocutionis* + *-ary*.] Circumlocutional; roundabout; periphrastic.

The fashionable rhetoric of philosophical liberalism is as incomprehensible to him [the Russian peasant] as the flowery circumlocutionary style of an Oriental scribbler would be to a keen city merchant.

D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 500. Circumlocutionary euphemisms for things which, though natural, are rarely used.

T. Innes, *Symbolism*, Int., p. xiii.

circumlocutionist (sér-kum-'pó-'lish'-gún-ist), n. [*C. circumlocutionis* + *-ist*.] One who uses circumlocution; a roundabout, indirect, or evasive talker. *Gentleman's Magazine*, [Rare.]

circumlocutionize (sér-kum-'pó-'lish'-gún-iz), v. t. [*C. circumlocutionis* + *-ize*.] To use circumlocution. [Rare.]

If we want to say, "It was clearly meant as an insult, but he didn't choose to believe it," we must circumlocutionize with four extra words to take any notice of it," or at least with two—"to take it to the 7th ser., 1, 450."

circumlocutory (sér-kum-'pó-'lish'-gún), a. [*As circumlocution*.] Exhibiting circumlocution; periphrastic.

A diffused and circumlocutory manner of expressing a common idea. *Martine Scribner*.

circummeridian (sér-kum-'pó-'ríd-ian), a. [*C. circum + meridian*.] Situated near the meridian; the meridian; relating to what is near the meridian.

On the 28d [of October, 1871], circummeridian observations of Jupiter were made.

C. F. Hall, *Polar Exp.* (1870), p. 168.

circummigration (sér-kum-'nigr-'shun), n. [*C. circum + migration*.] The act of wandering about; migration from place to place or abroad.

Yet in their ever-widening progress, and round of unceasing migration, they distribute the seeds of harmony over half a parish.

circummaré (sér-kum-'nür-), v. t.; pret. and pp. *circummarred*, pp. *circummarred*. [*L. circum*, around, + *L. murare*, pp. *muratus*, wall; see *mare*, v. Cf. *circummarado*, pp.] To wall about; encompass with a wall. [Rare.]

He hath a garden circummarred with brick.

Shaks., *M. for M.*, iv. 1. **circumnavigable** (sér-kum-'nav-'ig-ib), a. [*C. circumnavigate*, after *navigate*, Cf. *circumnavigation*.] Capable of being navigated or sailed. *As*, the earth is circumnavigable.

circumnavigate (sér-kum-'nav-'ig-ib), v. t.; pret. and pp. *circumnavigated*, pp. *circumnavigating*. [*L. circumnavigare*, pp. *circumnavigare* (v.), *C. circumnavigare*, n. [*L. circumnavigare*, sail around, *circum*, around, + *navigare*, sail; see *navigate*.] To sail round; pass round by water; *as*, to circumnavigate the globe.

Having circumnavigated the whole earth.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Suffolk.

circumnavigation (sér-kum-'nav-'ig-'shun), n. [*As F. circumnavigation*, now *circumnavigation*, = *Sp. circumnavigacion* = *Pg. circumnavegação* = *It. circumnavigazione*, n. [*L. circumnavigatio* (n.), *C. circumnavigare*, *circumnavigare*; see *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round the earth, or any body of land or water.

circumnavigator (sér-kum-'nav-'ig-'shun), n. [*As F. circumnavigateur*, *C. NL. circumnavigator*; see *circumnavigate*, and cf. *navigator*.] One who circumnavigates or sails round a body of land or water; generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe.

Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake.

Guthrie, *Gram. of Geog. Sc.*, p. 10. **circumnuclear** (sér-kum-'nu-'kle-er), a. [*L. circum*, around, + *nucleus*, a nut, kernel (nucleus), + *-ad-*.] Surrounding a nucleus.

The independent expulsion of a more or less considerable mass of *circumnuclear* protoplasm.

Morgan, *Science*, XXXI, 604.

circumnutate (sér-kum-'nu-'tá-er), v. t.; pret. and pp. *circumnutated*, pp. *circumnutating*. [*L. circum*, around, + *nutatus*, pp. *nutatus*, nod, freq. of *nutare*, nod; see *nutant*.] To nod or turn about; specifically, in bot., to move about in a more or less circular or elliptical path; said of the apex of a stem and of other organs of a plant. *See* *circumnutation*.

It will be shown that apparently every growing part of every plant is continually circumnutating, though often on a minute. Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, Int., p. 3. **circumnutational** (sér-kum-'nu-'tá-er), a. [*C. circumnutatus*, see *-ation*.] A nodding or inclining round about; specifically, in bot., the continuous motion of some part of a plant, as the apex of the stem, a tendril, etc., in which it describes irregular elliptical or circular figures. While describing such figures, the apex often travels in a zigzag line, or makes small subordinate loops or turns.

On the whole, we may at present conclude that increased growth on one side, and then on the other, is a necessary condition of the increased turgor of the cells, together with the extensibility of their walls, is the primary cause of the movement of circumnutation. Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, Int., p. 2.

circumocular (sér-kum-'ok-'ú-lar), a. [*L. circum*, about, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ad-*.] Surrounding the eye; orbital; *as*, circumocular prominence.

circumcephalophagal. *See* *circumcephalophagal*.

circumoral (sér-kum-'ó-'rál), a. [*L. circum*, around, + *or* (or-), mouth, + *-al*.] Surrounding the mouth; situated about the mouth.

In the *Tricladia* the circumoral suckers occupy the function of tentacles. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 260.

Circumoral ambulacral vessel. *See* *ambulacral*.

circumparallellogram (sér-kum-'par-'pá-'lel-'gá-m), n. [*C. circum + parallellogram*, *parallellogram*, a circumscribed parallelogram.

circumpentagon (sér-kum-'pén-'tá-gon), n. [*C. circum + pentagon*.] A circumscribed pentagon.

circumplexion (sér-kum-'plé-'shun), n. [*L. circumplexus*, pp. of *circumplectere*, dep. *circumplecti*, clasp around, *C. circum*, around, + *plectere*, plait, bend, turn; see *plectere*.] A folding round.—2. Something folded or twined about; a cincture; a girdle.

It was after his fall that he [man] made himself a fig-leaf circumplexion to cover his nakedness. *Gen.*, iii. 7. 3. An entangling circumstance; a complication; an embarrassing surrounding.

Circumplexions and environments.

Holland, *tr. of Plutarch*, p. 87.

circumplication (sér-kum-'plé-'shun), n. [*C. circum + plication*, *plication*, *plication*, pp. of *circumplicare*, wind or fold around, *C. circum*, around, + *plicare*, fold; see *ply*, and cf. *complication*.] A folding, rolling, or winding about; a winding of being wrapped. *See* *Philips*, 1706. [Rare.]

circumpolar (sér-kum-'pó-'lár), a. [*L. circum*, around, + *polar*, pole; see *pole*, *polar*.] Surrounding one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens; *as*, a circumpolar star; *circumpolar stars*.

The moon to-morrow will be for twelve hours above the horizon, and so nearly circumpolar afterward as to justify us in its attempt to reach the Equinoxes hunting ground about Cape Alexander. *Kans. Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, 1, 144.

Circumpolar star, a star near the pole; a star which revolves round the earth without setting.

circumpolygon (sér-kum-'pó-'ig-on), n. [*C. circum + polygon*.] A circumscribed polygon.

circumposition (sér-kum-'pó-'ish'-gún), n. [*L. circumpositio* (n.), *C. circumponere*, pp. *circumpositus*, set or place around, *C. circum*, around, + *ponere*, place; see *position*.] The act of placing round about; the state of being so placed.

When a plant is too high or its habit does not conveniently admit of its being layered, it may often be increased by what is called circumposition, the will being carried up to the branch operated on. *Reynolds*, XII, 351.

circumpressure (sér-kum-'presh'-ú-er), n. [*C. circum + pressure*.] Pressure on all sides. [Rare.]

Circumradius (sér-kum-'rá-'di-us), n.; pl. *circumradii* (3). [*C. circum + radius*, *radius*, *radius*, the radius of a circumscribed circle.

circumrastrion (sér-kum-'rá-'shun), n. [*L. circumrastrion* (n.), *C. circumradere*, pp. *circumrastratus*, scrape around, *C. circum*, around, + *radere*, shave, *rastrum*, a comb, *rastrum*, the shaving or paring round. *Bailey*.] [Rare.]

circumrenal (sér-kum-'ré-'nál), a. [*L. circum*, around, + *ren* (only in *pl. renes*), kidney, + *-al*; see *reins* and *reins*.] Situated near or lying about the kidneys; perinephric.

circumrotary (sér-kum-'ró-'tá-er), a. [*C. circum + rotary*. Cf. *circumrotate*.] Turning, rolling, or whirling about. *Also* *circumrotatory*.

circumrotational (sér-kum-'ró-'tá-er), a. [*L. circumrotatus*, pp. of *circumrotare*, turn round in a circle, *C. circum*, around, + *rotare*, turn round; see *rotate*.] To revolve; to rotate.

circumrotation (sér-kum-'ró-'tá-shun), n. [*C. circumrotatus*; see *-ation*.] 1. The act of rotating or revolving, as a wheel or a planet; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round. 2. A single rotation of rotation.

circumrotatory (sér-kum-'ró-'tá-er), a. Same as *circumrotary*.

A great many times, by a variety of *circumrotatory* motions, put one in mind of a bar's decenter to the ground.

circumscissal (sér-kum-'sál-), v. t. [*C. circum + scissal*.] To circumcise. [Rare.]

Circumscissal the earth. *Warner*, *Albion's England*, 2, 63.

circumscissile (sér-kum-'sál-'síl), a. [*NL. circumscissilis*. *L. circumscissilis*, pp. of *circumscindere*, cut about; see *scissile*.] In bot., opening or divided by a transverse circular line; applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the pinopneal (*Daugalis arvensis*).

circumscissible (sér-kum-'sál-'síl), a. [*C. circumscissilis*.] Capable of being circumscissed.

circumscissure (sér-kum-'sál-'síl), n. [*C. circumscissilis*.] A transverse circular line; applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the pinopneal (*Daugalis arvensis*).

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A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses* which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses.

They must have something to eat, and the circus-owners to look at. — *O. P. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 1.

3. In England, the space formed at the intersection of two streets by making the buildings at the angles concave, so as to give the intervening space the form of a circle: as, Oxford Circus, Regent Circus, in London.—4. An inclosed space of any kind; a circus. — *See P. Sidney*.

The narrow circus of my dog's walk.

Byron, *Lines*, *Vol. of Tasso*.

Subsequently to this event (the eruption of a volcano) considerable dislocations have taken place, and an oval circus has been formed by subsidence.

5. [cap.] [NL.] In ornith., a genus of diurnal birds of prey, the harriers, typical of the subfamily *Circus* (which see). *C. cyaneus* is the common harrier of Europe; *C. hudsonius* is the North American marsh-hawk; and there are sundry other species.—Circus movements, in *putok*, movements in a circle, the result of some unilateral lesion of the lower of the iris.

cire perdue (F. pron. sér per-due). [*P. lit. lost wax; cire*, < L. *cera*; *perdue*, fem. of *perdre*, pp. of *perdre*, < L. *perdere*, lose; see *cere*, n., and *perdre*.] A method of casting bronze by making a model in wax and inclosing it in plaster, melting the wax out of the plaster, and then using the latter as a mold for the bronze.

cirque, n. See *circus*.
ciri (sér), n. [*NL. cirius*, < *lit. cirius*, whistling (of a thrush), < *zirare*, whistle (like a thrush), = *Sp. chirar* = *Pg. chirar*, twitter.] Same as *ciri-bunting*. [*Rare*, except in connection.]
ciri-bunting (sér' bun'ting), n. [*Ciri* + *bunt-ing*.] A bird of the family *Fringillidae* and genus *Emberiza*, the *E. cirius*, a common European species.

Also written as two words, *ciri bunting*.
cirque (sérk), n. [Early mod. E. also *cirke*; < F. *cirque*, < L. *circus*; see *circus*, and *ciré*.] 1. A circus. [*Obscure*, or poetical.]

Although the *Cirques* were generally considered until Neptune, yet it seems that the Sannæ had a special interest in the *Cirques*.
See, the Cirque falls! th' unpol'd of temple ruins.
Keats, *Hyperion*, l. 252.

2. A circle; specifically, a circle regarded as inclosing any space or surrounding any object or group of objects. [*Obscure*, or poetical.]

When we saw our old acquaintance would not stay abroad as he before for horses, but did what they could to draw us into a narrow circle, we exchanged one Owen Griffin with them for a young fellow of theirs.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, l. 111.

Like a dinnal Circus
Of Druid stones upon a forlorn waste.
Keats, *Hyperion*, l. 1.

3. Same as *combré*.
cirque-couchant (sér' kû' éhant), a. Lying coiled up or in a circle. [*A poetical coinage*.]

He found a palpitating snake,
Bright, and cirque-couchant in a dusky track.
Keats, *Hyperion*, l. 252.

cirrate (sér'ât), a. [*L. cirratus*, curled, having ringlets, < *circus*; see *circus*.] Having cirri or a cirrus; cirriferous or cirriguous.—*cirrate* antenna, antennæ in which the joint has out or more long, curved, or curled processes, which are generally fringed with fine hairs; a modification of the pectinate type.

cirrated (sér'â-ted), a. [*Cirrate* + *-ed*.] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; curled like a cirrus; cirrose.

cirrh-. For words beginning thus, not found under this form, see *cirr-*.
cirrhonous (sér-on'ô-nus), n. [*Gr. cirrhos*, tawny, & *nos*, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of condition of a fetus, characterized by a yellow appearance of the plura, peritoneum, etc.

cirrhosis (sér'ô-sis), n. [*NL.* (< *P. cirrhos*), < *Gr. cirrhos*, tawny, & *-osis*, inflammation.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of interstitial connective tissue, especially of the liver. The name is derived from the yellow appearance of the liver when in this condition, but may be applied to the same state exhibited in other organs.

cirrhosis (sér'ô-tik), a. [*Cirrhosis*; see *-itis*.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

cirri, n. Plural of *cirrus*.

cirribranchia (sér'î-brang'ki-â), n. a. [*L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *branchia*, gills.] 1. A having cirrous gills; applied to the tooth-shells.
2. n. One of the *Cirribranchiata*.

Also *cirribranchiata*.
Cirribranchiata (sér'î-brang'ki-â'ti), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *cirribranchiatus*; see *aut. pl. branchiate*.] An order of scaphopodous mollusks, having the oral extremity surmounted by a filiform tentaculum. It was proposed for the family *Dentaliida* (which see) or tooth-shells. Also *Cirribranchia*, *Cirrobanchia*, *Cirrobanchiata*, *Cirrobanchiata*, etc.

cirribranchiate (sér'î-brang'ki-â'ti), a. and n. [*NL. cirribranchiatus*, < *L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *NL. branchiatus*, having gills, branchiate; see *cirribranch* and *branchiate*.] Same as *cirribranch*.

cirriferos (sér'î-fê-rus), a. [*L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, & *-ous*.] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; cirriforous.
cirriform (sér'î-fôr'm), a. [= *F. cirriforme*, < *L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *forma*, form.] Formed like tendrils; curly, as a cirrus.
cirriguous (sér'î-gû-us), a. [*L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *gerere*, carry, & *-ous*.] Bearing cirri or a cirrus; cirrate; cirriferous.

The . . . peristomial muscle is *cirriguous*.

Fluctus, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 202.

cirrigrade (sér'î-grâd), a. and n. [*L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *grad*, go.] 1. a. Moving by means of tendril-like appendages; as, *cirrigrade* *Amphioxus*. [*Correspondent*.]
2. n. That which moves by means of cirri.

R. Owen.

cirriped, *cirripède* (sér'î-ped, -péd), a. and n. [*L. cirripes*, < *NL. cirripes*, < *Gr. cirripes*, < *L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] 1. a. Having feet like cirri; specifically, pertaining to the *Cirripedia*. Also *cirripodous*.

2. n. One of the *Cirripedia*.
3. n. Certain hermaphrodite cirripedes are aided in their reproduction by a whole cluster of what I have called compound males, which differ wonderfully from the ordinary hermaphrodite form.

Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 275.

Also *cirriped*, *cirripède*, *cirripod*, *cirripode*, *cirripodous*, *cirripodous*, *cirripodous*.
Cirripedia (sér'î-pê-dî-â), n. pl. An improper term of *Cirripedia*.

cirripede, a. and n. See *cirriped*.
cirripède (sér'î-pê-dî-â), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *cirripedes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] A subclass of low parasitic entomostracous crustaceans; the barnacles and acorn-shells. They have a multivalvular shell or carapace, and a mantle. The abdomen is rudimentary or obsolete; the feet are in the form of cirri (whence the name) and normally 6 in number; the sexes are mostly united, or, if distinct, the male is a minute parasite of the female.

They are mostly sessile, or, if distinct, the male is a minute parasite of the female. These singularly metamorphosed and disfigured crustaceans become degraded by parasitism to a low nature, the free young being altogether more highly organized than the adults. They are usually divided into three orders, *Thoracica*, *Abdominaria*, and *Apoda*, to which *Leptocirri*, *Leptocirri*, and *Leptocirri* are sometimes added. Also *Cirripedia*, *Cirripedia*, *Cirripedia*, etc. See also *under Balanus* and *Lepas*.

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Cirri (sér'î-â), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *cirrus* (see *circus*) + *-ia*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cirriidae*. Also *Cirriidae* (originally *Cirriidae*). *Leptocirri*, 1803.

cirriid (sér'î-tîd), n. A fish of the family *Cirriidae*. Also *cirriid*.

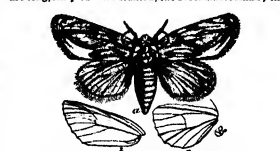
Cirriidae (sér'î-tî-dî-â), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Cirrites* + *-ida*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cirrites*, to which different limits have been ascribed. They have perfect central fins, no bony ray for the preoperculum, a non-tubular lateral line, the lower rays of the pectoral fin unbranched, and neither teeth nor molar in the jaws. The species are confined to the Pacific ocean, and some are important food-fishes. The family has been divided into the subfamilies *Cirriidae*, *Cirriidae*, *Cirriidae*, and *Esopodinae*. Also *Cirriidae*.



Cirrobranchia

Cirrobranchiata, n. pl. See *Cirrobranchiata*.
cirro-cumulus (sér'î-kû-mû-lus), n. [*L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *cumulus*, a heap; see *cumulus*.] A form of cloud having the character of both the cirrus and the cumulus. See *cloud*, 1.
Cirrodermaria (sér'î-dê-mâr'î-â), n. pl. [*NL.* (De Blainville), < *L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *Gr. derma*, skin, & *-aria*.] The echinoderms.

Cirrophanes (sér'î-fân-es), n. [*NL.*, < *L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *Gr. phan*, show, light, bright.] A genus of noctuid moths, founded by Grote in 1872 on a single species, *C. triangulifer*. In general appearance it resembles the *Arctiidae*. The wings are long, the primaries blunt, the secondaries small; the



Cirrophanes triangulifer, natural size.
a, female moth; A, primary, and C, secondary, showing venation.

thorax is square with a central crest; the abdomen is stout; the antennae are short, simple, and of the thickened apex; the head is well formed; the labial palpi are free and projected; the front tibiae have a simple superior terminal awl, and the ovipositor is simple and slender; the genus probably belongs with the *Stictinae*. The larva is unknown. Also *Cirrophanes*.

cirroped, *cirropède* (sér'î-pê-d, -péd), a. and n. [*L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *Gr. pous* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. a. Cirripodous.

Cirropedia (sér'î-pê-dî-â), n. [*L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *Gr. pous* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] Same as *cirriped*.

cirrose (sér'î-ô), a. [*NL. cirrosus*, < *L. cirrus*; see *circus*.] 1. In bot. (a) Having a cirrus or tendril; specifically applied to a leaf tipped with a tendril, or, in mosses, with a very narrow or hair-like sinuous point. (b) Resembling tendrils, or coiling like them.—2. In ornith., having the head tufted with slender, usually curly, plumes. *Coscor*—3. In entom., bearing one or more slender bunches of curved or curled hairs, as the antennae of certain longicorn beetles.

cirrostomatous (sér'î-stô-mâ-tus), a. Same as *cirrostomatous*.

Cirrostomi (sér'î-stô-mî), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *cirrostomus*; see *cirrostomatous*.] One of the many names applied to the acranial vertebrates (*Pharyngobranchia*, *Lepidobranchia*, or *Acrania*) represented by the genus *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*, the lancelets; so named from the cirri surrounding the mouth.

Cirrostomoides (sér'î-stô-mî-dê), n. pl. [*As Cirrostomi* + *-oides*.] Same as *Cirrostomi*.

cirrostomous (sér'î-stô-mus), a. [*NL. cirrostomus*, < *L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *Gr. stoma*, mouth.] Having cirri about the mouth; specifically, having the characters of the *Cirrostomi*. Also *cirrostomatous*.

cirrostratus (sér'î-strâ-tus), n. [*L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *stratus*, spread flat; see *stratus*.] A form of cloud having the character of both the cirrus and the stratus. See *cloud*, 1.

Cirroteuthida (sér'î-tû-thî-dî-â), n. a. Cephalopod of the family *Cirroteuthidae*.

Cirroteuthidae (sér'î-tû-thî-dî-â), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Cirroteuthis* + *-ida*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Cirroteuthis*, with a rather long body, provided with short lateral fins (one on each side), supported by internal cartilage, and arms united nearly to the tips by a broad umbrella web. Also *Cirroteuthidae*.

Cirrotenthis (sér'î-tû-thî-â), n. [*NL.*, < *L. cirrus* (see *circus*) + *Gr. tentis*, a squid.]

nus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Cirrotheuthidae*, characterized by an unpaired oviduct, the right one being aborted. Also *Cirrotheuthis*.

cirrus (sir'us), a. Same as *cirroe*.
cirrus (sir'us), n. [*pl. cirri* (-i)]. [= *F. cirre* in bot. and zool. sense, *cirrus* in sense 3, *L. cirrus*, a curl or tuft of hair, tuft or crest of feathers, a curl or tuft of hair, tuft or crest of feathers,



Cirri-branch of Psalmodon.

sweeping motion from the shell or carapace of a cirriped, as an acorn-shell (*Balanus*) or barnacle (*Lepas*). They are the thoracic appendages or feet of the animal, each represented by a single, branched, apodite, borne upon a protopodite. See cut under barnacle. (b) In *Crinoidae*, one of the branched filaments given off from the stem of the stem. See cut under *Crinoidae*. (c) In *conch*, one of the cirriform branches of the *Cirrhobranchia* or tooth-shells. (d) In *teeth*: (1) One of the cirriform filaments surrounding the mouth of a lancelet. (2) A barbel in sunfish. (e) In *ornith*, a tuft of curly plumes on the head. (f) In *Fernae*, the protrusible cirriform terminal portion of the web of a fern frond or a trematode or cestoid worm; a kind of penis.

This cirrus is frequently beset with spines which are directed backwards, and serves as a copulatory organ. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), 1. 329.

(g) One of the filamentous appendages of the parapodia in chaetognaths and annelids. They may be larger than the parapodia, or even replace them when atrophied. (h) In *entom*, a tuft of curled hairs such as are often seen on the legs and antennae of insects. (i) In *bot*, a strobiliferous part or organ, as the long flattened modification of ordinary elia upon the peristomial region of many elia *Infusoria*. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] A genus of mollusks. *Sowerby*, 1816. *B.S.* A light fleecy cloud, formed at a great height in the atmosphere. See *cloud*, 1. Also called *cirrocumulus*. Often abbreviated *c.* *Cirrus-aeo*, *cirrus-aeo*, a pouch which contains the coiled cirrus of a trematode or cestoid worm, whence the organ may be protruded.

Ciratum (sir'at-um), n. [*N.L. (L. cirratum, Pliny)*]. A genus of thistles, said to cure the varicose, < *Gr. cirratum*, varicose, varix: see *cirrus*.> A genus of thistles, now included in the genus *Cnicus*.

circocele (sir'op-ell), n. [= *F. circocele*, < *Gr. circocele*, varicose, < *κίρκη*, a tumor.> A varicose. Also, erroneously, *circocele*.

circoid (sir'oid), a. < *Gr. circocele*, varicose, < *κίρκη*, a tumor.> Caused or characterized by an enlargement of a blood-vessel. *Circoid aneurism*, a tumor formed by an elongated coiled or tortuous aneurism. It is most frequent in the smaller arteries, especially in the temporal and occipital.

circophthalmos (sir-som'fah-low), n. [*N.L. (> F. circophthalmos)*, < *Gr. circocele*, varicose, < *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.> In *pathol*, a varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels.

circophthalmia (sir-sot-thal'mi-ah), n. [*N.L. (> F. circophthalmia)*, < *Gr. circocele*, varicose, < *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.> In *pathol*, a varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels.

circophthalmia (sir-sot-thal'mi), n. [= *F. circophthalmia*]. Same as *circophthalmia*.

cirsoe (sir'soe), n. [*N.L. (> F. cirsoe)*, enlargement of a vein, varicose.] In *pathol*, a varix, or dilated vein. (Not in use.)

cirsoeum (sir'soe-um), n. < *Gr. cirsoe*, varicose, varix, < *κύρσις*, cutting, < *κίρκη*, varicose, cut: see *anatomy*.> A surgical instrument used to extricate a varicose vein.

cirsoctomy (sir-sot'oh-mi), n. [= *F. cirsoctomie*, < *N.L. cirsoctomia*, < *Gr. cirsoe*, varicose, varix,

< *MGr. κύρσις*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.> In *surg*, the removal of a varix with a knife.

Cis (sie), n. [*N.L. (Latreille, 1798)*]. < *Gr. cis*, a slope, a descent, or a grade.> A genus of xylophagous coleopterous insects, giving name to a family *Cisidae* or *Cisididae*. Some species of *Cis* which infest the various species of *Bolit* or mushrooms. The larvae of others do much harm to books, furniture, wood of houses, etc., by gnawing them with small holes. Those which perforate books are popularly known as *book-worms*.

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cis- [*L. cis*, prep., on this side, as prefix in *Cis-alpinus*, *Cis-montanus*, *Cis-himalayensis*, etc.] On this side of the Alps, the mountains, the Rhine, the Tiber; compar.

citer, adj., on this side, abl. form. *citra*, as adv. and prep., equiv. to *cis*; from prepositional stem *cis-*, this.] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'on this side of,' forming adjectives with names of rivers, mountains, etc. In compounds of Roman origin Rome was considered as the point of departure, as in *cisalpina*, etc. In modern formations the point of departure varies with the circumstances, as *cisatlantica*, (either American or European) of the Atlantic. Opposed to *trans* (which see).

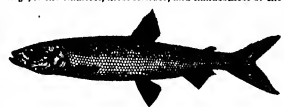
cisalpine (sis-al'pin), a. [= *F. cisalpin*, < *L. Cis-alpinus*, < *cis*, on this side, < *Alpinus*, Alpine.> Situated on this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine*.—*Cisalpine* Republic, the name formerly given to the Republic in northern Italy in 1797, including the provinces of Cisadone and Transadone Republic south and north of the Po, with Milan for its capital. It was abolished in 1798 and restored in 1800, and under the empire constituted greater part of a Kingdom of Italy.

cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), a. < *Cis* + *Atlantic*.> Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the Atlantic ocean.

I mean only to suggest a doubt. . . whether nature has really effected a new or trans-Atlantic partition. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1783), p. 107.

The two voices were pitched in an unforfeited key, and equally native to our Continental air. *J. James, Jr.*, *Pastorale* Pagine, 1.

cisco (sis'ko), n. [Origin unknown.] A name of sundry species of whitefish, of the genus *Coregonus*, < *Coregonus*, also called *terrestris* is the largest and most important of the American species; it is more elongate than the rest, with relatively larger mouth and projecting lower jaw. The cisco of Lake Michigan, the smallest, most slender, and handsomest of the



Cisco (*Coregonus* Acet).

(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1894.)

American whitefish, being rarely over 10 inches long and of a silvery luster. It appears somewhat like the shad-fish.

In the small lakes around Lake Michigan . . . the cisco has long been established. *Stoddard*, *Nat. Hist.*, 12. 148.

ciscouler (sis'ler), n. [*F.*, < *ciscouler*, charve, chase; see *ciscouler*.> A chaser; especially, an artist in bronze and ornate metal-work for furniture, etc.

The famous ciscouler Guntbre.

Cat. Spec. Zool., 8. X., 1867, No. 820.

ciscouler (sis'ler), n. [*F.*, < *ciscouler*, charve, chase; see *ciscouler*.> 1. The art or operation of chasing. 2. The chasing upon a piece of metal-work.

Cisididae (sis'id-i-de), n. pl. Same as *Cisidae*. *Leach*, 1819.

Cisleithan (sis-lei'than), a. [*Cis* + *Leitha*: see *Leitha*.> This side of the Leitha, a river flowing partly along the boundary between Hungary and the archduchy of Austria; applied to that division of the Austro-Hungarian empire having its seat in Vienna. See *Austrian*.

Cisleu, n. Same as *Cisleu*.

ciscley, n. An obsolete form of *ciscouler*.

Cis-ma-tan (sis-ma-tan), n. The mounds of the *Cassia* above, obtained from central Africa, and used in Egypt in the preparation of remedies for ophthalmia. *De Colange*.

Cis-montanus (sis-mont'an), a. [= *F. cis-montanus*, < *cis*, on this side, < *mont* (-s), mountain, adj. *montanus*, see *mountain*.> Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the mountain; specifically, on the northern side of the Alps (with special reference to the relation of the peoples north of Italy to the sea of Rome): opposed to *transmontanus*.

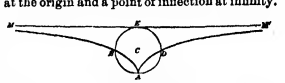
cispadane (sis-pá'da-ne), a. [*L. cis*, on this side, < *Padus*, the river Po, adj. *Padanus*.> Situated on this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.—*Cispadane Republic*, a republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte out of the dominions of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, and modelled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Transpadane Republic in the new Cisalpine Republic.

cis-saharic (sis-sah'har-ik), a. [*L. cis*, on this side, < *Sahara* (see *def.*).> In *geog*, situated on this side of the great African desert, from a European standpoint; north of the desert of Sahara.

Cissampelos (sis-am'poe-loe), n. [*N.L.* (so called because it climbs like the ivy, and has fruit like the vine), < *Gr. cissos*, ivy, < *πέλος*, a vine.> A genus of climbing plants, natural order *Melastomaceae*, of which there are nearly 20 species, of tropical America and southern Africa. The velvet-leaf, *C. Parvifolia* of South America, yields the spurious pareira brava.

cissing (sis'ing), n. The process of wetting a surface to be grained with a sponge moistened with beer and then rubbing it with whiting, in order that the colors which are mixed with beer may adhere. *E. A. Davidson*, *House Painting*.

cissoid (sis'oid), n. and a. [*Gr. cissos*, like ivy, < *αὐτός*, ivy, < *κύβη*, form.] 1. A curve of the third order and third class, having a cusp at the origin and a point of inflection at infinity.



The Cissoid of Diocles. *M. M.*, the inflexional asymptote; *A R P*, the generating circle, the center being *C*; *R D*, the diameter of the circle.

It was invented by one Diocles, a geometer of the second century B. C., with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. Its equation is $y^2 = ax^2(2a-x)$.

In the cissoid of Diocles the generating circle is a circle; a point *A* is assumed on this circle, and a tangent *AD* is drawn from *A* to the point *D* on the circle. The line *AD* is extended to *E*, so that *AE* is equal to the radius of the circle. The point *E* is then the point of inflection of the curve. It is then the property of the curve is that if from *A* any oblique line be drawn to *M'*, the segment of this line between the circle and the tangent is equal to the segment between *A* and the cissoid. But the name has sometimes been given later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.

1. *a.* Included between the concave sides of two intersecting curves, as, a *cissoid* angle.

cissoidal (sis'oi- or sis-oi'dal), a. [*Cissoid* + *-al*.> Resembling the cissoid of Diocles; applied to mechanical curves partaking of that character.

cissorium, n. See *cissorium*.

Cissus (sis'us), n. [*N.L.* (so called in reference to their scrambling roots), < *Gr. cissos*, Arborescent ivy.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Vitaceae*, nearly allied to the grape (*Vitis*), and united with it by some authorities. It differs chiefly in having but 4 petals, which usually close before falling, and in the cissoid shape of the disk at the base of the ovary. The fruit is rarely edible. There are over 300 species, mostly found within the tropics, and usually climbing by tendrils.

cist (sist), n. [= *F. ciste* (< *A.S. cest*, < *E. chest*).> *L. cista*, < *Gr. ciste*, a chest; and *cf. ciste*.> A case; a chest; a basket.

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ciat (*sist*, *kist*), n. [*W. ciat* (pron. *kist*), *L. ciata*, *< Gr. ciara*, a chest; see *ciat* and *chest*.] A place of interment belonging to an early or prehistoric period, and consisting of a stone chest formed in general of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their edges, and covered by similar flat stones, or sometimes in rocky districts hewn in the rock itself. *Ciat* of the former kind are found in barrows or mounds, including bones. Also called *ciaton*, *ciaton*, and *kist*-*ciat*.

Scarcely an old English barrow, or *ciat*, happens to be opened, but some ornament or another made of flint is found. *Arch. Journ.* of our Cathedral, I, 293.

ciat, n. See *coast*.
Ciatæceæ (*sis-tā'-ē-s*), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Ciatæceæ* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogones, consisting of low shrubby plants or herbs, with entire leaves and clustered, generally ephemeral, showy flowers. The principal genera are *Ciatæ* and *Helianthus*, commonly called rock-rose. Most of the species are natives of the Mediterranean region. See *cut* under *Ciatæ*.

ciatæceous (*sis-tā'-ē-s*), a. Belonging to the natural order *Ciatæceæ*.
ciat (*sis-tā'*), a. [*Ciatæ* + *-at*.] Related to the *Ciatæceæ*: applied by Lindley to one of his alliances of plants including the *Cruciferae*, *Capparidaceæ*, *Rhododæceæ*, and *Ciatæceæ*.
Ciatella (*sis-tā'-ē-l*), n. Same as *Ciatella*.
ciatellid (*sis-tā'-ē-lid*), n. A beetle of the family *Ciatellidæ*.

ciatella (*sis-tā'-ē-l*), n.; pl. *ciatellæ* (-ē). [*L.* (*NL.*), dim. of *ciat*, a box; see *ciat*, *chest*.] 1. In bot., the singular style of some lichens. 2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In zool., a genus of brachiopods, of the family *Terebratulidæ*. *J. F. Gray*, 1853.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In entom., the typical genus of the family *Ciatellidæ*, including *Ciatellæ* and *C. sulphurea* are examples. Also *Ciatella*.

Ciatellidæ (*sis-tā'-ē-lidæ*), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Ciatella*, *S* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteronomous ciliophora, with anterior coxal cavities closed behind, and tarsal claws pectinate, typified by the genus *Ciatella*.

Cistercian (*sis-tēr'-i-an*), n. [*F.* *Cisterciensis*, *< NL.* *Cisterciensis*, *< Cistercium*, Latinized form of *F. Cisterus* (see *def.*)] A member of an order of monks and nuns which takes its name from its original convent, Cîteaux (Cistercium), near Dijon, in France, where the society was founded in 1088 by Robert, abbot of Molesme, under the rule of St. Benedict. They led a contemplative and very ascetic life, and, having emancipated themselves from the oversight of the bishops, formed a sort of religious republic, under the government of a high council of twenty-five members, the abbot of Cîteaux being president. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux (founded 1115), was the most celebrated member of the order and is regarded as its second founder. Its discipline was afterward greatly relaxed, and several times reformed. From the Cistercians emanated the Premonstratensians. In France, the nuns of Port-Royal, and the monks of La Trappe. The French revolution reduced the Cistercians to the oversight of the bishops, and they were expelled from Upper Lusatia. They were a white cassock with a black scapular, but recent orders are clothed in large white gowns, with great sleeves and a hood of the same color. The Cistercians have abbies in the United States at Galesburg in Kentucky, and near Dubuque in Iowa.

cistern (*sis-tēr'-n*), n. [*Early mod. E.* also *cisternæ* and corruptly *cistern*, *< ME.* *cisternæ*, *< OF.* *cisterna*, *F. cisterna* *< Fr. Sp.* *pg. It.* *cisterna* = *G. Dan.* *cisterna* = *Sw.* *cistern*, *L.* *cisterna*, a reservoir for water, *< ciata*, a box, chest; see *ciat*, *chest*.] 1. A natural or artificial receptacle or reservoir for holding or storing water or other fluid, most commonly consisting of masonry-work sunk in the ground, but sometimes constructed of wood and placed on the tops of houses.

Our intention there, Must be to him that makes the camp a fountain.
Brimm'd with the blood of men.
Psalter (see *def.*) *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 1.

My people have . . . forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns.
Jer. li. 13.

A cistern containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxi.

2. A vessel made to lead to hold a stock of water for household uses; also, one made of silver, copper, or other metal, to put bottles or glasses in. *E. P. Parker*, 1796. The vessel enclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection-water.

E. H. Knight.—4. The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to be poured on the table in making plate-glass, or in casting glass; a cuvette. *E. H. Knight*.—5. In decorative art: (a) A large vessel, generally of pottery or porcelain, shallow in proportion to its length and breadth, and usually oval in plan. (b) A tank or receptacle for water, usually hung upon the wall, and serving to give water, by a syphon or tap, for use in washing, etc.: often of falience or of copper, and a very decorative object. Compare *fontaine* in this sense.—6. In anat., a reservoir or receptacle of some natural fluid of the body.—*Cisternæ* of Peacock (cisternæ Peacockii). In anat., the receptacle of the chyle.—*Cisternæ* of the cerebri (cisternæ cerebri), the fourth ventricle of the brain.—1875. See *seal*.

cistic, a. See *cystic*.

Cistiola (*sis-tik'-ō-lā*), n. [*NL.*, *< cistula*, q. v., + *L. color*, inhabitant.] An extensive genus of small warbler-like birds, widely dispersed in the old world. It is of uncertain limits and systematic position, but is commonly placed in the family *Cistiolæ*, and contains many species related to the European *C. schachiana* and *C. eurastica*, often distributed in the genera *Zonotrichia*, *Prinia*, etc. It was formerly the specific name of the European species *Cistiola cistiola*, made generic by J. J. Kinn in 1839.

Cistoma (*sis-tō-mā*), n. [*Appar.* for **cistoma*, *< Gr.* *cista*, box, chest, + *stoma*, mouth.] In bot., the lining membrane of the intercellular space into which the stomata of a leaf opens, or the space itself. [*Rare*.]
cistophore (*sis-tō'-fōr*), n. [*NL.* *cistophorum*, *< Gr.* *cistophoros*, carrying a chest; see *cistophorus*.] In bot., the stipe supporting the fruit in certain fungi.

cistophori, n. Plural of *cistophorus*.
cistophoric (*sis-tō'-fōr'-ik*), a. [*< cistophorus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cistophorus. *B. V. Hoar*.

Cistophorus (*sis-tō'-fō-rus*), n.; pl. *cistophori* (-rī). [*< Gr.* *cistophoros*, carrying a chest; as a noun, a coin bearing on the obverse a figure of a cist or casket; *< ciara*, chest, + *phoros*, *< phero* = *to bear*.] A Greek silver coin of the average something over 140 grains, first issued by the kings of Pergamum, probably in



Obverse. Reverse.
Cistophorus of Pergamum, British Museum. (See of original.)

the second century B. C., for circulation in their dominions in western Asia Minor.

In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous *Cistophori*.

B. V. Hoar, *Hilgard Numorum*, int. p. 131.

Cistothorus (*sis-tō-th'-ō-rus*), n. [*NL.* (Cabanis, 1850), *< ciata* (in *bopeia*, a nor. of *ciata*, chest, spring, rush), + *stoma*, of American marsh-wrens, of the family *Troglodytidae*, containing such species as the short-billed marsh-wren, *C. icteridis*, of the United States.

cistula (*sis-tū'-lā*), n. A tortoise of the family *Cistulidæ*.

Cistulidæ (*sis-tū'-dīn'-lā*), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Cistula* (dim.) + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptodines, including forms with scarcely webbed feet and perfectly closing plastron. It includes the typical box-tortoises, of which one genus, *Emys*, is European, and another, *Cistula*, American.

Cistulinidæ (*sis-tū'-dīn'-lā*), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Cistula* (dim.) + *-inidæ*.] A subfamily of *Emydoidæ*, including forms with scarcely webbed feet and perfectly closing plastron. It includes only the typical box-tortoises, of which one genus, *Emys*, being referred to the subfamily called by Agassiz *Emydoidæ*. Also *Cistulinidæ*. [*Agassiz*.]

Cistula (*sis-tū'-lā*), n. [*NL.* (Fleming, 1829), for **Cistulidæ*, *< L. ciata*, a box, chest, + *testudo*, a tortoise; see *Testudo*.] A genus of box-tortoises, typical of the family *Cistulidæ*, which have the plastron hinged, so that the shell can be made to close upon and entirely conceal the animal. *C. carolina* is the common box-turtle of the United States.

ciatol



Box-tortoise (*Cistula carolina*).

ciatula (*sis-tū'-lā*), n.; pl. *ciatulæ* (-lā). [*L.*, dim. of *ciata*, a box, chest; see *ciat*, *chest*.] 1. A small cist; specifically, a reliquary of the shape of a box or casket.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In zool.: (a) A genus of gastropod mollusks, of the family *Ciatulidæ*. *Jamphure*, 1797. (b) A genus of reptiles. *Say*, 1825.—*Ciatulidæ*, *ciatula*. See *catapir*.

Ciatulæ (*sis-tū'-lā-s*), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Ciatula*, 2 (a), + *-æ*.] A group of cyclostomid shells: same as *Ciatulidæ*.

Ciatulidæ (*sis-tū'-lā-nē*), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Ciatula*, 2 (a), + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidæ*, typified by the genus *Ciatula*. The numerous species are inhabitants of tropical America, and chiefly of the West Indian islands.

Ciatulus (*sis-tū'-lā-s*), n. [*F.* *ciato* = *Sp.* *ciato* *Ciatulus* (in *ciato*).] *< NL.* *Ciatulus* (*L. ciathos*).] *Gr.* *ciathos*, also *ciathos*, or *ciathos*, the rock-rose.—1. A rock-rose; a plant of the genus *Ciatula*.—2.



Rock-rose (*Ciatula cretica*).

[*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of plants of many species, belonging to the natural order *Ciatæceæ*, natives of Europe, or of the countries bordering the Mediterranean; the rock-roses. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. *Gum. latanum* is obtained from *C. cretica*. *C. latanifera* (called the gum-ciatæ), and other species.—Ground-ciatæ, a dwarf rhododendron-like plant, *Rhododendrum Chamaecistus*, a handsome alpine shrub of Switzerland.

ciatvæn, **kistvæn** (*sis-t'*, *kist'-væn* or *-væn*), n. [*W.* *ciatvæn* (*f* pron. as *E. v*), a cist, *< ciat* (*< L. ciata*), a chest, + *væn*, a stone.] Same as *ciat*.

ciat (*cit*), n. [*Abbr.* of *ciatvæn*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; especially, a cockney of London; used in disparagement. [*Colloq.*]

The city of London and the bores of Middlesex. Johnson, *Thoughts on the late Trans. in Fiskland Islands*.

Paulo be a citizen, and Avano a cit. *Stein*, *Tatler*, No. 25.

ciatibale (*sis-tā'-bā*), a. [*Cite* + *-able* = *F. Sp.* *ciatibale*.] Capable of being cited or quoted.

ciatid (*sis-tā'-dē*), n. [= *D. ciatid* = *G. ciatid* = *Dan.* *ciatid*, *< F.* *ciatidelle*, *< It.* *ciatidella* = *Sp.* *ciatidella*, *< ML.* *ciatidella*, also *ciatidella* (after *Rom.*), a ciatid, orig. a small town, dim. of *L. ciata* (-tā), *< It.* *ciatid*, *cittad*, *no cith* = *Sp.* *ciatid*, *etc.*, a city; see *city*.] 1. A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final refuge and point of defense: frequently used figuratively.

All our mortals are but our own works, our Christianity is our ciatid.
Donne, *Letters*, lix.

I go one step further, and reach the very ciatid of controversy.
Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 278.

The gorpes, opening wide, reveal
Trons and lion's column's ciatid.
The crown of Trons.
Tennyson, *Knave*.

2. Any strongly fortified post.

By force of stronger solid in ciatid, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty.
Sir F. Sidney.

They [the Northern in England] pitched their palisades and threw up their ciatids.
G. T. Clark, *Military Architecture*, I, li.

= *Sp.* 1. See *fortification*.

The characteristics of dwellers in cities; the manners of a cit or citizen. [Rare.]
Although no breed courtling, yet . . . reformed and

B. Joneson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2
 cited (sit'id). *a.* [*< city + -ed².*] 1. Belong-

Drayton, Polycolbon, xiii. 166. [Rare.] — 2. Occupied by a city or cities; covered with cities: as, "the *cited* earth." *Keats*.
cited (sit'-id), *a.* Having the manners, dress, etc., of city life. [Colloq.]
Citigrada (sit-i-grá'da), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *citigradus*: see *citigrade*.] A group of vagabond spiders with two pulmonary sacs, com-

prising forms which run swiftly, as the *Lycosidae*, etc.: opposed to the *Saltigrada*, or those which leap.

II. n. One of the *Citigrada*.
citinér (sit'i-nér), *n.* [Sc. also *citinar*; early mod. E. also *citinur*: < ME *cutenere*. < cite, city.

+ -n- + -ere, -er².] One born or bred in a city;
a cit.
You talk like yourself and a *cittiner* in this, I' faith.

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, v. 1.
citizen (sit'(-)zn), *n.* and *a.* ([1] < ME. *citizen*,
citicein, *citiceyn*, *citiceyane*, *citiceyn*, *citiceyn*, *citiceyn*,
citiceyn, < OF. (AF.) **citiceyn* (found once, spelled
nithcein) (the *z* appar. popr. orig. $\tilde{z} = y = i$, between
two vowels), prop. *citicein*, *citicein*, *citicein*, *citicein*,
citicein, *citicein*, *citicein*, *citicein*, *citicein*, *citicein*, *citicein*,
citicein < Pr. *ciudad*, *ciptarlan* (now *ciogeyan*,
after *F.*) = Cat. *ciutad* = Sp. *ciudadano* =
Pg. *ciudad* = Wall. *ciutacein*, a citizen; prop. *ciutacein*,
ciutacein, *ciutacein*, *ciutacein*, etc., *ciutacein*,
ciutacein, *ciutacein*, *ciutacein*, *ciutacein*, *ciutacein*,
a city, civil, < MI. and *i* **ciutacein*, < (2)
OF. *ciutad*, *F. ciutad* = It. *ciudadino*, a citizen.
noun, adj. It. *ciudadino*, pertaining to.

city, <ML as *l'cirtutinate*; (3) ML *cirtutinate*-city (rare, the usual word being *burg* or *burgensis* (see *burgess*), a citizen; with suffixes *-an* (E. *-an*, *-en*), *-inn* (E. *-in*), and *-ensis* (E. *-ess*), respectively, < L. *cirtita* (=*ci*, a city, *stat*), i. e. *cittā* = Wall, *celate* = Cat. *cittat* = Sp. *cuidad* = P. *cidade* = F. *cité*, O.F. *cite*, > E. *city*, q. v. *Citizen* is thus etymologically equivalent to *city* + *-an*; cf. obs. *citther*, equiv. to *city* + *-er*. Hence by abbr. cft. I. n. 1. A native of a city or town, or one who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city or town in which he resides; a freeman of a city or town, as distinguished from a foreigner or one not entitled to its franchises.

I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, . . . a citizen of no mean city. Acts xxi, 39.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly citizens, but only such as are called freemen.

Sir W. Raleigh, Hist. World

2. Any inhabitant of a city or town, as opposed to an inhabitant of a rural district; a townsman.—3. In a restricted sense, a person engaged in trade, as opposed to a person of birth.

Sweep on, you fat and greasy citizens ;
Tis just the fashion : wherefore do you look
Upon that poor and broken bankrupt there ?
Shak., As you like it, H. 1.

4. A member of the state or nation ; one bound

to the state by the reciprocal obligation of allegiance on the one hand and protection on the other. Persons of the following classes are citizens of the United States: (1) Persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power (except untaxed Indians). This includes children of alien parents other than those of transient ambassadors, etc. (2) Persons born abroad

(4) Women (though not born here nor naturalized) if no

(6) Freedmen under the act of emancipation. (7) Indians born within the United States who have withdrawn from the tribal relation, entered civilized life, and are taxed.

under the Dawes Bill (1887) but there may be a question whether they practically become citizens before their reservation is thrown open. A person may be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of any particular State, as, for instance, an inhabitant of the District of Columbia. The two citizenships are distinct in legal content.

tion, although one is usually held by any person who holds the other; and practically, as a general rule, citizenship in a State consists of citizenship of the United States plus a domicile (that is, a fixed abode) in the State. The right to vote or hold office is not a test of citizenship for minors and women are commonly citizens without these rights, and there are cases where aliens may hold office.

common name Id.
f Eng. Poale, p. 20.

to cityicism; < cityicism, spitticism.

of clam¹, n., clam², a., clam³, v., and clam⁴, clam⁵, clam⁶, clam⁷, clam⁸, clam⁹, clam¹⁰, etc.: see these words. Cf. clam¹, v., 1. trans. 1. To press together; congregate. — 2. To clasp; to clasp up; close by pressure; shut. — 3. To enstrate, as a bull or ram, by compression. — 4. To rumple; crease. — 5. To snatch. — 6. To pinch with hunger; to devour. — 7. To clamor. — 8. To intrane. 1. To stick close. — 2. To grope or grasp ineffectually. [Scotch.] — 3. To die of hunger; starve.

In reality we are clamoring and very near starved to death. *Arctid. Ocean. Voy.* 3, 28.

[In all senses obsolete or provincial.]
clam¹ (clam), a. [See also clam² (see clam³); ME. *clom* = MD. 1. *clanz*, clammy, moist, = MLG. *klam*, clam, fast, oppressed, discouraged, = MHG. *cliam*, *klam*, close, small, weak, i. *klam*, narrow, close, scarce, clammy, also MHG. *klam*, close, G. dial. *klamm*, close, scarce, = Dan. *klam*, clammy, damp; of like origin with clam¹, n., and clam¹, v., namely, from the pret. *klam* of the orig. verb *klaman*, press or adhere together, stick; see clam¹, n., and clam¹, v. 1. Sticky; viscous; clammy (which see).
Clam, or clammy (see clammy), glutinous, viscous. *Prout. Pap.*, p. 79.
A clam pickle ran from that celestial Nymph. *Dr. H. More*, *Sleep of the Soul*, III. 33.
2. Moist; thawing, as ice. — 3. Vile; mean; unworthy.
In vile and cold covetous of men. *Walf.*, *Select Words* (ed. Arnold), III. 29.
clam² (klam), v.; pret. and pp. *clammed*, *pp. clamming*. [Chiefly dial., in part from clam¹, a., and in part a var. of clam³, clam, v.; in meaning and form mixed with and ult. related to clam¹, clam², v.] 1. trans. 1. To smear; daub; clog with glutinous or viscous matter.
He spittle in the erthe, and made clay of the spitting, and clammye clay on his eyen. *Walf.*, *Select Words* (ed. Arnold), II. 30.
2. To stick; glue.
A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and they clogged and clammed themselves till there was no getting out again.
III. trans. To be glutinous; be cold and moist; be clammy.
A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy. *Shaks.* on his brows and clams upon my limbs. *Dryden*, *Aurelianus*, III. 1.
clam³ (klam), n. [Cf. clam¹, a. and v.] Clamminous; the state or quality of being clammy or conveying a cold moist feeling. [Rare].
Corruption and the clam of death. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I. v. 5.

clam⁴ (klam), n. [Also formerly clam⁵; being a particular use (prob. through clam-shell, clam-shell, that is, orig., a shell like a clam or vase) of clam¹, n., 1., or the equiv. clam², n., with ref. to the closed jaws of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to "the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks"; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, about the mouth of the River Humber, it is given to the puddock, *Pandora patula*; in New York and neighboring States, to *Pandora patula*, which is known as the soft clam or long clam; in Massachusetts to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the hard clam or round clam; in Maryland, the interior United States, to any species of *Unio* or *muscle*; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus*; and, with qualified reference, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas*; the thorny clam is *Tridacna*, etc. They scattered up & down. — 2. by water side, where they could find ground nuts & clays. *F. Bradford*, *Illust. Plymouth Plantation*, II. 130.

clam⁵ (klam), n. [Also formerly clam⁶; being a particular use (prob. through clam-shell, clam-shell, that is, orig., a shell like a clam or vase) of clam¹, n., 1., or the equiv. clam², n., with ref. to the closed jaws of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to "the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks"; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, about the mouth of the River Humber, it is given to the puddock, *Pandora patula*; in New York and neighboring States, to *Pandora patula*, which is known as the soft clam or long clam; in Massachusetts to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the hard clam or round clam; in Maryland, the interior United States, to any species of *Unio* or *muscle*; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus*; and, with qualified reference, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas*; the thorny clam is *Tridacna*, etc. They scattered up & down. — 2. by water side, where they could find ground nuts & clays. *F. Bradford*, *Illust. Plymouth Plantation*, II. 130.

clam⁶ (klam), n. [Also formerly clam⁷; being a particular use (prob. through clam-shell, clam-shell, that is, orig., a shell like a clam or vase) of clam¹, n., 1., or the equiv. clam², n., with ref. to the closed jaws of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to "the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks"; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, about the mouth of the River Humber, it is given to the puddock, *Pandora patula*; in New York and neighboring States, to *Pandora patula*, which is known as the soft clam or long clam; in Massachusetts to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the hard clam or round clam; in Maryland, the interior United States, to any species of *Unio* or *muscle*; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus*; and, with qualified reference, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas*; the thorny clam is *Tridacna*, etc. They scattered up & down. — 2. by water side, where they could find ground nuts & clays. *F. Bradford*, *Illust. Plymouth Plantation*, II. 130.

clam⁷ (klam), n. [Also formerly clam⁸; being a particular use (prob. through clam-shell, clam-shell, that is, orig., a shell like a clam or vase) of clam¹, n., 1., or the equiv. clam², n., with ref. to the closed jaws of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to "the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks"; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, about the mouth of the River Humber, it is given to the puddock, *Pandora patula*; in New York and neighboring States, to *Pandora patula*, which is known as the soft clam or long clam; in Massachusetts to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the hard clam or round clam; in Maryland, the interior United States, to any species of *Unio* or *muscle*; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus*; and, with qualified reference, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas*; the thorny clam is *Tridacna*, etc. They scattered up & down. — 2. by water side, where they could find ground nuts & clays. *F. Bradford*, *Illust. Plymouth Plantation*, II. 130.

clam⁸ (klam), n. [Also formerly clam⁹; being a particular use (prob. through clam-shell, clam-shell, that is, orig., a shell like a clam or vase) of clam¹, n., 1., or the equiv. clam², n., with ref. to the closed jaws of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to "the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks"; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, about the mouth of the River Humber, it is given to the puddock, *Pandora patula*; in New York and neighboring States, to *Pandora patula*, which is known as the soft clam or long clam; in Massachusetts to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the hard clam or round clam; in Maryland, the interior United States, to any species of *Unio* or *muscle*; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus*; and, with qualified reference, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas*; the thorny clam is *Tridacna*, etc. They scattered up & down. — 2. by water side, where they could find ground nuts & clays. *F. Bradford*, *Illust. Plymouth Plantation*, II. 130.

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clamanny (klam'-an-si), n. [Cf. clamant: see -ny.] Urgency; urgency arising from necessity. [Scotch].
clamant (klam'-ant), a. [OF. *clamant*, clamant (see clamant) = Pg. *clamante*, < L. *clamans* (clamant), ppr. of *clamare*, cry; see clam¹, v. Cf. clamant¹, 1. Crying; beseeching. [Poetical].
A train of clamant children dear. *Keats*, *Autumn*, I. 350.
"Behold! This clamant word Broke through the careful silence. *Keats*.

2. Urgent; calling for prompt attention or relief, etc.; crying: as, a very clamant case.
The combat was merely preliminary to something greater even if less clamant—the contest over the American university question. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 146.
3. Crying for punishment or vengeance; highly aggravated. [Scotch.]
clamant¹ (klam'-an-shun), n. [= It. *clamazione*, < ML. *clamatio* (w.), < L. *clamare*, pp. clamatus, cry out; see clamant and clam¹, v.] The act of crying out.
Their iterated clamations. *Sir T. Browne*.

Clamatores (klam'-tō-rēs), n. pl. [NL, pl. of L. *clamator*, one who cries out, < clamare, pp. clamatus, cry out; see clamant & clam¹, v.] In Cabanis's classification (1842), an order of insectivorous birds, consisting of a majority of those non-ovine forms which had been called *Picari* by Nilsson, having ten primaries, the first of them well developed, and the feet neither zygodactyl nor anisodactyl. It was an artificial assemblage, and is now recognized, if at all, in a modified sense. The name was adapted from *Clamator* (1841).

2. The gallinaceous birds, or *Gallinae*: so called from the crowing or clucking of the males, especially as instanced in domestic poultry.
clamatorial (klam'-tō-rī-āl), a. [Cf. *Clamator* & -ial.] Of or pertaining to the *Clamatores*.
clambr. Obsolete strong pretor of climb. *Chaucer*.

clam-bake (klam'-bāk), n. A repeat consisting chiefly of clams baked in a hole in the ground or a layer of stones previously heated, the hole being covered with seaweed, etc., during the process, usually as an accompaniment of a picnic at the sea-shore; hence, a picnic of which largely a repeat is the principal feature. [U. S.]
Mya arenaria, the clam par excellence, which figures so largely in the celebrated New England clam-bake, is found in all the northern seas of the world. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 280.

clambrant. Middle English proterit pl. of climb.
clambr (klam'-ber), v. [Formerly also clambr (v. dial. clambrs), < ME. clambrs, clambrs, climb, also cheap closely together (not in AS; perhaps Scand.), = MLG. *klampen*, 1. *klampen*, *klampen*, climb, = Icel. *klambra*, *klambra* = Norw. *klambra*, pinch closely together, clamp, = Sw. dial. *klambra* = Dan. *klampen*, grasp firmly, = G. *klammern*, dial. *klampfen*, *klampfen*, MHG. *klampfen*, *klampfen*, clamp; in part from the verb *klamben*, to pinch, to hold, & in part from the noun *klamb*, = Dan. *klammer* = G. *klammer*, dial. *klampfer*, *klampfer*, an extended form of the noun seen in E. clam¹, clam², with freq. *climb*. The related words are somewhat confused.] 1. intr. To climb, especially with the hands, or by using both hands and feet, as in ascending a steep mountain: often used figuratively.

Lord, who sail ascend to thy tabernacle, and dwell in the midst of them, shall does not mean that he has ability of ascending thither, or dwelling there, though he be hard clambring thither, and hard holding there. *Dante*, *Sermons*, 2.
We clambrd over the broken stones cumbering the entrance. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saron*, p. 50.
I turned and clambrd down the path. *The Traveler's manuscript path*.

2. trans. To ascend by climbing; climb with difficulty. [Now rare.]
Clambring the walls to eye him. *Shaks.*, *Cor.*, II. 1.
clamber (klam'-ber), n. [Cf. clambr, v.] The act of clambring or climbing with difficulty.
Moore.

clamber-crown, n. A drink similar to cup, made of ale or beer, in use in the eighteenth century.
clamber-skull (klam'-ber-skul), n. Very strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]
clambur (klam'-kō), n. See cod².
clam-cracker (klam'-krak'-er), n. A selachian of the family *Myliobatidae*, *Rhinoptera quadri-*

loba: so called at Savannah, Georgia, where it molests the oyster-beds.
clam¹, v., and n. An obsolete form of clam¹, clam², v., & n. See clam¹.

clamentos (klam'-mon'-tōs), n. See camenes.
clamamfer (klam'-jam'-fer), n. Same as clamamfer (see clamamfer).
clamam, n. See clam¹.
clammas (klam'-mas), v. t. [Cf. clamber.] To climb. [Prov. Eng.]
clammass (klam'-mas), n. [Cf. clamor.] A noise; a clamor. [Prov. Eng.]
clammass (klam'-mas), v. An obsolete form of clamber.

clammer¹ (klam'-er), n. [Cf. clam¹ & -er, (otherwise for clamper.)] A forceps, like a pair of tongs, used in deep-sea soundings to obtain specimens from the bottom of the sea. The jaws are closed by means of a weight. Also called clam, clam-tongs. See clam¹, 1. (f.).
clammer² (klam'-er), n. [Cf. clam¹ & -er, 1.] One whose business is the digging and sale of clams. [Local, U. S.]
clammy (klam'-i), adj. In a clammy manner.

Wipe those poor lips of hers. *Shaks.*, *Tit. Andronicus*, II. 2.
clamminess (klam'-i-nēs), n. [Cf. clammy & -ness.] The state of being clammy. (a) Vacuous quality or feel; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.
A greasy plikin will spoil the clamminess of the gown. *Shaks.*

(b) The state of being cold and moist to the touch.
clamming (klam'-ing), n. [Cf. clam¹ & -ing.] The search for and gathering of clams.
clamming-machine (klam'-ing-ing-shēn'), n. A machine in which an engraved and hatched die (intaglio) is made to rotate in contact with a soft steel mill, in order to make a cameo impression upon it. The mill is used to indent copper rollers for encaustic printing. *E. H. Knight*, *Clammy* (klam'-i), n. [Cf. clammy & -ness.] A clammy clam, with same sense: see clam², a. 1. Viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

Bodies clammy and cleaving. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*
Hence — 2. Cold and moist with a sticky feel. *Closed was his eye, and drench'd his clammy beard.* *Cromw.*, *Works*, I. 110.
Cold sweat, in clammy drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden*.

Under the grass, with the clammy clay, Lie in darkness the last year's flowers. *The New and the Old*.
clammy cherry. See cherry.
clamor, clamour (klam'-or), n. [Cf. ME. clamor, < OF. *clannor*, *clannor*, *clannor*, *clannor* = Fr. *Sp. clamar* = It. *clamore*, < L. *clamor* (*clannor*), an outcry, < *clamare*, cry out; see clam¹, v.] 1. A great outcry; vociferation; exclamation made by a loud voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices.

After, rising with great joy and clamor, they sing a prayer of praise in hope heard. *Purcell*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 107.
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues. *Shaks.*, *R. II.*, I. 1.
Interpreted it, with its multitudinous echoes and reverberations, as the clamor of the beating of many hearts. *Thackeray*, *Secret Letter*, II. 2.

2. Any loud and continued noise.
An echo with the clamour of a drum. *Shaks.*, *K. John*, v. 2.
Lord Armo's hoisterous clamours. *Addison*.
3. Figuratively, loud complaint or urgent demand; an expression of strong dissatisfaction or desire.

Because his gylottes and officers made such clamore for vtyalties. *Sir R. Gylfiorde*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 70.
A violent clamour was — raised against the king by the priests of Belshazzar, as having forsaken the religious principles of his predecessors. *Drake*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 538.

—Syn. Halloo, clamor, cheer, cry, etc. See also clamor, clamour (klam'-or), v. [Cf. clamor, clamour, & -ant.] 1. To utter in a loud voice; shout.
Mellus clamant, "Vite the death." *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv. 2.

2. To make a great noise with; cause to sound loudly or tumultuously; used in an inverted sense in the following passage.
Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shaks.*, *W. T.*, iv. 3.

3. To stun with noise; salute with noise. And let them not come in multitudes, or in a tributious manner; for that is to clamour could not to inform them. *Bacon*.

clandestinity

clandestinity (klan-doe-tin'-tī), n. [*clandestine* + *-ity*; = *F. clandestinité*.] Clandestine; secrecy. [Rare.]

Clandestinity and **disparity** do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult.

Sillington, Speech in 1862.

Clandestinity, in what manner soever aimed at, may be considered as a criminality of fact.

Benham, Judicial Evidence, v. 10.

clang (klang), n. [Not in ME. or AS.; = OHG. *clang*, MHG. *clang* (*clang*, *clang*), G. *clang* = Sw. Dan. *clang*, sound, clang, ring, clink; in form from the pret. of the verb represented by OHG. *clinging* (pret. *clango*), MHG. *G. klengen* (pret. *kleng*) = M.G. *klängen* = Icel. *klíngr*, clang, ring, clink, a verb parallel to MHG. *G. klínken* = M.G. *klínken* = MD. *D. klínken* = E. *clink*; see *clink*. Cf. *L. clangor*, clang, clangor, Gr. *claygry*, a clang, rattle, from the verb *L. clangere*, L.L. also *clingere*, make a loud sound, clang; = Gr. *clázēen* (perf. *clázēayn*), scream, bark, clash, rattle, all ult. imitative, the forms in *L.* agreeing with *clang* being mixed with those agreeing with *clink* and *clink*, and further associated through imitative variation with numerous similar forms: see *clink*, *clank*, *clack*, *cluck*, etc.] 1. A loud, sharp, resonant, and metallic sound; a clangor; as, the clang of arms; the clang of bells; the clang of hammers.

Loud larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' *clang*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, I, T. of the S., l. 2.

At every stride Bed Bovan made

I wot the Kinnat's arms (trills) play'd *clang*.

Kinmont Wailer (Child's Ballads, V. 60).

The haunt of seas, and ores, and sea-men's *clang*.

Milton, P. L., x. 336.

The drawbridge dropped with a *surly clang*.

Lowell, Mr. Lausell.

2. [*G. clang*.] The quality of a musical sound; the respect in which a tone of one instrument differs from the same tone struck on another; timbre. See *Extract*.

An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone of a string sound is struck together, is called by the Germans a *clang*. May we not employ the English word *clang* to denote the effect, and thus give the term a precise scientific meaning akin to its popular one?

Tyndall, Sound, p. 118.

clang (klang), n. [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb; cf. *L. clangere*, clang; = Gr. *clázēen* (perf. *clázēayn*), scream, bark, clash, clang; see *clanging*, *clank*, *cluck*, etc.] *L. intrans.* To give out a clang; resound.

Above the wood which grides and clangs.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

She looks across the harbor-bar

To see the white gulls fly

His greeting from the Northern sea

In their *clanging cry*.

Whittier, Any Wentworth.

II. trans. 1. To cause to sound with a clang.

The fierce Curstos trod tumultuous

Their mystic dance, and *clang* of their sounding arms.

Fraser.

2. To cause the name of to resound; celebrate with clangor.

"The crane," I said, "may chatter of the crane."

The dove may murmur of the dove, but I

An eagle *clang* an eagle to the sphere."

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

clang-color (klang'kul'gr), n. Same as *clanging*.

clangor (klang'gr or klang'gr), n. [Also sometimes *clangour*; = *F. clangour* = *Fr. clangor* = *L. clangore*, *G. L. clangor*, a sound, clang; *clangere*, clang; see *clang*.] A sharp, metallic, ringing sound; resonant, clanging sound; clang; clamorous noise; shrill outcry.

And hear the trumpet's *clangor* pierce the sky.

Byron, Prometheus, l. 10.

Not without clangor, complaint, subsequent criminal trials, and official persons dying of heartbreak.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. 9.

Night after night the geese came lumbering in the dark with a clangor and a whistling of wings, even after the ground was covered with snow.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 307.

The drum rolls loud, — the bugle flies

The summer air with *clanging* bells.

Whittier, Our River.

The clamor and the clangor of the bells.

clanger (klang'gr or klang'gr), v. i. [Also sometimes *clangour*; < *clangor*, n.] To make a clangor; clang; clank; resound.

All steeples are *clanging*.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. l. 4.

clangorous (klang'gr-us or klang'gr-us), a. [*F. clangoroso*, *G. L. clangor*; see *clangor*.]

Musical, clamorous, &c. *L. clangor*; see *clangor*.]

Making or producing clangor; having a hard, metallic, or ringing sound.

Who would have thought that the *clangorous* noise of a smith's hammers should have given the names to music?

Spenser, M. 824.

To serve in Vulcan's *clangorous* smithy.

Lowell, Rymns to my Fire.

clangour, n. and v. See *clangor*.

clangours, a. [*Clang* + *-ous*. Cf. *OF. clangor*.] Making a clanging noise.

Harsh and *clangorous* throats.

St. T. Brown, Vulg. Err., vi. 14.

clang-tint (klang'tint), n. [*Clang* + *tint*, after *G. klänge*, lit. sound-color.] The timbre or quality of a compound musical tone, due to the relative number and intensity of the harmonies present in it; acoustic color. See *clang*, n., 2, *harmonic*, and *quality*. Also called *clang-color*.

Could the pure fundamental tones of these instruments (clarinet, flute, and violin) be detached, they would be undistinguishable from each other; but the different admixture of overtones in the different instruments renders their *clang-tints* diverse, and therefore distinguishable.

Tyndall, Sound, p. 127.

Olangula (klang'gū-lā), n. [NL. (Boie, 1822), dim. of *G. klänge*, a clang, clangor, as the screaming of birds, confused cries, etc.; see *clang*.] A genus of sea-ducks or *Fuligulines*, containing the garrets or goldeneyes. *G. clangula* is the common goldeneye; *G. borealis* is Barrow's goldeneye or the Rocky Mountain garret. The American hutchback, *Bucephala albeola*, and some other species, are often placed in this genus.

clankjamfrie, *clankjamfrie* (klan-jam'fri), n. [Sc., variously written *clankjamfrie*, *-frie*, etc.; appar. a loose compound of *clank*, *clank*, mean, low, worthless, + *jamfrie* or *jamfrier*, *be id.*] Persons collectively who are regarded with contempt; a mob; ragtag and bobtail.

A gang of play-actors came. — They were the first of that category who had ever been in the parish.

Guth.

I only knew the whole *clankjamfrie* of them were there.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, i.

clank (klang), n. [Not in ME. or AS.; = MD. *D. klank* = MHG. *klanke*, a ringing sound; in form from the pret. (**klank*) of the verb represented by MD. *D. klängen*, *G. klängen* = E. *clink*, and parallel to *clang*, similarly related to OHG. *clingen*, MHG. *G. klänge*, *D. klänge*; see *clang*, and of *clang*, n. and v. Phonetically, *clank* and *clink* may be regarded as nasalized forms of *clack* and *cluck*; as imitative verbs they belong to a distinct group of more or less imitative words of similar phonetic form: see *clack*, *cluck*, *clank*, *clash*, *clatter*, *clap*, etc.] A sharp, hard, metallic sound; as, the clank of chains or fetters.

You mark him by the crashing hough,

And by his corselet's sudden *clank*.

And by the stoups spurred from the bank.

Scott, Rokeby, li. 14.

clank (klang), v. [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb, a variation of *clink*, c.; see *clank*, n., and of *clink*, *clang*, n. and v.] *L. trans.* 1. To cause to sound with a clank; as, to clank chains. See the noun.

Officers and their staffs in full uniform clanking their spurs and jangling their sabres.

W. H. Russell, Crimean War, vi.

2. To give a ringing blow to.

He dealt Percy over the head,

A deep wound and a scar.

Auld Natland (Child's Ballads, VI. 238).

II. intrans. To sound with or give out a clank.

He smote his hand

Against his breast, his heavy mailed hand,

Till the hard iron corselet *clanked* aloud.

M. Arnold, Rohrab and Rutland.

clanker (klang'ker), n. [E. dial.; appar. *clank* + *-er*.]

A beating; a chastisement. *Brockett* [Prov. Eng.]

clannish (klan'ish), a. [*Clan* + *-ish*.]

1. Pertaining to a clan; closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

The vision of the whole race passing out of its state of clannish division, as the children of Israel themselves had done, and thus being fit to receive a universal constitution, this is great.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 218.

2. Imbued with the prejudices, feelings, sentiments, etc., peculiar to clans; somewhat narrow or restricted in range of social interest and feeling.

clannishness (klan'ish-ness), n. The state or quality of being clannish.

clap

clanship (klan'ship), n. [*Clan* + *-ship*.] A state of union as in a family or clan; association under a chieftain.

The habitations of the Highlanders, not singly, but in small groups, as it they loved society or *clanship*.

Pennant, Tour in Scotland.

clannaman (klan'sman), n. pl. *clannemen* (-men).

A member of a clan.

Loud a hundred clannish raises

Their voices in their Christian's prayer.

Scott, The Lord of the L., li. 18.

clap (klap), v.; pret. and pp. *clapped*, *clapped*, ppr. *clapping*. [*ME. clappan*, *AS. clappian* (rare) = *OFries. klappa*, *klappa* = *D. klappen* = M.G. *L. klappen* (*G. klappen*) = Icel. *Sw. klappa* = Dan. *klappe* = OHG. *clappan*, MHG. *klaffen*, *clap*, strike with a noise, to clatter, etc. Also to talk much, gabble, chatter; cf. *L. clappare*, strike, catch; Gael. *clabhar*, a mill-clapper, a clapper, a loud talker. Prob. ult. imitative of *clack*, etc.] *L. trans.* 1. To strike with a quick, sharp motion; slap; pat, as with the palm of the open hand or a light object; as, to clap one on the shoulder.

The hands that clapped the vulgar the ore.

John Ford, The R., li. 3, p. 177.

Clap her pale cheek, till clapping makes it red.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 408.

Have you never seen a kitten on a cold nursing clapping his sides, and waiting, as to die stop?

Dryden, Spanish Fiar, ix. l.

Hence — 2. To fondle by patting.

Clap him on the hands and on the cheeks.

Tennyson, Dora.

3. To push forcibly; move together; shut hastily; followed by to: as, to clap the door or gate — 4. To place or put, especially by a hasty or sudden motion; as, to die stop the hand to the mouth; to clap spurs to a horse.

The loordes were clapped on both sides of the body, through which there were driven many sharp nails.

Corneille, Le Cid, II. 1, 3.

Then trip to his Lodging, clap on a Hood and scarf, and a Mask, slip into a Hackney-Coach and drive hither to the door again in a trice.

Coningsby, The World, I. 8.

5. If she rejects this proposal, clap her under lock and key, and shut her up in the stocks. *See the Stocks, l. 3.*

6. To strike, knock, or slap together, as the hands, or against the body, as wings, with a sharp, abrupt sound.

Men make him (sc. the flocks, also of gold) dance and syngen, clapping his wings soft oars to spere.

Mandeville (ed. Halliwell), p. 219.

O clap your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph.

Dryden, Dec. of Spanish Fiar, ix. l. 3.

The crested bird.

That claps his wings at dawn.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

Hence — 7. To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; applaud by clapping the hands.

Wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which clapped its performance on the stage.

Dryden, Dec. of Spanish Fiar.

7. To utter noisily.

All that thou herest thou shalt tell,

And clappe it out, that thou believ'st.

Gower, Conf. Amant, II. 282.

To clap eyes on, to look at; see. [Colloq.]

Nicest girl I ever clapped eyes on.

Macaulay, Fraser's Mag., LXV. 607.

To clap hands, to clap or join hands in agreement, in token of the conclusion of an agreement.

So clap hands and a bargain.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

To clap hold of (or on), to seize roughly and suddenly.

But here my Guide, his wings soft oars to spere,

On the moon's lower horn claps a hold, and whirld

Me up.

Macaulay, Fraser's Mag., LXV. 100.

To clap up. (a) To make or arrange hastily; patch up; as, to clap up a peace.

Was ever match clapped up so suddenly?

Shak., T. of the S., li. 1.

Coming to their place, they clapt up their house quickly, and landed their provisions.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 814.

(b) To imprison, especially without formality or delay.

And, I'll live, I'll find a strange death for him.

Flitcher, Royal Subject, iv. 6.

II. intrans. 1. To strike or knock, as at a door.

This sennour clappeth at the widows gate.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 388.

2. To come together suddenly with a sharp noise; to close with a bang; slank; clack.

And that mouth that shall full clack & rattle.

Deconstruction of Troy (E. & S., 2, 5).

The doors around me clapt.

Dryden.

classificatory (klās'-fī-kā-tō-rī), *a.* [**Classify**: see *fy* and *atory*.] Relating to or of the nature of classification; concerned with classifying; classificatory. [**Fr.** *classificatoire*.]

The **classificatory** system.

Wheaton, Hist. Scientific Ideas, viii.

Like the sciences of zoology and botany, the science of philology is pre-eminently a classificatory science, the method of comparison as its chief implement of inductive research.

J. A. Allen, Com. Phil. Lib., i. 448.

Classificatory relationship or similarity, the relation under the same general view and name of all members of the tribe belonging to the same generation. **Morgan**.

Father Lathian, whose "Monsters and Men" (Lathian's) was published in 1734, carefully describes among the Troquois and Hurons the system of kinship to which Morgan has since given the name of classificatory, and in the mother's sisters are reckoned as mothers, and so on.

Pope, Res. No. XXVII. 163.

classifier (klās'-fī-ēr), *n.* One who classifies; one who constructs or applies a system of classification; a taxonomist.

Ros., Cy., Classification.

The classifiers of this period were chiefly Frustrata and Corollata.

3. A figure, mark, or symbol used in classifying. — **8.** In the Chinese spoken language, one of a number of words that serve to point out which one of several things called by the same name (though differently or in different relations) are also called numeratives, because of their frequent use after numerals.

classificatory (klās'-fī-ē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **classified**, *ppr. classifying*. [**Fr.** *classificatoire* = *Sp.* *clasificatorio* = *Eng.* *classificatory* = *Lat.* *classificare* (cf. *D. klassifizieren* = *G.* *klassifizieren* = *Dan.* *klassificere*, cf. *N.L.* *classificare*, *classificatio* (cf. *classifico*) = *L.* *classis*, a class, + *facere*, make; see *class*, *n.*, and *-fy*.] To arrange in a class or classes; arrange or group in sets, sorts, or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.

In speaking strictly, we form a class when we bring together a collection of individuals held in union by the bond of one or more points of community, and when we take care that nothing is admitted to the class which is not of the same nature as the individuals of the class; that community is admitted into the class: we *classify* when we arrange the individuals of the class on the principle of higher and lower, wider and narrower.

W. L. Davidson, Mind, XII. 284.

The former [the Linnaean] system is limited at *classificatory* points according to their agreement in some single characters.

Brande and **Cox**.

Can he classify the currents of his society?

Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 44.

= *Byss*. See *class*, *v.*

classis (klās'-is), *n.*; pl. *classes* (-ēz). [**L.** *classis*: see *class*, *n.*] 1. Class; order; sort; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a group or division of the taxonomic rank of a class. [**Rare**.]

Yet there is unquestionably a very large *class* of creatures in the earth farre above the condition of elementary.

Sir T. Brown, Vulg. E. (ed. 1646), ii. 1.

2. An ecclesiastical judiciary; specifically, in the Reformed (Dutch and French) churches, a judiciary corresponding to a presbytery in the Presbyterian Church. Also *class*.

Classes and *synods* may advise, but overrule they cannot.

Sp. Hall.

The meeting of the elders over a many congregations that they call the *classis*.

Goodwin, Works, IV. 114.

3. A class in a university, college, or school. The general hours appointed for all the students, and the special hours for their studies.

New England's First Fruits.

class-leader (klās'-lē-dēr), *n.* The leader of a class in a Methodist church. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (b).

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action; the elastic pole of an ovum; a *elastic* cell. — **8.** In *geol.*, fragmental; *as, elastic* rocks; *elastic* structure. — **elastic anatomy**. See *anatomy*.

clat (klāt), *n.* [**A** dial. var. of *clot*.] Cf. *MLG.* *clade*, a sherd; *Niederl.* coarse wool. 1. A clot; a clod. — **2.** Cow-dung.

clat (klāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **clatted**, *ppr. clatting*. [**Clat**, *n.*; + *a* dial. form of *clot*, *v.*] To clank cloths in (a field). — **3.** To spread dung over (a field). — **4.** To cut off the dirty locks of wool of (sheep). [**Prov. Eng. in all senses.]**

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fungi, belonging to the family *Phalloidæ*. The receptacle consists of an ovate or globose network of branches. The spores are produced upon small cavities in the branches. The development is beautiful, but

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moral insanity, exhibiting it in an irresistible propensity to steal.

This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned *cleptomaniā*. *D. Herold*, *de Jure*, and *de Gile*. **cleptomaniac**, *cleptomaniac* (klɒp-tō-mā-ni-ak, a. and n. [*cleptomaniā*, after *maniac*].) 1. a. Pertaining to or characterized by cleptomaniā. 2. n. One who is affected with cleptomaniā.

clereat, n. A sort of kerchief.

With kerchiefs or cloths of type apocryph.

clerestorial (klér-stōr-i-ál), a. [*clerestory* + -al.] Pertaining to a clerestory. Quoted in *Oxford Glossary*.

clerestory, n. See *clerestory*. **clergesse**, n. [ME. < OF. *clergesse*, fem. of cleric, a learned person, a clerk; see *clerk*.] A learned woman.

She was a noble *clergesse*, and of Astronomy cowd she know. For Merla hadde hir taught.

Merla (E. E. T. S.), III, 908.

clergible, a. See *clergible*. **clergial** (klér-j-i-ál), a. [ME. *clergial*, < *clergie*, < *clergy* + -al. (cf. Fr. *clergial*, < E. *clergie*.)] Pertaining to the clergy; learned; clerical; clerical. Also *clergial*.

We seeme wonder wyse.

Our termes ben so *clergial* and *quyerly*.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canterbury Tales*, l. 190.

clergiality (klér-j-i-ál), n. [ME. *clergiality*, < *clergial* + -ity.] 1. Like a clerk; in a learned or clerical manner.

Ac ich kan nouht constrye Catoun (Cat) no *clergialite* feiden.

Piers Plowman (E. E. T. S.), III, 24.

2. Skillfully.

Thane *clerik* and *Crete*, *clergially* reuene (learned to run).

With condethes fulle carious alle of clere alluene.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), I, 200.

clerican, n. See *clerican*.

clerical (klér-j-i-ál), a. [Also *clerical* + -al, after *clerical*.] (cf. *clergie*, < *clergie* + -al.) Same as *clergie*; a. (*clergie* + -al). n. (*clergie* + -al).

clerify (klér-j-i-ál), v. t. [*clergie* + -fy.] To convert into a clerican; bring over to clerical principles.

Let us live (quoth she)

To such as lust for it; as clerks,

You *clerify* not me.

Warner, *Albion's England*, v. 31.

clerion (klér-j-i-ál), n. [Also *clerion*; < ME. *clerion*, < *clergie*, < *clergie* + -ion. (cf. *clergie*, < *clergie* + -ion.)] (cf. *clergie*, < *clergie* + -ion.) n. (*clergie* + -ion.) Same as *clergie*; a. (*clergie* + -ion). n. (*clergie* + -ion).

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The deuel had no nemere more clerke than al this yere. *Byones to Fyngis*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97. An ounce of more-wit is worth a pound of clerke.

Old proverb.

Benefit of clergy, in old Eng. law, the exemption of the persons of ecclesiastics from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk, or person in holy orders, was to be delivered to his ordinary for trial instead of his felony. This anomalous privilege (which never extended to all crimes, first assumed to give immunity to priestly persons, was in the sequel extended for many offenses, to all laymen who could read (originally few in number). It was first legally recognized in 1171, and was abolished in 1825, under Henry VIII; and was wholly repealed by 1 & 2 George IV, 1827.—*Black* *clergy* in Britain, the regular or monastic clergy; as *black* *clergy*, the secular clergy. See *clergy*.—*White* *clergy*, in usually secular or laymen.

clergyable, *clergyable* (klér-j-i-n-ál), a. [*clergy* + -able.] Entitled to or admitting of the benefit of clergy: as, a *clergyable* felony.

The court in all *clergyable* felonies may impose a fine. *Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, IV, xviii.

clergyman (klér-j-i-man), n.; pl. *clergy-men* (-men). [Not in ME.; < *clergy* + *man*.] A member of the clergy; a man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer ordinances according to the rules of any particular denomination of Christians. In England the term is commonly restricted to ministers of the established church.

I wish to make a note of the change taking place in the meaning of the word *clergyman*. It used to signify "one in holy orders," but is now applied indiscriminately to all preachers.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II, 227.

He will even speak well of the Bishop, though I tell him it is unnatural in a beneficed *clergyman*.

George Elford, *Middlemarch*, I, 6.

Clergyman's sore throat, chronic pharyngitis: so called from the fact that it is often induced by frequent public speaking.—*Wm. Fries*, *Diels*, etc. See *clergyman*.

clergywoman (klér-j-i-wum-an), n.; pl. *clergywomen* (-wum-en). A woman connected with the clerical profession, or belonging to a clergyman's family. [Rare.]

From the *clergywoman* of Windham down to the charwomen the question was discussed.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Agnes*, I.

cleric (klér-ik), n. and a. [*L.L.* *clericus*, a clergyman; see *clerk*.] 1. n. A clerk; a clergyman; a scholar.

The cleric . . . addicted to a life of study and devotion. *Horsey*, *Sermon for Sons of the Clergy*.

Religious persons were wont to come by proxy, representing themselves as secular clerics, to intrude themselves into the benches of the Church.

J. W. Dixon, *His. Church of Eng.*, II.

Of the new style of cleric . . . there is none in the world to verily.

Harper's Mag., LXX, 176.

II. a. Same as *cleric*, 1.

clerical (klér-j-i-ál), a. and n. [= *F. clerical* = Sp. *clerical*, < *clergie*, < *clergie* + -al.] (cf. *clergie*, < *clergie* + -al.) n. (*clergie* + -al.) Same as *clergie*; a. (*clergie* + -al). n. (*clergie* + -al).

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If we pull together, you will find me a *clever* fellow ; if we don't, you will find me a bloody rascal.

Click-beetle,
natural size.

Let's *clipp* our hands: Is this observe my vow.
Martino, Antonio and Melilla, v. 1.
 Like a fountain falling round me,
 Which with silver waters thus
Clips it little water Naid sitting snugly within.
Browning, *Lost Boy*.
 To hold together by pressure, as with a
 spring, screw, or bandage.
clip (klip), n. [*clipp*, v. Senses 3-6 may possibly
 belong to *clip* *P.*, n.] 1. An embrace.
 Not used to freeze.
Sir P. Sidney, *Asiopolis* and *Stella*.

2. A grasp; clasp; grip, as of a machine.—
 3. A device for closing a vent in a machine.
 The clip is opened and the steam allowed to escape for
 ten minutes, when the clip is closed and the valve pushed
 down again to the bottom of the apparatus [Foll's sterilizer].
Buck's Handbook, *Stomach*, IV, 706.
 4. In *furriery*, a projecting flange on the upper
 surface of a horsehoof, which
 partially embraces the wall of
 the hoof.—5. A metal clasp
 or confining piece used to connect
 the parts of a carriage-gear, or
 to hold the hook of a whipple-
 tree.—6. A clasp or spring-
 holder for letters, papers, &c.
 The four candles are placed in a
 corresponding number of clips or candle-
 holders.



G. B. Prescott, *Elct. Invent.*, p. 487.
clip (klip), v. pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes
clipp), ppr. *clipping*. [*ME. clippen*, [*leel*,
klippe *Sw.*, *klippe* = *clipp*, *clipp*, *clipp*, *clipp*,
 out. Connection with *clipp* is uncertain.]
trans. 1. To cut off or sever with a sharp
 instrument, as shears or scissors; trim or make
 shorter by cutting; as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip*
 a bird's wings.

Clipping papers or *darning his stockings*. *Swift*.
 Her neat small room, adorned with maiden-taste,
 A *clipp* of French paper, first of favours, graces
Crabbe, *Worke*, I, 111.
 Arbour clips and cut. *Tennyson*, *Amphion*.
 To diminish by cutting or paring; as, to *clip*
 coin; v. *clipped* silver; *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*,
xiv.

Like a *clipp* of guinea, trembles in the scale.
Shelton, *The Critic*, II, 2.
 3. To shorten; curtail; cut short; impair by
 lessening.

For, if my husband take you, and take you this
 A counterfeit, one that would clip his credit
 Out of his honour he must kill you presently.
Pletcher, *King*, v. 5.
 To *clip* the divine prerogative. *Scott*, *Servants*, v. 5.
 Hence.—4. To pronounce (words) in a short-
 ened form, or with abbreviation.
 They *clip* their words after one manner about the court,
 another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.
Swift, *Improving the English Tongue*.
 Mrs. Mayores *clipped* the king's English.

Voltaire says very wittily of the English that they
 "gain two hours a day by *clipping* words." He refers to
 the habit of saying can't for can't not, don't for do not,
 and like like abbreviations.
J. S. Hart, *Composition and Rhetoric*, Hyperbole.
 To *clip* the verse, literally, to cut a line's words short
 so as to deprive it of the power of figure; figuratively,
 to put a check on one's ambition; render one less able
 to execute his scheme or realize his aspirations.
 But love had *clipped* his wings and cut him short.

Philosophy will *clip* an Angel's wings. *Dryden*, *Fables*.
 Conquer all mysteries by rule and line.
Keats, *Lamia*, II.

II. *trans.* To cut hair.
 Wel koude he letten biden, and *clipped* and shaved.
Chaucer, *Milner's Tale*, I, 140.
clip (klip), n. [*clipp*, v.] 1. The quantity
 of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep;
 a season's shearing.

In 1841, the *clip* of wool in Oregon was above 8,000,000
 pounds, and it was said to be ranking with the best flocks
 that reach the Eastern factories.
W. Barrows, *Oregon*, p. 345.

2. A blow or stroke with the hand. [*Colloq.*]
 It's just a kick here, as a cut and a twelvish by
 the ear in 'tother place; one a shovin' on 't'way,
 and another hitin' on 'em a *clip*. *R. Stowe*, *Oldmixon*, p. 84.

3. pl. Shears, especially sheep-shears.
clips (klip), v. p. pret. and pp. *clipped* (some-
 times *clipp*), ppr. *clipping*. [Usually associated
 with *clip*, out (cf. out, cut, cut, cut, cut, cut),
 but prob. in part of other origin; cf. LG. (*g*.
dial.) *kleppen*, run fast, as a horse, a second-
 ary form of *kleppen* = E. *clap*; see *clap*,
 which also coincides with *clap*, a similar sense].
 To move swiftly, as a falcon, a horse,
 or a yacht: often with an indefinite *it*.

Had my dull soul but wings as well as they,
 How would I spring from earth, and *clip* away
 As wise Astruc did, and scorn this ball of clay!
Shelton, *Emblema*, v. 18.

clip it down the wind.
Dryden.
clipp (klip), v. A dialectal form of *clepe*.
clip-candlestick (klip'kan'di-stik), n. An
 old form of candlestick, fitted with a pair of
 forceps or nippers instead of, or in addition to,
 a socket. The object of the forceps was to hold a
 light, which was too slender and irregular in shape to
 stand steadily in a socket.
clip-chair (klip'chär), n. A kind of chair used
 on some English railways to secure a rail to a
 chair.
clips (klip'piz), n. pl. *clips* (clips). See *clippers*.
clip-hook (klip'hök), n. Same as *sister-hook*.
clipp (klip'er), n. [*ME. clipper*, *clippere*
 = *leel*, *klippari* = *Sw.*, *klippere* = *Dan.*, *klipp*;
 cf. *clipp*, n., v. *clipp*]. 1. One who or that
 which clips; especially, one who reduces the
 size, value, or importance of anything by clip-
 ping it.

And if they be such *clippers* of real power and shavers
 of the Laws, how they stand affected to the law giving
 Parliament, yourselves, worthy Peeres and Commons, can
 be ignorant.

The value is pared off into the *clippers* of pocket.
Locke, *Further Considerations concerning Value of Money*.

2. A cutting-tool of the nature of shears; espe-
 cially, a tool with rotating or reciprocating
 knives used for cutting hair, and especially for
 clipping horses. See *clipping-shears*.

clipp (klip'er), n. [Usually associated with
clipp (cf. *clipp*, a vessel, in a similar sense),
 but cf. D. and G. *klipp* (*g*. and *Dan.* *klipp*),
 a fast horse, a nag, *klieppen*, run fast;
 see *clips*.] The *Dan.* *klipp*, a vessel, is prob.
 from E.] 1. A sailing vessel built with very
 sharp lines, more or less raking masts, and
 great spread of canvas, with a view to speed;
 a development of a model for the mercantile
 marine first built at Baltimore, U. S., and called
 the *clipper*.

The *clippers* were, and occasionally making better
 time than the steamers, were especially employed in the
 Southern mail route in the China trade for car-
 goes of tea and opium, and in the early California traffic by
 the Cape Horn route (1840-50). Also called *clipp*-ship.
 The knife-edged *clipp* with her ruffled sails.
W. W. Holmes, *The Island Rattle*.

2. A person or an animal that runs swiftly,
 or looks as if capable of running swiftly; a very
 smart person; something first-rate. [*Colloq.*]
 I never saw your equal, and I've met some *clippers*
 in my time.
Thackeray.

3. An Australian bird of the genus *Euphonia*,
 as, the wag-tail *clipp*, *E. albifrons*.—4.
 The larva of species of *Salix*, a genus of neu-
 ropterous insects, used for bait by anglers.
 Also called, in the United States, *craveller*, *dobson*,
 and *hellgrammite*.

clipp-bull (klip'er-bill), *a. Naut.*, built after
 the type of a clipper.

clipp-ship (klip'er-ship), n. Same as *clipper*,
 v. 1.

clipp (klip'fash), n. [= D. *klipp* = G. *klipp*,
klipp = *klipp*, *klipp*, *klipp* = *Sw.*, *klipp*,
klipp, *klipp*, *klipp* (see *clipp*), + *fash* = E. *fash*.]
 Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and
 dried; stock-fish. *Consular Report*.

clipping (klip'ing), n. [*ME. clipping*, *clipping*;
 verbal n. of *clipp*, v.] The act of em-
 bracing.

What *clipping* was there!
 With kind embraces, and jollying of faces.
Robt. Hood and *Maid Marian* (Child's Ballads, V, 374).

clipping (klip'ing), n. a. [*Pr. of clip*, v.] 1.
 Embracing; encircling.

Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. In *her*, *clipping*, as two hands. See *con-*
joined.

clipp (klip'ing), n. [*ME. clipping*; verbal
 n. of *clipp*, v.] 1. The act of cutting or
 shearing off.

This design of new coinage is just of the nature of *clipping*.
Locke.

2. A sheep-shearing. [*Scottish* and *North-*
Eng.]—3. That which is clipped off or out;
 a piece separated by clipping; as, tailors' *clipp*-
ings; a newspaper *clipping*.

The *clippings* of our beards, and the partings of our nails.
Locke.

clipping (klip'ing), n. a. [*Pr. of clip*, v.] 1.
 Swift; as, a *clipping* pace. [*Colloq.*]—2.
 Smart; showing; first-rate. [*Colloq.*]

What *clipping* girls there were in that beauteous
Corradini Mag.

Olisocamps

clipping-machine (klip'ing-mashin'), n. A
 power-machine used in clipping horses and
 sheep.

clipping-shears (klip'ing-shears), n. pl. A
 pair of shears, especially that used for
 clipping hair, shears.

clipping-time (klip'ing-tim), n. [*ME. clippington*,
 of sheep-shearing. Hence.—2. The nick of time.—To come in
clipping-time, to come as opportunely
 as one who visits a sheep-farm at the time of
 sheep-shearing time, when mirth and
 good cheer abound and when his place
 is welcome.

clip (klip'plat), n. A plate
 resting upon a carriage-spring,
 and attached to the axle by a clip; the axle-
 band of a carriage-wheel.

clip-pulley (klip'pul'i), n. A wheel or pulley
 having on its face a series of grips or clips that
 grasp and hold the band or wire rope that passes
 over the pulley. The clips open automatically,
 and release the rope when it leaves the wheel.

clip, *clipp*, *clipp*, *clipp*, n. [*ME.* also *clipp*,
clipp, *clipp*, by analysis for *clipp*, *clipp*;
 see *clipp*]. An *clipp*.

That is cause of this clip that cleaveth now the sonne.
Pierre Plouman (B), *iv*, l. 135.
 Go woe our clerk that *clipp* thet that
 Can saydne *clipp*. *Pur*, *Clipp*, p. 401.
 Both some and more that *clipp* some shall
 Lak of their *clipp*. *Pur*, *Clipp*, p. 401.

clip-swage (klip'swaj), n. A swage for com-
 pleting or finishing horsehoe-shells. It is held
 in the hardy-hole of the anvil.

clipp, a. [*ME. clipp*; cf. *clipp*, *clipp*, + *g*.] *clipp*,
clipp, darkened.

Now [love] is fair and now obscure,
 Now bright, now *clipp* of shame.

clipp (klip't), n. [*ME. clipp*, *clipp*, *clipp*,
 the common spelling, of *clipp*, preterit and
 past participle of *clip*.]

clip-yoke (klip'yök), n. In *mach.*, a small plate
 through which pass the ends of stirrup-shaped
 clip, and which serves as a washer-plate for the
 nuts of the clip.

clique (kliek), n. [= G. *clique*, *clique*, *clique* =
Dan. *kliek*, *kliek*, *kliek*, *kliek*, *kliek*, *kliek*,
 of uncertain origin.] A party; a set; a coterie;
 specifically, a body or group of persons associ-
 ated informally for some exclusive or intrigu-
 ing purpose.

Mind, I don't call the London exclusive club the best
 English society.
Coleridge, *Table Talk*.

cliquish (kliek'ish), n. [*clique* + *-ish*.] Relat-
 ing to a clique, set, or party; disposed to
 form cliques; actuated by a petty party spirit.

Also *cliquish*.
cliquishness (kliek'ish-ness), n. The state or
 quality of being cliquish; inclination or ten-
 dency to form cliques. Also *cliquishness*.

The *cliquishness* which breaks up both services [Army
 and Navy] into mutually antagonistic groups.
Green, *Elid*, *Middleton*, *xvii*.

cliquism (kliek'izm), n. [*clique* + *-ism*.] A
 cliquish spirit or tendency; cliquishness. Also
cliquism.

Their system is a sort of worldly spirit *cliquism*.
Green, *Elid*, *Middleton*, *xvii*.

The smallness of the group of liberal, their number,
 and the frequency of election would hinder the fostering
 of those unpleasantnesses and a system and jealousy
 which have wrought so much distrust.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII, 899.
clisometer (klis-ä-mä-ä-ä-ä), n. [= F. *clis-*
omètre, (*Gr.* *clis*, inclination (*clis*), *clis*,
 + *metron*, measure.] An instrument for
 measuring the angle which the axis of the female
 pelvis makes with that of the body.

clish-clash (klis'h-klash), n. [*A* varied redupli-
 cation of *clash*.] Silly talk; palaver; gos-
 sip; scandal. [*Scottish*.]

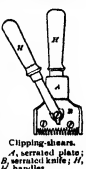
clish-clash (klis'h-klash), *adv.* With a clashing
 noise.

The weapons went *clish-clash*. *Mir*, for *Maps*, p. 481.
clishmash (klis'h-mash), n. [*A* variation
 of *clish-clash*; cf. *clishmactear*.] *Clish-clash*;
 clishmactear. [*Scottish*.]

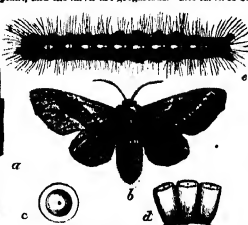
clishmactear (klis'h-mash'tear), n. [*Clis-*
 = *clish-clash* + *-ma*, a meaningless syllable,
 + *claver*.] Idle discourse; silly talk; gossip.
 [*Scottish*.]

So, ye may doocely fill a throne
 For'th your *clish-mactear*. *Burns*, *A Dream*.

Olisocamps (klis'ä-ä-ä-ä-ä-ä), n. [*NL.*, *G.*
klisio, a shed, + *campus*, a caterpillar.] A genus



of moths of the family *Bombycidae*, characterized by their rusty-brown color and by two oblique lines across the fore wings. The eggs are laid in a circular mass around the twigs of the infested food plant, and the larvae are excremental. The larva of *C.*



Forest Tent-caterpillar (*Clisocampa pyralis*). a, eggs, natural size; b, female moth, natural size; c, top view of single egg; d, side view of egg; e, caterpillar, natural size.

americana, or the American tent-caterpillar, lives in a conspicuous web and is a pest of *Brachopodium*, known as the forest tent-caterpillar, makes a smaller web and is destructive to oak forests. Curtis, 1828.

Clisotenerata (kliš-tē-nē-rā'th), n. pl. [NL. < Gr. *κλισίος*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *τενέρος*, tender.] An order of *Brachopoda*, equivalent to *Arthropomata* (which see). Also *Clisotenerata*.

Clisotenerata (kliš-tē-nē-rā'th), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clisotenerata*; *arthropomatous*. Also *clisotenerate*.

clisto- [Also *clisio-*, < Gr. *κλίσω*, that can be closed, verbal adj.; of *κλίσω*, close: see *close*, v.] A prefix of Greek origin used in modern scientific words, meaning 'closed,' 'closeable.'

clisostary (kliš-tō-kī'ty), n. [< Gr. *κλισίος*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *στάρη*, fruit: see *stary*.] In bot., an ascogonium in which the seed and spores are formed within a completely closed perithegium, from which the spores escape only by its final rupture, as in *Erysiphe*. Also *clisostary*.

Clisostyria (kliš-tō-kī'ty-pī-dē), n. pl. [NL., as *clisostyria* + *-idae*.] A family of lucernarian hydrozoans, represented by such genera as *Cyrtolophus* and *Mimonia*, containing those *Lucernaria* which are not named *Eolothrix*.

clisostyria (kliš-tō-kī'ty-pī-dē), a. [Clisostyria + *-ous*.] In bot., having a closed capsule: applied to mosses in which the capsule is without an operculum, dehiscing irregularly. Also *clisostyria*.

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He hath an earthen pot wherewith to clish up water. Holland, tr. of the Oropodia, p. 4.

clitoh (klī'th), v. t. [Cf. MD. *kliesen*, stick, adhere, D. *kliesen*, be entangled, < MD. *kliese*, D. *klies*, a burr, see *clie*.] To stick; adhere; become thick or glutinous. [Prov. Eng.]

clit (klī't), n. [In comp. *clit*, in *clit-bur*; also formerly *clit* and *clid*, *clit*, formerly *clit* < ME. *clit* (var. *clit*, and *clid*, < OE. *clit*, q. v.) < AS. *clit* ('clit' not found), f., cult-*th*, = MD. *kliese*, *kliese*, D. *klies*, a burr, = OHG. *clietta*, *clietta*, f., *clietto*, m., MHG. *cliet*, *cliet*, G. *cliet*, f., burdock; in series with AS. *clit*, *cliet*, burdock, and *clit*, < OE. *clit*, to equiv. AS. *clit*, E. *clie*, burdock (see *clie*), appar. (like the then ult. related *clit*, E. *clie*, *clier*) connected with AS. *clifan*, *clifan*, E. *clif*, adhere.] 1. Goose-grass. See *cleavers*, 1.—2. The burdock, *Arsifolium Lapp.* [Prov. Eng.]

clit (klī't), n. An obsolete form of *clie*. *clit* (klī't), n. [E. dial., also *clagie*, Cl. *clit*.] *clit*; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

clitella, n. Plural of *clitellum*.

clitellar (klī't-ō-lar), a. [NL. *clitellaris*, < *clitellus* (q. v.) < Gr. *κλίττω*, pertaining to the clitellum or clitellus of a worm; vs. *clitellar* segments.]

clitellum (klī't-ō-lum), n. [NL. *clitellum*, < *clitella* (q. v.) < Gr. *κλίττω*, pertaining to the clitellum or clitellus of a worm; vs. *clitellar* segments.]

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clitler-clitler (klī't-ō-kī't-ō-lar), n. [A varied reduplication of *clatter*; cf. *clash-clash*, *tit-tit-tit*, etc.] Palaver; idle talk; a chattering noise.

Such were his writings; but his chatter Was one continued din. Swift.

Wetalled long in the style of philosophic *clitler-clitler*, Carlyle, in *Fraser*, 1. 134.

clive v. t. [MR. *clive*, < AS. *clif*, only in comp. *clifan* (see *clif*), = OB. *clifan* = OFries. *clifan*, = OHG. *clifan*, *clifan*, MHG. *clifan*, also in comp. *clif-bitan*, *clive*, MHG. *clive*, < causative OHG. *clif-bitan*, MHG. *clif-bitan*, < *clif*, to adhere, = loc. *clif* (pret. *clif*) = Sw. *klif*, = Dan. *klif*, now *klif*, climb (whence the ME. sense). Hence the secondary form, AS. *clifan*, *clifan*, ME. *cliften*, *cliften*, *clieven*, *clieven*, E. *clive*, = *clive*, = *clive*, Cl. *clif* and *climb*.] To climb; ascend.

Amidst, that is kured [which] willinge he [high] to clive. *Apocalypse of Isengard*, p. 22.

Withouten thise now [that] vnture now may clive into the helle [hill] of perfection. *Apocalypse of Isengard*, p. 127.

clive v. t. A Middle English form of *clive*.

clive v. t. [ME. < AS. *clif*, in earlier form *clive*, burdock (see *clif*), the small burdock, whence *clive*, burdock; in comp. *clif-clif* (*clif*, agrimony) = MD. *clive*, *clive* = MLG. *klive* = OHG. *clif*, burdock), appar. < *clif* or *clifan*, adverb, stick: see *clive* and *clif* of *clive*, *clive*, *clive*.]

clive v. t. An obsolete form of *clif*.

clive v. t. [ME. *cliver*, < AS. *clif*, *clif*, *clif*, a clive, a clive, < adverb, stick: see *clive* and *clif* of *clive*, *clive*, *clive*.]

clive v. t. A clive.

Let habbe bide sturp and stronge And gode *clivers* sharp and longe. *Willelmus de Wyntoun*, 1. 220.

cliver v. t. See *cleaver*, 1.

cliver v. t. [NL. < Gr. *κλίω*, a slope; of *cliver*, *cliver*.]

clives (klī'vz), n. pl. [NL. < Gr. *κλίω*, a slope; of *cliver*, *cliver*.]

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clock-case (klok'kās), *n.* The case or receptacle of the works of a clock.

clocked (klok't), *a.* [*clock* + *-ed*.] Ornamented with elocks or embroidered work, as, *clocked stockings*.

clock-face (klok'fās), *n.* 1. The dial or face of a clock, on which the time is shown.—2. The reading of a clock. [This use of the word was introduced by the American mathematician Chauvenet.]

clock-maker (klok'mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes clocks.

clock-setter (klok'set'tēr), *n.* One who regulates clocks.

Old Thus the clock-setter. *Shak.*, K. John, III, 1.

clock-star (klok'stār), *n.* In *astron.*, a time-star, or a star observations of which are convenient for use in regulating timepieces.

clock-stocking (klok'stok'ing), *n.* A stocking embroidered with the ornament called clock; a clocked stocking.

clock-tower (klok'tou'ēr), *n.* [For the ME. words *two clockers*.] *Jeffry*. A tower containing a clock, usually with a large dial exposed in each of the four walls.

Above and below, on the street side of this quadrangle, are clock-towers and elocks, broken by a clock-tower tower. *The Grammar*, XXII, 60.

clock-turret (klok'tur'ēt), *n.* A small clock-tower.

clock-watch (klok'woch), *n.* A watch which strikes the hours, like a clock.

clockwise (klok'wīz), *adv.* [*clock* + *-wise*.] In the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock; as, the direction of the American currents in the south pole of a magnet is clockwise.

In fact, it turns it is rotated *clockwise* through a small angle round its highest point, and so with that of *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI, 261.

clockwork (klok'wo'k), *n.* and *adv.* I. *n.* 1. The machinery and movements of a clock; any complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity or precision of movement.

I must admit, that in this assembly of wax there were several pieces that moved by clockwork, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators.

Adelphi, *Belgium in Waxwork*.

2. Figuratively, any regulated action by which work is performed steadily and without confusion, as if by machinery.

II. *a.* Marked by machine-like regularity of operation, as, *clockwork system*; *clockwork movements*.

The clock-work titmababian of rhyme. *Copper*, *Table Talk*, I, 529.

clod (klod'), *n.* [*ME. clode*, a modified form of *clote*, *clot*, perhaps by confusion with *clod*, *clufe*, a round mass, > *E. clod*; see *clod*, *cloude*, and *clod*. Cf. *Nw. dial.*, *clod*, a lump of snow or clay, *Klad*, a lump of dough. I. Any lump or mass; sometimes, a concentered mass, a clod.

Clods of blood. *Fairfax*, tr. of *Tasso*, vii, 54.

Two massy clods of iron and brass. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I, i, 365.

Specifically.—2. A lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. *Bacon*.

The sluggish clod, which the rude snare Turns with his share, and treads upon. *Friend*, *Thaumatopoeia*.

3. In *coal-mining*, indurated clay; the equivalent of *bunt*. [*Eng.*—4. A stretch of ground or turf; earth; soil. [Rare.]

Byrantian host that on the clod, Where once the giant's horse has trod, Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift*.

5. Anything earthy, base, and vile; poeticaly, the body of man in comparison with his soul; as, "this corporeal *clod*." *Milton*.

We have beheld us These clods of flesh, that are too massy burdens. *Fletcher*, *Manuscript*, *Unlearned*, III, 6.

He makes fast wars with God, and doth defile With his poor soul the world's spacious sky. *R. B. Jones*, *Vulpine*, III, 1.

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. I am no clod of trade, to lucky pride. *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, III, 2.

7. A bait used in fishing for lochs, consisting of a bunch of lobworms or earthworms strung on a twisted yarn: also called a *bee*. See *clod-fishing*.

clod (klod'), *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* *clodded*, *pr. clodding*. [*ME. clodden*, cover with earth, as

seeds; from the noun.] 1. To pelt with elods or stones.

"Clodding" is the Belfast word for throwing stones; *clod* the polio is to pelt them. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XI, 285.

2. To form into clods. *Holland*.

The leaves That spreading in this dull and clodded earth Give it a touch eternal. *Keats*, *Endymion*, I, 227.

3†. To cover with earth, as seeds; harrow. Nowe know, that medycyne [clover] is fore fond, . . . yu must it plowe often. *Falslouth*, *Handbook* (C. E. T. S.), p. 62.

4†. To confine in what is earthy and base, as the soul in the body. *G. Fletcher*.—5. To throw with violence. *Scott*, [Scotch].

clod (klod'), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *clod*.

clod-breaker (klod'brā'kēr), *n.* 1. Same as *clod-crusher*.—2. A peasant; a clodhopper; a clodpoll; used in contempt. [Rare.]

In other countries, as France, the people of ordinary condition were called *clod-breakers*. *Brougham*.

clod-crusher (klod'krush'ēr), *n.* A roller armed with blunt spikes for dragging over newly plowed land to break the clods and render it fit for seeding.

clodder, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., *v. of cloter*, *clot*, *clot*, *clot*, *clot*, *clot*.] To coagulate; clot. *Falslouth*.

clodder, *n.* [*ME. clodder*, a clot. Cf. *clotter*, *clutter*, and *clotter*, *v.*] A clot.

In clodders of blood his hair was clung. *Henry*, *King*, E. T. S., p. 142.

cloddish (klod'ish), *a.* [*clod* + *-ish*.] 1. Of the nature of a clod; earthy; hence, earthy; base; low.

The clods of earth, which we so constantly belabored and turned over and over, were never etherealized into thought. *Her thoughts*, on the contrary, were fast bound with violence. *Wilde*, *Handbook*, p. 78.

2. Clowish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly.

They [his boots] seemed to him to have a cloddish air. *Henry*, *King*, E. T. S., p. 142.

clodishness (klod'ish-ness), *n.* [*clod* + *-ness*.] Clownishness; boorishness; doltishness; clumsiness; ungainliness.

cloddy (klod'dy), *a.* [*clod* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

The meagre cloddy earth. *Shak.*, K. John, III, 1.

2. Earthy; mean; gross.

clode, *v.* An obsolete variant of *clod*.

clod-fishing (klod'fish'ing), *n.* A method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on a twisted yarn.

The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and the eel biting it so entangles its teeth in the wormed as to be unable to let go. Also called *bee-fishing*.

clodhopper (klod'hop'ēr), *n.* [*clod*, *clod*, *clod*; *hopper*, *hopper*.] A clown; a rustic; a boor.

Now I should think it was the clodhopper gave the gentleman the day's work. *Henry*, *King*, E. T. S., p. 142.

clodhopping (klod'hop'ing), *n.* [*clod* + *hopping*, *clod*, *clod*, *clod*.] Like a clodhopper; loutish; boorish; treading heavily, as one accustomed to be walking on a hard road.

What a warcy you are elod with velvet, Jane! a clod-hopping messenger would never hear of this juncture. *Charlotte*, *Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xxi.

clodpate (klod'pāt), *n.* [*clod* + *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a numskull.

clodpated (klod'pāt'ed), *a.* [*clod* + *pate* + *-ed*.] Stupid; doltish; doltish.

My clodpated relations supplied the greatest genius in the world, when they tried me a mechanic. *Arncliffe*.

clodpoll (klod'pōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *clodpole* and *clodpole*; < *clod* + *poll*. Cf. *clod-pate* and *clodhead*.] I. *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter, being so excellently ignorant, will breed no terror in the youth; he will find it comes from a T. N., II, 4.

II. *a.* Stupid; dolt; ignorant.

What clod-poll commissioner is this? *Scott*, *Waverley*, I, 1.

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A stately Fir-grove, whither I was wont
To hasten, for I found, beneath the roof
Of that perennial shade, a *cloistral* place
Of refuge. Wordsworth, Naming of Places, vi.
cloistress (klois'tres), n. [*cloister* + -ess.
Cf. *cloisterer*.] A nun; a woman who has
taken religious retirement. Also written *clois-
teress*. [Rare.]

Closter of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Spain.

cloke (klōk), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cloak*.

clock¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *clock*¹.
clock², *n.* An obsolete form of *clock*².
clomb¹ (klōin). Obsolete or poetical preterit of

clomb² (klôm), *n.* and *a.* See *cloam*.
clombent. Obsolete strong pretorist plural of *clomb*.

clome, clomen, etc. See *cloam, cloamen*.
clomperton†, *n.* See *clumperton*.
clone (klōn), *n.* [*< NL. clonus*, *q. v.*] In pa-

Constitutions differ according to degrees of tone and clane. Ashburner, Reichenbach's *Dynamica* (1851), p. 42.

clonget, *a.* An obsolete variant of *clung*.
clonic (klon'ik), *a.* [**< NL. clonicus, < clonus,**
q. v.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting
 clonus. **Clonic spasm**, a spasm in which the muscles or

clonic (klō-nik) *adj.* [cf. *clonic* + *-ic*.] Involving muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in somewhat quick succession, as in the latter part of an epileptic attack: used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm*.

clonicity (klō-nis'i-ti) *n.* [cf. *clonic* + *-ity*.] Involvement of muscular fibers in clonic contraction.

clonus (klō' nus), *n.* [NL., *clonus*, *κλόνος*, any violent confused motion, turmoil.] In *pathol.*

alternating contractions and relaxations of a muscle following one another in somewhat quick succession. See *clonic spasm* and *ankle-clonus*.

cloof (klûf), *n.* [Sc.; also written *clufe*; < Icel. *klauf*, cloven foot, hoof, = Dan. *klov*, a hoof; from root of E. *cleave*², *q. v.* Cf. *clove*³.] A hoof.

cloom (klōm), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *cloam*, *v.*] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer*. [Local.]

cloop (klūp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bot-

The *clomp* of a cork wrenched from a bottle. *Thackeray*
clout (klôt), n. [See also written *clute*, a clo-

ven hoof, the half of a cloven hoof; perhaps through a form **cluft* (see *cleft*¹), from root of *cleave*², split: see *cleave*², and cf. *cloof*.] A di-

The harrying thieves! not a *cloot* left of the hail himself
Scott, Monastery, iii
 Cloot-and-cloot, hoof-and-hoof—that is, every hoof.

Clootie (klŭ'ti), *n.* [Sc., also written *Clutie*, *clout*, *clute*, a cloven hoof: see *clout*.] The devil literally, he of the cloven hoofs.

clort (klört), *n.* Same as *clart*.

close¹ (klōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *closed*, ppr. *clos*
ing. [*ME. closen*, a modification (through
the influence of *adi. clos*, *close*) of earlier *cluse*]

also later sometimes *clesen*, *close*, shut in, < AS
**clýsan* (in verbal n. *clýsung*, a closing, an inn-

closure, and comp. *beclȳsan*, close in, shut up) < L. *clonus*, *clausus*, pp. of *cludere*, *claudere* (always -*clusus*, -*cludere* in comp.), shut, close, shut in (> OE and F. *clere* (pp. *clure*) > ME *edde clere*

close: see close², a.) = Pr. *clauro*, *cluro* = Sp. *clauso*.
Pg. *-clair* (in comp.) = It. *chiudere*, close, etc.)
orig. prob. **sclaudero* = OFr. *sluta* = OS

**sluta* (cf. *slutil*, a key) = LG. *sluten* = D. *sluiten* (> *slot*, a lock, > E. *slot*¹, q. v.) = OHG. *sliozan*, MHG. *sliezen*, G. *schliessen* = Dan. *slutte*

Hence ult. (from L. *claudere*) E. *close*¹, *close*², *closet*, *clause*, *cloister*, *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*

*occlude, preclude, seclude, etc., conclusion, etc.
sluice, clavis, clef, etc.]* **I. trans.** 1. To inclose
shut in; surround; comprise.

The Jewes herynge those wordes set hande on Iosep
and closed hym in a house where was no wyndowe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 22
The depth closed me round about. *Jonah* ii. 2

The sun sets on my fortune, red and bloody,
And everlasting night begins to close me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2
When I cling to all the present for the promise that

2. To make close; bring together the parts of especially so as to form a complete inclosure

or to prevent ingress or egress; shut; bring to

gether: as, to close one's mouth; to close a door or a room; to close a book.

The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes. *Isa. xli. 10.*

C. Phil. *Close* your hands. *1. John, ii. 1.*

Aust. And your lips too. *Shak., K. John, ii. 2.*

C. close the door, the shutter, &c.

3. To stop (up); fill (up); repair a gap, opening, or fracture in; unite; consolidate; often followed by *up*: as, to close an aperture or a room; to close or stop up the rank of troops.

Once more unto the breach, oh brave, once more;
Or close the wall up with your English dead.

Shak., Hen. V. III. 1.

4. To end; finish; conclude; complete; bring to a period: us, to close a bargain or contract; to close a lecture.

One frugal supper did our studies close. *Dryden.*
The procession moves very slowly; it is closed by a second party of musicians, similar to the first, or by two or three drummers. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 207.*

5. To draw near to; approach; close with (which see, under II.).

On our standing in the affirmative, Hatterston's Signal was made to close the Admiral, which we immediately made sail to accomplish. *Keyes, in N. & Q., 6th ser., IX. 201.*

6. In shoemaking, to sew or stitch together (the parts of the upper); to close round. *See under, II.*

Closed course, in hunting, which returns into itself; an oval. — *Closed gauntlet*, in arms, a sort of gauntlet used in tournaments and jousts in the sixteenth century. It was of the form of a closed circle, and was opened or closed by means of a hawk and staple or turning-pin; the hand the warrior when inserted in it, could not be opened, but could hold firmly a lance or the handle of the sword. — *Closed surface*, in poem, a surface which separates all space into two regions, so that it is impossible to pass from one to the other by a continuous motion without crossing the surface. — *Close a circuit*, in law. *See circuit, 12, and electricity.* — To close an account.

(a) In bookkeeping, to balance the credit and debit sides of an account-book at some fixed time and around at the end of a fiscal year. (b) To settle up an account. — To close out, to get rid of; dispose of; sell off; as, to close out a line of goods. — To close the books. *See book.*

II. *Intrans.* 1. To come together, either literally or figuratively; fall down; gather around; as, a curtain or crowd by us or upon; as, the shades of night close upon us.

They . . . went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed upon them. *Numb. xvi. 33.*

Pass beneath it [an unquestioned statue of York] under the court, and the sixteen century closes round you. *H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 26.*

2. To end; terminate; to come to a period; as, the debate closed at six o'clock. — 3. To engage in close encounter, or in a hand-to-hand fight; grapple; come to close quarters.

If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1.*

After no small a compass as I have wandered, I do now gladly overtake and close in with my subject. *Shak., Tale of a Tub, xi.*

Scarce could they hear or see their foes,
Until at weapon-point they close. *Scott, Marston, vi. 25.*

4. In the game of sixty-six, to turn down the trump-card before the pack is exhausted, so that no further drawing can be done. — To close in, to envelop; settle down around and around; as, the night closes in, they reached the chain of little valleys and hamlets, looked up among these rocky heights.

See under, II.

To close on or upon. (a) To come to a mutual agreement about; agree on or join in.

Johnny . . . would have broken and Holland to close upon some measure. . . to our disadvantage. *Sir W. Temple.*

(b) In fencing, to get near enough to touch by making a step forward without changing the position of the body. — To close out, to sell out a business, a special stock of goods, or the like. — To close with the terms proposed; consent or agree to; as, to close with the terms proposed.

I applaud your spirit, and joyfully close with your proposal. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1.*

It is a very different thing indelicately to say, "I would I were a different man," and to close with that's offer to make you different, when it is just what you want. *J. H. Newman, Pious Tales, I. 37.*

(c) To come to an agreement with; as, to close with a person on certain terms.

Fride is so unsuitable a name that there is no closing with it. *Jenny Collier, Friendship.*

(d) *See II., 3.* (e) To harmonize; agree.

This parchment counsel closed with the posture of affairs at that time. *Swift, Conduct of Affairs.*

To close with the land (*seut*), to come near to the land.

close (*klöz*), *n.* [*cf. close*, *v.*] 1. The manner of shutting; junction; coming together.

The doors of plank were; their close exquisite. *Chapman.*

2. Conclusion; termination; end; as the close of the life; the close of deliberations.

He's come to Glimp's rest [glee]

About the close of day.

Henry Daby Livingston, (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

Death dawning on him, and the close of all.

Tennyson, Rookwood.

3. In music, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

They read in savage tones, and sing in tones that have no affinity with music; joyous voices at the several closes. *Sandys, Traveller, p. 114.*

At every close also made, it's astonishing how the Rejoice, and how the burden of the song. *Dresden, Flower and Leaf, I. 107.*

4. A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king . . . went of purpose into the North . . . laying an open side unto Perdic, to make him come to the close, and so to trip up his heels. *Racon, Henry VII.*

Their hug is a cunning close with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whered in his fair fall or all at the least. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 140.*

close (*klöz*), *a.* [*cf. ME. close, close, < OF. close, pp. of close, shut; close: see close*, *v.*] 1. Completely inclosing; brought together so as to leave no opening; having all openings covered or drawn together; confined; having no way out; as, a close box; a close visitor.

Now the troveys, with tenderly, all the town gates [a]re kept all fall close, with save as for her lord. *Deconstruction of Troy (S. E. T. 8), I. 11162.*

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night, *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1.*

2. If he is locked in a close room, to be afraid of being let out for want of air. *Burton, Anat. of Mel, I. 234.*

About in a clock that Night the King himself came in a close Court with intent to visit the Prince. *Howell, Letters, I. III. 15.*

3. Narrowly confined; pent up; imprisoned; strictly watched; as, a close prisoner.

He may be close for treason, perhaps executed. *Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 2.*

It was voted to send him close prisoner to Newgate. *Wetzel, Letters, I. 340.*

3. Retired; secluded; hidden.

He yet kept himself close because of Saul the son of Kiath. *1 Sam. xxv. 16.*

She takes special pleasure in a close chamber. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1.*

4. Kept secret; private; secret.

In some of their close writings, which they will not suffer to come into the hands of Christians. *Pursh, Plurimang, p. 107.*

Lives in their looks, their gait, their form, I uphold us With his close death. *B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 1.*

He meaning he himself discovers to be full of close mystery. *Milton, Apology for John Milton, p. 10.*

5. Having the habit of secrecy or a disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent.

Constant you are,
Not but a woman; and for secrecy,
No need of cover: for I will believe
That thou wilt utter what thou dost not know. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1.*

Be without close and silent, and thy palace
Shall meet a liberal audience. *Ford, Fancies, III. 1.*

6. Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness or reticence.

That close aspect of his
Does show the mood of a much-troubled breast. *Shak., K. John, IV. 1.*

7. Having little openness, space, or breadth; contracted; narrow; confined: as, a close alley.

By a stranger who merely passed through the streets, Cairo would be regarded as a very close and crowded city. *Dr. J. Lane, Notes on Egypt, p. 28.*

Itself a close and confined prison for delirium, it contained within it a much closer and more confined jail for mung-beetles. *Maclean, London, p. 10.*

8. Stagnant; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive; said of the air or weather, and of a room the air in which is in this condition.

Do you not find it dreadfully close? not a breath of air? *Baker, Eugene Aram, II. 1.*

The air is damp, and hush, and close. *Tennyson, Song.*

9. Near together in space or time; near to; in contact; nearly so; as, a close row of trees; to follow in close succession.

Nor can even the patientest claim any closer redrawing in nature for his mechanical self-perseverance except the little claims for its personal God. *Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 21.*

10. Having the parts near each other or separated by only a small interval; condensed; as, the writing in a close book. (a) Compact; dense; timber of close texture or very close in the grain; as, a close texture in cloth. (b) Viscous; not volatile. (Rare.)

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so close and tenacious a substance that it may hardly evaporate. *Dr. Watson.*

(c) In music: (i) Having the voice-parts as near one another as possible; especially used in the expression *close harmony*. (ii) Having the notes, chords, &c., condensed; as, close playing. (d) Compressed; condensed; concise; applied to style, and opposed to loose or diffuse.

Where the original is close, no version can run in the same compass. *Dryden.*

(e) In bot., same as compressed. (f) In Agr.: (i) Having the wings lying close together. (ii) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (iii) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (iv) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (v) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (vi) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (vii) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (viii) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (ix) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (x) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (xi) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (xii) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (xiii) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (xiv) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. (xv) Having the wings as close as possible; as, a close wing. 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Many thousand trees, that grew partly in close, and partly in the common fields. *Carpus, Bradiles, l. 48.*

Fent in a rootless close of trees. *Temnyson, St. Simon Stylites.*

2. A piece of land held as private property, whether actually inclosed or not: in the common law of pleading, technically used of any interest (whether temporary or permanent, or even only in profits) in the soil, exclusive of other persons, such as entitles him who holds it to maintain an action of trespass against an invader.

It seems I broke a close with force and arms. *Temnyson, Edwin Morris.*

3. Specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or an abbey; a minister-yard.

Close surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Monology.*

To every canon [at the end of the eleventh century] was allotted a dwelling-place apart for himself and his servants, though each one was expected to live within the walled space, called, from that circumstance, the close, a good specimen of which is still to be seen at Wells, near the cathedral. *Arch. Church of our Fathers, li. 88.*

4. A narrow passage or entrance, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading from a street; as, a close in Marylebone. [Scotch and local English.]

And so kept it be the close of his close Cite. *Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), l. 1362.*

A three heeled hound in his hound couch, That was keeper of the close that curest In. *Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), l. 301.*

breach of close. See breach.

close-banded (klôs 'bân'ded), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

close-bodied (klôs 'bôd'îd), *a.* Fitting close to the body.

A close-bodied coat. *Antigle, Paragon.*

close-compacted (klôs 'kpm-pak' ted), *a.* In compact order. *Addison.*

close-couched (klôs 'koucht), *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

close-couped (klôs 'kôp'd), *a.* See couped.

close-curtained (klôs 'kôr'tând), *a.* Inclosed in curtains.

The drowsy-trilled steeds, That draw the litter of close-curtained sleep. *Milton, l. 154.*

close-fights (klôs 'fîts), *n. pl.* *Naut.* bulkheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Also called *close-quarters*.

close-fisted (klôs 'fîs'ted), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; peevish.

Is Seville close-fisted? Valladolid is open. *Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, li. 1.*

A gripping close-fisted hand. *Sp. Berkeley, Maxims concerning Patriots.*

close-fistedness (klôs 'fîs'ted-nēs), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

close-handed (klôs 'hân'ded), *a.* Close-fisted; peevish; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale.*

Gaiba was very close-handed: I have not read much of his liberality. *Macaulay, Arc. Colba.*

close-hauled (klôs 'hâld), *a. Naut.* sailing as close to the wind as possible.

The weather to-day was fine, though we had occasional squalls of wind and rain. We were close-hauled, and the motion of the vessel was violent. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, li. xv.*

close-hug (klôs 'hug), *n.* A name of the scapular arch of a fowl, without the fulcrum or merithought.

closely (klôs 'lî), *adv.* In a close manner. (*a*) So as completely to inclose; so as to shut out or shut in; so as to leave no opening; (b) within narrow limits of action; narrowly; strictly.

This day should Clarence closely be mewed. *Shak., Rich. III., l. 1.*

(c) Secretly; privately; hiddenly.

Then, closely as he might, heast to leave The Court, not adding pause or leave. *Spenser, Mother Ruë, Tale.*

We have closely sought for Hamlet. *Shak., Hamlet, li. 1.*

(d) Nearly; with little or no space or time intervening; as, one event follows closely upon another.

Follow Littleton closely at the heels. *Shak., Hen. V., li. 7.*

At some time of thought, Her bosom to the writing cloister press'd. *D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, 2.*

(e) Compactly; with condensation; as, a closely woven fabric.

Baskets most curiously made with split birchen of three, several woven together, and some times as a wooden vessel. *Tempo, Source of the Nile, li. 546.*

(f) Undersliding; without wandering or diverging: (1) Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection; as, to look or attend closely. (2) With strict adherence to a model or original; as, to transcribe closely. *Pygmalion.* (3) With near affection, attachment, alliance, or interest; intimately; as, to be connected in friendship; nations closely allied by treaty.

My name, some time, now things, is closer mine. *Tragedy, Measure for Measure.*

close(n) (klôs 'nē), *v. t.* [*close*, *a.* + *-en*, *4.*]

To make close or closer. [*Rare.*]

His friends close(n) the tie by claiming relationship to him. *British Quarterly Rev.*

close(ness (klôs 'nēs), *n.* [*close*, *a.* + *-ness*.]

The state or quality of being close. (*a*) The state of being completely inclosed, of being shut, or of having no vent.

In drama, the close(ness) round about that preserveth the sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., l. 142.*

(b) Narrowness; straitness, as of a place. (*c*) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness.

Half stifled by the close(ness) of the room. *Swift.*

(d) Strictness; as, close(ness) of confinement. (*e*) Near approach; proximity; nearness; intimate relation.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in close(ness) and coherence with one another. *South.*

(f) Compactness; solidity; density; as, the close(ness) of fir wood. *Brenton.* Figuratively used to style or affect.

His [Bacon's] speeches differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or these are spoken dissertations, according as any one is over-studious of the close(ness) and closeness in a book, or of ease and nature in oration. *Brougham, Burke.*

(g) Connection; near union; intimacy; as, of affection or interest; as, the close(ness) of friendship or of alliance. (*h*) Secrecy; privacy; caution.

The extreme caution or close(ness) of Thierias. *Bacon, Simulation.*

(i) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness.

An affection of close(ness) and covetousness.

close(n) (klôs 'nē), *v. t.* [*close*, *a.* + *-en*, *4.*]

(1) Right adherence to an original; literalness; as, the close(n) of a version. (*2*) Logicalness; connectiveness; as, the close(n) of argument.

close-pent (klôs 'pēnt), *a.* Shut close; confined; without vent.

Amblition, madam, is a great man's malice. *That is not kept in chains and close-pent rooms.* *Webster, Inches of Mail.*

close-plane (klôs 'plân), *n.* A singularity of an architectural surface, consisting of a plane of a surface meeting the surface in a line twice and in a residual curve, and differing from a *pinch-plane* in that the line and curve have an intersection.

close-point (klôs 'pôint), *n.* A singularity of a surface, consisting of a line and a curve, the line being tangent to the curve at a point, the curve being tangent to the line at a point, the line and curve meeting the surface in a line twice and in a residual curve, and differing from a *pinch-plane* in that the line and curve have an intersection.

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Thence lyst the lady to look on the knyght. Thence come he of his close, with many close knyght. *Sir George and the Green Knight (E. T. S.), l. 1, 92.* When thou prayest, enter into thy close. *Mat. vi. 6.* William IV. was buried. — In the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Henry Adelaide being present in the royal close of the chapel. *First Year of a Silesian Reign, p. 30.*

2. A small side room or inclosed recess for storing unusual clothing, provisions, curiosities, etc.—3. A bedroom.

What that she was in the close lay. *Cheever, Trollius, li. 627.*

4. A secret place; a place for the storing of precious things. [*Rare.*]

But to her selfe it secretly relayed Within the close of her covert bed. *Spenser, F. Q. B., v. 44.*

For thro' Earth's closets when his way he tore, He wisely pilfer'd all her peasant store. *J. Brougham, v. 1, 54.*

5. An inclosed or inside part.

Than gentry gathered the gentry. . . . Fruited in folly at the false yates. . . . The knights in the close counten all with. *Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), l. 11269.*

6. In *her*, a diminutive of the bar, one half of its width.

II. *a.* Restricted, as to a close; pertaining to or done in privacy or seclusion; suitable to or designed for private consideration or use; private; secret; confidential; confidential or in triguo; closet reflections; a closet book or picture. — 2. Intimate; sharing one's privacy.

I shall not instance an abstracted Author. . . . but one whom we will count the Close Companion of his solitude, William Shakespeare. *Milton, Rikonotates, l. 3.*

3. Fitted only for seclusion or the privacy of a scholar; not adapted to the conditions of a practical life; more theoretical than practical; as, a close philosopher or theory.

The simplest answer is that we were not closet theologians, but men dealing with an extremely difficult problem of practical statesmanship. *Contemporary Rev., Alix, vii.*

close (klôs 'tē), *v. t.* [*close*, *a.* + *-en*, *4.*]

1. To inclose or shut up, as in a closet or close compartment. *Herbert.* — 2. To admit into or as into a closet, as for a confidential or private or confidential or clandestine consultation: used chiefly in the past participle.

Already was he [Styvenant] closeted with his privy council, sitting in the great hall on the face of his favorite transgressor. *Tracy, Knickerbocker, p. 449.*

Bundes called on Pitt, woke him, and was closeted with him many hours. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

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clotty (klot'), *n.* [*clot* + *-y*.] Full of clots or small hard masses; full of concretions or clots.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, clotty, bluish streaks. *Harvey, Consumption.*

cloture (klot'chur), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *clousure*, *clousure* (clouch), *n.* A variant of *clutch*.

cloud (klood), *n.* [*ME.* *cloud*, *cloud* (with rare irreg. variants *clot*, *clout*), *a* cloud, prob. a new use of *ME.* *clout*, earlier *clute*, *clade*, a mass of rock, a hill (in *ME.* partly confused with *clot*, *clot*, *q. v.*); *AS.* *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill (the *AS.* word for "cloud" was *wolcun*, *Y E.* *welcun*, *q. v.*). Cf. *clouds*.] 1. A collection of visible vapor or watery particles suspended in the air at a considerable altitude. A like collection of vapors upon the earth is called fog. The average height of the clouds is estimated at between two and three miles, but it varies at different times of the year. The forms of clouds are indefinitely variable; they are commonly classified roughly as follows: (a) The *cirrus*, a cloud somewhat resembling a lock or locks of hair

upon a varnished surface.—4. In *zodi*, an ill-defined, obscure, or indistinct spot or mark, often a spot produced by the internal structure seen through a semi-transparent surface.

Larva . . . beneath with opaque white clouds. *Say*.
5. Anything that obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like.

He has a cloud in his face. *Shak.* A. and C. III. 2.
6. A multitude; a collection; a throng. [*How rare*.]

He kept a cloud of witnesses. *Heb. xli. 1.*
The island of London did cut down a noble cloud of trees at Finsbury. *Aubrey, Lord Bacon's Apophthegms.*

7. A woman's head-wrap made of loosely knit wool.—Cloud on a title. *See title*.—In cloud, secretly; covertly.

These air, are business as can be carried With caution, and a cloud. *Shak.*

It, woman, The Devil is an Ass, II. 1.

In the clouds. (a) Above the earth and practical things; high-floes; aerial; unsubstantial; illusory. (b) Altruistic in day-dreams; visionary; absent-minded; abstracted. (c) Out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast, Their rage, ill-govern'd, in the clouds is lost. *Waller, the Resurrection of St. Jorace.*

Magellanic clouds. *See Magellanic*.—Under a cloud, in difficulties or misfortune; in an unfavorable or disadvantageous condition; especially, under suspicion or in disgrace.

I will say that for the English, if they were dele, that they are a coevalence people to gentlemen that are under a cloud. *Scott, Redgauntlet, II. xlii.*

"They had attached themselves to Isabella in the early part of her life, when her fortunes were still under a cloud." *Prescott, Ferri, and Isabella, II. 13.*

Under cloud, under heaven; under the sun. *Waller, King under cloud, his knighthood more louet, No greater of gifts to his goods time.*

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1873.
Pop. Sci. Ser. *See rain*.

—Syn. 1. *Mass*, *hoop*, etc. *See rain*.
2. *Cloud* (klood), *v.* [*Cloud*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To overpread with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is clouded. Hence—2. To cover as if with clouds; in various figurative applications, as to obscure, darken, render gloomy or sullen, etc.; said of aspect or mood.

To cloud and darken the clearest truths. *Deity of Christian Piety.*

Lovely behaviour, under cloud, his knighthood more louet, No greater of gifts to his goods time. *Shak.*

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ers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in color, and consist of a few large drupes. Also called *knobby* and *mountain cranberry*.

cloud-born (klood'börn), *a.* [*Tr.* of *Li.* *subnigra*, an epithet of the centaurs.] Born of a cloud.

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cloud-built (klood'bilt), *a.* 1. Built up of clouds.

The sun went down Behind the cloud-built columns of the west. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical; fantastic; applied to day-dreams or castles in the air. And so vanished my cloud-built palaces. *Goldsmith, Essay.*

cloud-burst (klood'bérst), *n.* A violent down-pour of rain in large quantity and over a very limited area.

The most destructive cloud-burst ever known in Grant county . . . extended over twelve miles in length. Rocks weighing tons were washed loose on the hills, and came down like an avalanche, sweeping away fences, houses, and groves; dry gulches were filled and overflowing; the smallest rivulets became torrents. *Am. Meteor. Jour.* II. 556.

cloud-capped, cloud-capt (klood'kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; having the clouds; lofty.

The cloud-capt'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples, the great globe itself, a world of fools and vanity. *Shak., Tempest, i. 1.*

cloud-compeller (klood'kəm-pel'ér), *n.* [*A* tr. of *Gr.* *νεφέλη*, *lit.* cloud-gatherer; a Homeric epithet of Zeus (Jupiter).] *See nebula*, and *compeller*.

Cloud-compelling (klood'kəm-pel'ing), *a.* He who collects or drives together the clouds; an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter.

Cloud-compelling (klood'kəm-pel'ing), *a.* Collecting or driving together the clouds; applied classically to Jupiter.

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Cumulus.

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volatile oil which the flower-buds are prized. *Clove* are very largely used as a spice, and in medicine for their stimulant and aromatic properties.

Brown. A lemon.

Long. *Stuck with cloves.*

Shak. L. L. L. v. 2.

2. The tree which bears cloves.—**3.** [*F. clove*, a nail; see *clay*.] A long spike-nail.—**4.** Mother clove, the dried fruit of the clove tree, resembling clove somewhat in appearance, but larger and less aromatic.—**5.** Oil of cloves, an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of essential oil and a neutral oil. It is colorless or has a faint yellow tinge, a strong characteristic odor, and a burning taste. **Royal clove**, an abnormal state of the clove, in which it has an unusual number of sepals and large linear at the base. **Wild clove**, a small tree of the West Indies and Venezuela. *Pimenta acris*, which yields the oil of pimento, the basis of bay-rum.

cloves (klôv), n. [*Origin uncertain.*] In England, a weight of cloves, equal to a statute of 143 makes the clove equal to pound. The word is still used in Suffolk and Essex for a weight of 8 pounds of clove or wool, as a division of the way.

clove-bark, clove-cinnamon (klôv' bärk, sin'-môgn), n. Same as clove-cassia (which see, under *cassia*).

clove-gillyflower (klôv' gîl'-floo-är), n. [*ME. clove gillyflower, etc., clove*; in mod. sense a new comp. of clove + gillyflower; see clove + gillyflower.] **1.** Same as clove + gillyflower.

In that country grows many trees that here clove-gillyflowers and nettleberries. *Mandelst., Travels.*

2. One of the popular names of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, given especially to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-ordered varieties.

clove-hitch (klôv' hîch), n. See hitch, 3.

clove-hook (klôv' hûk), n. *Naut.*, same as sister-hook.

cloved (klôv' vôi), n. [*E. dial.*] Same as back-bar, cloven (klôv' vôi), p. a. [*ME. cloven, AS. clyfan, pp. of clyfan, clove; see clove.*] **1.** Divided; split; split; riven.

She did cowlde thus. *Shak.* Tempest, 1. 2.

2. In her. See *scarcelled*.—**3.** *Cloven hoof*, see hoof.—**4.** To show the cloven hoof, to show that one has designs of an evil or diabolic character, the devil being sometimes represented with cloven hoofs.

cloven-berry (klôv' nêr'-î), n. A shrub of the West Indies, *Samanea serrulata*, which bears a deliquescent fleshy fruit.

cloven-footed (klôv' vôt'-füt), a. [*ME. clove-foot; cloven + foot + -ed.*] **1.** Having the foot divided into parts; cloven-footed; fissiped.—**2.** In ornith., a bird whose middle toe, or palmar foot deeply indented, so that the foot is almost semipalmate, as in a term of the genus *Hypochaeris*, the *Larus fuscus* or cloven-footed pull of early autumn.

cloven-hoofed (klôv' vôt'-hîft), a. Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

clove-pink (klôv' plûnk), n. A variety of pink the flowers of which smell like cloves.

clove (klôv' vôr), n. [*E. dial. clove; clove; see clove, clove; ME. clove, earlier clove, AS. clôver, usually clôve = D. klaver = M.G. klôver, klôseren, I.G. klôser, klôser = Dan. klôver = Sw. klôver = (in shorter form) OHG. chlo, chlo, chlo = MHG. chlo, chlo = G. klöe, clove. Root unknown.*] **1.** A name of various common species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, natural order *Leguminosae*. The clove is chiefly found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. There are about 200 species, of which about 10 are natives of the United States. Chiefly west of the Atlantic, the only ones are valuable forage-plants. The red, purple, or smoky clove, *T. repens*, is common in the United States, and is used as a fertilizer. The white or Dutch clove, *T. repens*, is common in pasture. The Alaska clove, *T. hybridum*, and the Italian clove, *T. hybridum*, are sometimes cultivated. Other species, chiefly weeds of the fields, are also cultivated. *T. agrarium*, the stone, bare-foot, or yellow clove clover, *T. arvense*, the strawberry clover, *T. fragrans*, the buffalo clover, *T. repens*, the digress clove, *T. repens*, etc. The above are all natives of Europe, though several are widely naturalized.

2. One of several plants of other genera belonging to the same order. Species of *Medicago* are known as sweet clover and bokhara or true clover. Bur or heart-clover is *Medicago monacensis*. It occurs all over the United States and Canada, and was probably brought from Europe. It feeds extensively on the clover, the only-traited *Medicago* species; bush-clover, species of *Lupinus*; bird's-foot clover, species of *Lupinus*; white clover, *Anthyllus*; prairie clover, species of *Petalostemum*.

3. *Clover-hay worm*, the larva of the pyralid moth, *Lepta costalis* (Vahl). It occurs all over the United States and Canada, and was probably brought from Europe. It feeds extensively on the clover, the only-traited *Medicago* species; bush-clover, species of *Lupinus*; bird's-foot clover, species of *Lupinus*; white clover, *Anthyllus*; prairie clover, species of *Petalostemum*.

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Clove-hay Worm (Lepta costalis), natural size.
1, a larva; 2, a cocoon; 3, a chrysalis; 4, 5, moth, with wings expanded and closed; 7, worm covered with silken web.

cloved (klôv' vôi), a. [*clove + -ed.*] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-ribbling through the cloved lay.
Thomson, Summer, 1. 1235.

clover-grass (klôv' vôr-gräs), n. Same as clover.

clover-huller (klôv' vôr-hul'-ör), n. A machine for separating clover-seeds from their hulls.

clover-leaf (klôv' vôr-lêf), n. The leaf of clover; a trifolium.

clover-sick (klôv' vôr-sîk), a. In bad condition from being too long used for raising clover; said of land.

clover-weevil (klôv' vôr-wêv'-il), n. A kind of weevil of the genus *Apylos*, different species of which feed on the seeds of the clover, as also on tarax and other leguminous plants.

clover-worm (klôv' vôr-wôr), n. A species of caterpillar, frequently very destructive to fields of red clover, laying its eggs among the flowers, from which the grubs eat their way out.

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clown (klôwn), n. f. [*clown, n.*] To act or behave as a clown; play the clown.

Behave me, he clowns it properly indeed.
J. J. Johnson, Extract of his Humour, v. 2.

clownage (klôwn' âj), n. [*clown + -age.*] The manners of a clown.

And he serve me that's ingratitude
Beyond the coarseness of my clownage.
Shakespeare, Titus, Act of a T. 1. 4.

clownish (klôwn' ish), a. [*clown + -ish.*] Theatrical or character of a clown; ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners.

Honest but not a defect of wit.
Respect but mere rusticity and clownery.
Chapman, All Fools, II. 1.

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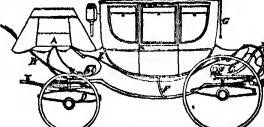
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Coach.
A, hammercloth; B, front standard; C, back standard; D, dummy
spring; E, body-loop; F, check-strap; G, footman's holder.

Like the vile straw that's blown about the streets, . . . Coach'd, curst, trod upon. *Popo*, *Iliad*, III. 30.
 8. To tutor; give private instruction to; especially, to instruct or train for a special examination or a contest; as, to coach a student for a college examination; to coach a boat's crew; to coach a new hand in his duties.
Spenser has *coach'd* more poets and more eminent ones than any other writer of English verse.

Lancelot, among my books, 2d ser., p. 196.
coach-bell (kōch'bel), *n.* A Scotch name for the earwig, *Forficula auricularia*.
coach-bit (kōch'bit), *n.* A horse's bit with large stationary cheeks on the mouthpiece. The reins are attached to loops in the cheeks, placed at various distances from the mouthpiece.
coach-box (kōch'box), *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Fly train, her chariot, . . .
 Upon the coach-box getting. *Drayton*, *Mythidia*.

coach-colors (kōch'kul'gr), *n. pl.* Same as *jeans colors* (which see, under *color*).
coach-currer (kōch'kur'ir), *n.* One who sells or makes the leather parts of coaches.
coach-dog (kōch'dog), *n.* Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).
coaches (kōch'chē), [*coach + dim. -el*, *cf. caddy*]. A coach-driver; especially, a driver of a public coach. [*Colloq.*]

They are out again and up: coaches the last, gathering the ruin into his hands. *Tragedy*.
coachman (kōch'man), [*Early mod. E. cocher, *cf. F. cocher*, a coachman; *coche*, coach; see *coach*, *n.* 1. A coachman.—2. A coach-horse. *coach-fellow* (kōch'fel'lo), *n.* 1. One of a pair of coach-horses, a yoke-fellow.
 Their chariot horse, as they *coach-fellows* were. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, x.*

3. A person intimately associated with another; a close companion; a comrade.
 I have grated upon thy forehead for three revives for you and your coach-fellow, *Nym*, *M. W. of W.*, II. 2.
coach-founder (kōch'foun'der), *n.* One who makes the frame-work or underwork of carriages.
coachful (kōch'fūl), *n.* [*coach + ful*, 2]. As many as a coach will hold.

coach-horse (kōch'hōr), *n.* A horse used or adapted for use in drawing a coach.—*Devil's coach-horse*. See *devil*.
coaching (kōch'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of coach, *n.* 1. The use of coaches as a means of public conveyance; now, especially, driving as an amusement in large coaches drawn by four or six horses.*
 The glories of the old coaching days, the ladsness of the roads, the signs of the inn. *N. and G.*, 7th ser., II. 30.
2. The act or practice of giving special instruction or training, as for a college examination or an athletic contest.
coach-leaves (kōch'levz), *n. pl.* Blinds; something to cover the windows of a coach and conceal the interior.

* Drive in again, with the coach-leaves put down. *At the back gate.* *H. Jonson*, *New Dim. II. 1.*
coachlet (kōch'let), *n.* [*coach + dim. -let*]. A small coach.

In my light little coachlet I could breathe free. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, III. 1. 8.
coachman (kōch'man'kēr), *n.* A man who carries on the business of making coaches, or who is employed in making them; a carriage-builder.
coachman (kōch'man), *n. pl.* *coachmen* (-men). 1. A man who drives a coach.

Be thou my coachman, and now check and loutle With Rhodan Chariot let me th' chariot rook. *Sprester*, *tr. of Du Bartas*, 5 weeks, I. 4.
2. In tech., a serranoid fish, *Lucius avarus*.

coachmanship (kōch'man'ship), *n.* [*coachman + -ship*]. Skill in driving coaches.
coach-master (kōch'mas'ter), *n.* One who owns or lets a coach.
coach-office (kōch'of'is), *n.* In England, a booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

coach-screw (kōch'skrū), *n.* A screw with a V-shaped thread and a square head, like that of a machine-bolt, used in coach-building.
coach-stand (kōch'stand), *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

coach-trimmer (kōch'trim'er), *n.* A workman who prepares and finishes the leas, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

coach-whip (kōch'whip), *n.* 1. A whip intended to be used in driving a coach.—2. *Naut.*, the long pennant hoisted at the royalsmast-head of a man-of-war.—3. [*Without the hyphen*]. In *Aerpet.*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the genus *Antrochilus* (which see); so called from its long slender form. There are several species, as *A. flagellifer*, inhabiting the southern portions of the United States.
 A coachwhip, a snake much like the common black snake in form, but in color a very dark brown some two-thirds of its length, the other third to the tip of the tail being a light brown, in appearance, from the peculiar markings, much like the lash of a whip.

Sec. Amer., *N. S.*, LVII, 7.
coachwood (kōch'wud), *n.* The *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, a large saxifragaceous tree of New South Wales, furnishing a soft, close-grained, fragrant wood valued for cabinet-work.

coact (kō-akt'), *v. t.* [*L. coactare*, constrain, force, freq. of *cogere*, pp. *coactus*, constrain; see *cogent*. The *L. coactare* is the ult. source of *E. agust and apust*], *v. i.* To compel; force.
 Speak to him, fellow, speak to him! I'll have none of this coacted, unnatural dumbness in my house. *R. Jonson*, *Epicoene*, III. 2.

The inhabitants were coacted to render the city. *Sir M. Hale*.

co-act (kō-akt'), *v. t.* [*co + act*]. To act together.

If I tell how these two did co-act, Shall I not lie in publishing a truce? *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, v. 2.

coaction (kō-ak'shən), *n.* [*L. coactio(-n) *cf. cogere*, constrain; see *coact**]. Force; compulsion, either in restraining or in impelling.
 outward co-action is contrary to the nature of liberty. *Ph. Burned*, *Philosophy*, Article xiv.

coactive (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [*L. as if *coactivus*, *cf. cogere*, pp. *coactus*, constrain; see *coact* and *-ive**]. Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.

The establishing a coactive or coercive jurisdiction over the clergy and whole diocese. *J. F. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1855), II. 172.

The clergy have no coercive power, even over heretics. *Milton*, *Latin Christianity*, XII. 7.

The coactive force of this motive [Duty] is altogether independent of surrounding circumstances, and is of itself. *Lecky*, *Review*, *Morals*, I. 189.

co-activeness (kō-ak'tiv'ness), *n.* [*co + activeness*]. Acting in concurrence.

With what's unrel to them coactive act. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2.

coactively (kō-ak'tiv'li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

co-activity (kō-ak'tiv'iti), *n.* [*co + active + -ity*]. Activity. Unity of or union in action.

Ph. Burned.

co-actor (kō-ak'tor), *n.* [*co + actor + -or*]. *cf. actor*. One who acts jointly with another or others.

coadaptation (kō-ad-ap-tā'shən), *n.* [*co + adaptation*]. Mutual or reciprocal adaptation; as, the coadaptation of the parts of the hip-joint. *Owen*.

coadapted (kō-ad-ap'ted), *a.* [*co + adapt + -ed*]. Mutually or reciprocally adapted; as, "coadapted pulp and tooth." *Owen*.

coadjuted (kō-adj'ut), *a.* [*co + adjute + -ed*]. See *coadjute*.
 See *co-*, and *cf. adjutance*.
 or nearness of several things to one another; the state of being coadjuted; contiguity.

The result of his [Aristotle's] examination is that there are several modes of association, namely, in time, by similarity, by contrast, by *coadjutances* in space; or three, if proximity in time and *coadjutances* in space be taken into the account. *Popo*.

coadjutant (kō-adj'stant), *n.* [*co + adjacent*]. Mutually adjacent; near each other; contiguous in space and time.

The *coadjutant* of some difficulty: for I do not now think it probable that Aristotle by this meant to denote mere vicinity in space. It is manifest that Aristotle, under this term, intended to include whatever stands as part and part of the same whole. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Reid*, *Note*, No. 4.

coadjutant (kō-adj'stant), *n.* [*co + adjacent*]. Mutual assistance. *Johnson*. [*Rare*].

co-adjutant (kō-adj'stant), *v. t.* [*co + adjut*]. To adjust mutually or reciprocally; to set each other. *Owen*.

coadjutment (kō-adj'stant'mnt), *n.* [*coadjutant + -ment*]. Adjutment. Mutual or reciprocal adjustment.

coadjutant (kō-adj'stant), *a.* and *n.* [*co + adjacent*]. 1. A. Helping; mutually assisting or coadjuting.
 Thracian *coadjutant*, and the war of fierce Euroclydon. *J. Phillips*.

II. *n.* A coadjutor; a colleague.
 Oates or some of his coadjutants being touched, not in conscience, but with the dissipation of their souls. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 106.

coadjutor (kō-adj's-tor), *n.* [*co + ad-jutor*]. A coadjutor.

1. *Ido purpose* . . . to see a coadjutor to the law. *Smollett*, *Lancelotti Graves*, II.

coadjute (kō-adj'jut'), *v. t.* [*Inferred from coadjutor; or *co + adjute**]. To help or assist mutually or reciprocally; to cooperate.

Whence we might infer a necessary fair time that stand, *her coadjuting Spingings* with much content behold. *Drayton*, *Polyolion*, III. 421.

coadjutive (kō-adj's'tiv), *a.* [*co + adjute + -ive*]. Mutual; assisting; coadjutant; cooperating. [*Rare*].

A coadjutive cause. *Fetham*, *Resolves*, I. 65.

coadjutor (kō-adj's'tor), *n.* [*L. coadjutor, *cf. co-*, together, + *adjutor*, I, help; see *co-* and *-jutor**]. 1. One who aids another; an assistant; a helper; an associate in occupation.—2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson*. Specifically—3. The assistant of a bishop or other prelate. A permanent coadjutor may or may not be appointed, with right of succession.

—*Syn.* 1. Associate, Friend, Companion, etc. (see *associate*), fellow-worker. 2. Coadjutor.—3. Coadjutor, *Suffragan*. Each of these is an assistant to a bishop, but *Suffragan* is a bishop in his own right, as an assistant to an old and infirm bishop, to relieve him from work; the *Suffragan* is assistant to a bishop whose see is so large, and has such a large specific portion of the bishop's prelate remaining in charge of the central portion.

coadjutorship (kō-adj's'tor'ship), *n.* [*coadjutor + -ship*]. 1. Assistance; cooperation. *Popo*.—2. The office or employment of a coadjutor.

coadjutress (kō-adj's'tres), *n.* [*co + adjute + -ess*]. A female assistant or helper.

The ministrance and coadjutresses of justice. *Holland*, *tr. of Plutarch*, p. 1068.

coadjutrix (kō-adj's'triks), *n.* [*As if *L.*, fem. of coadjutor*]. Same as *coadjutress*.

Bolting and his coadjutrix. *Smollett*, *Inst. Eng.*, II. § 40 (Ord. 1788).

coadvancery (kō-adj's-van-sē), *n.* [*co + advance + -ry*]. Assistance; cooperation; concurrent help. *Sir T. Browne*. [*Rare*].

coadvantage (kō-adj's-van'ti), *a.* and *n.* [*co + advantage + -ant*]. 1. A. Assisting; cooperating with.

II. *n.* An assistant; a promoting agent; specifically, in *med.*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to increase the effect of another ingredient.

coadvatrate, *n.* A coadjutor.

coaduate (kō-adj'nāt), *a.* [*co + aduate*]. Same as *aduate*.

coadunate, *n.* *coadunate* (kō-adj'nāt, nāt-ed), *n.* [*L. L. coadunatus*, pp. of *coadunare*, unite together, *cf. L. co-*, together, + *L. adunare*, make one (lit. 'at-one'); *cf. atone*], *cf. L. ad = E. at + unis = E. one*]. United or joined.

If the motto is characteristically Homeric, say these insides, then is the present text (so intricately coadunated with the metre), upon their own showing, the good old Homeric text—and no mistake.

De Quincey, *Homer*, III. 3.

Specifically—(a) In *botany*, united without perceptible articulation; coadunated (as the two lobes of a flower).

coadunation (kō-adj'nā'shən), *n.* [*L. L. coadunatio(-n), *cf. coadunare*, see *coaduate**]. The union of certain substances or parts in one mass. [*Rare*].

In the coadunation and conjunction of parts, the title is firm, but not at all in distinction and separation.

J. F. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), I. 190.

coadunition (kō-adj'nā'sh'n), *n.* [*Var. of coadunation*, after *unite*]. Same as *coadunation*.

coadventure (kō-adv'en'tur), *v. t.* [*pret. and pp. coadventured*, *cf. co-*, together, + *adv-*, adventure, *v.*]. To share with one or more in an adventure or a speculation. *Hocell*.

coadvventure (kō-adv'en'tur), *n.* [*co + adventure + -ment*]. An adventure in which two or more are share.

coadvventurer (kō-adv'en'tur'er), *n.* [*co + adventure + -er*]. A fellow-adventurer. *Hocell*.

coadvventure (kō-adv'en'tur), *n.* [*co + adventure + -ment*]. An adventure in which two or more are share.

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coadvventure (kō-adv'en'tur'er), *n.* [*co + adventure + -er*]. A fellow-adventurer. *Hocell*.

That so that be coast to swimme in sape.
Beside him, and alle harte that shal escape.
Paladine, Rukondile (L. S. 2. S. 3. p. 215.
Drove by dethe was stralye coastal.
Of his lyt to make a sudden translatioun.
MS. Laud. 410. fo. 20. (Halliwell.)

coarticulated (kô-â-rik-'ik-lâ-ted), n. [*co-* + *articulated*.] Cojoined; conjoined; articulated one with another, as bones.

coarticulation (kô-â-rik-'ik-lâ-shun), n. [*co-* + *articulation*.] Articulation one with another; especially, the articulation of the bones in a joint.

coassess, n. An obsolete form of *coassessor*.

coassessor (kô-â-sə-'sə), n. [*co-* + *assessor*.] A joint assessor.

coassume (kô-â-sūm'), v. t. [*co-* + *assume*.] To assume or take upon one's self in conjunction with another. *Voltaire, Haro.*

coast (kôst), n. [*ME. coste, cote, cost* = *MD. koste, kuste, D. kust* (> *G. küste* = *Dan. kust* = *Sw. kust*); *coast*, (< *OF. coste* = *F. côte*, *rib*, *hill*, *shore*, *coast* (cf. *OF. coste* = *F. côte*, *rib*, *hill*, *shore*, *coast* (cf. *OF. coste* = *F. côte*, *rib*, *hill*, *shore*, *coast*, *coasta*, *hill*, *L. costa*, a rib, a side, *ML. costa*). From the same *L.* source are derived *coast*, *acoast*, and *outlet*.] 1. A side; the side.

All the coast of the kynghe he comen doun to cleue.

Antony of Arthur, at 47.
At the coast forthwith of the takerme that biholdith to the north.

Some kind of virtus . . . bends the rays towards the coast of unusual refraction. *Newton, Opticks.*

Take a coast of lamb, and parboil it, take out all the bones as used as you can, *etc.*

Gentleman's Delight (1670).
2. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country; boundary; bound.

From the river, the Nile, Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your coast be. *Deut. 32. 14.*

Give us seven days' respite, that we may send messengers unto all the coast of the world. *1 Sam. 21. 3.*

And they began to pray him to depart out of their coast. *Mark 17. 16.*

3. (a) The side, edge, or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-coast.
(the show'd an iron coast and angry waves.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.)

(b) The boundary-line formed by the sea; the coast-line.

So passeth he by alle the Havenes of that Coast, up til he come to Jaffe, that is the next Haven unto Jerusalem. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 126.

4. [From the verb.] A side on a sled down a snowy or icy incline to get out for a coast. [*U. S.*]—Clear the coast, get out of the water; remove obstructions or obstacles; make room; nearly always used in the imperative. (*Collier*).—The coast is clear, no one is in the way; the danger is over; the enemy has gone or is absent.

Is the coast clear? None but friends? *Goldsmith, Glod-nosed Nant, v.*

coast (kôst), v. [*ME. costen*, as if directly < *coste*, n.; but rather shortened from the *neut. costen*, costen (< *Sc. costen*, *cost* (trans. and intrans.), < *OF. costier, costier, costier*, < *Fr. couter* (< *It. costeggiare*), go alongside of, coast, < *coste*, a coast, border. The sense 'slide down an incline' appears to be derived from *coste*, a hillside; but early instances of this sense are wanting.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To sail near a coast; sail along or near the shore, or in sight of land; follow the coast-line; rarely, to travel along, leaving on or near the coast.
2. To follow the African shore, we struck across to Sicily, and coasting along its eastern border, beheld with pleasure the lowering form along the coast. *W. W. Warre, Zenobia*, 1. 10.

In the morning they divided their company to coast along, some on shore and some in the boat.

S. Judd, New England Memorial, p. 44.
2. To sail from port to port on the same coast.

It was coasting then for a year and eight months. *S. O. Jewett, Deephaven*, p. 108.

Hence—3. Figuratively, to feel one's way cautiously; grope along. *Spranger, Daghnada*, 1. 30.

Thy lung in this perceives him, how he coats.
And helms, his own way. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*, II. 2.

4. To advance; proceed; go.
Towards me a sight would cost.
Spranger, Daghnada, 1. 30.

My lord is coasted one way.
My father, though his harts forwade his travel,
Hath look southward.
Fletcher and Massinger, The Lovers Progress, II. 4.

5. To slide on a sled down a hill or an incline covered with snow or ice. [*U. S.*]

They encountered a troop of boys and girls coasting, some were coasting up the hill, others wheeling about and skimming away through the bright air, up and down forming a perfect line of color.

S. Judd, Margaret, 1. 17.

6. To descend a hill on a bicycle, removing the feet from the pedals. [*U. S.*]—7. To draw supplies to lumberers' shanties. [*Canadian*.]

1. To sail along near the coast, or along the shore of; as, to coast the shores of the Mediterranean; to coast an island.

The Spaniards have coasted [Nova Guinea] seven hundred leagues, and yet cannot tell whether it be an Ile or continent. *Paradise, Plurimae*, p. 894.

First discovered and coasted by Columbus during his fourth and last voyage in 1502, Nicaragua was not regularly explored till 1522. *Paradise, Plurimae*, p. 894.

2. To carry or conduct along a coast or riverbank.

The Indians . . . coasted me along the river. *Hawkins's Voyages*, II. 822.

3. To draw near to; approach; keep close to; pursue.

Douglas still coasted the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Hobbesian, Chronicles*, III. 352.

Take you these horse and coast; upon the first advantage. *Plutarch, Brutus*, IV. 179.

If they will not slack their march, charge 'em up roundly. *Plutarch, Lucullus*, v. 1.

4. To coastoat.

You told me the walk was private.
Fletcher and Massinger, The Lovers Progress, II. 1.

coastal (kôst-'al), a. [*coast* + *-al*. Cf. *coastal*.] Of or pertaining to a coast or coasting. [*Rare*.]

coastal (kôst-'al), n. 1. One who or that coasts. Specifically—(a) A person engaged in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.

As a coaster, who had gone from port to port only, should pretend to give a better description of the inland parts of a country than he who have travelled it all. *JP. Alford, Sermons*, 1. v.

(b) A vessel used in this service; a coasting-vessel.

I don't think abut-bodied seaman like I used, and it's as much as I can do to get a berth on a coaster. *S. O. Jewett, Deephaven*, p. 110.

(c) The engaged in the sport of coasting or sledding. [*U. S.*] (d) A steamer who draws supplies to lumberers' shanties. [*Canadian*.]

(e) A low round tray, usually of wood, and formerly on wheels, in which a decanter "coasts" or "floats" on a dining-table, for the greater convenience of the company.

2. An inhabitant of or a dweller near the sea-coast.

Sir, if you had been present, you never saw, nor heard see, or English man, or other coaster, . . . use more malicious inventions, more diabolical devices. *Beaumont, The Pious Shepherd's Dialogues*.

coast-guard (kôst-'gârd), n. A guard stationed on a coast; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of men originally designed only to prevent smuggling as the agents of the customs, and hence called the preventive service, but now employed as a general police force for the coast, under the charge of the Admiralty.

coast-ice (kôst-'îs), n. The belt of ice which in extreme northern latitudes forms along the coast of an island or a continent.

coasting (kôst-'ing), n. [*Verbal* n. of *coast*, v.] 1. The act or business of sailing along the coast, or from port to port in the same country, for purposes of trade.—2. The sport of sliding on a sled down an incline covered with snow or ice. [*U. S.*]—3. [*Cf. coast*, var. of *coast*.] Advances toward acquaintance; specifically, courtship.

O, these countenances, so glib of tongue,
That give a counterfeit welcome ere it comes. *Shak. T. and C.*, IV. 5.

[Most editors have "ascenting welcome" instead of "a counterfeit welcome."]—Coasting Age, a United States statute of 1818 (1 Stat. 868) for enrolling and licensing ships employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries.—Coasting-vessel, a vessel employed in the coasting-trade.

coast-ward (kôst-'wârd), n. The belt of ice which in extreme northern latitudes forms along the coast of an island or a continent.

coast-ward (kôst-'wârd), n. [*coast* + *ward* + *-er*.] One who dwells on the coast.

The great invasion of Egypt by these invaders and coastwarders, which is an important factor in the classification of the different races. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XVI. 372.

coast-line (kôst-'lin), n. The outline of a shore or coast.

coast-pilot (kôst-'pîlot), n. 1. A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.—2. A detailed description of a coast, with instructions for navigating it.

Also coast-pilot.

coast-rat (kôst-'rat), n. A name of the African mole, *Reithrodontomys morotoni*.

coast-walker (kôst-'wâ-ter), n. In Great Britain, an officer of the customs who superintends

the landing and shipping of goods coastwise. Also called *land-walker*, *landship-walker*.

coastward, **coastwards** (kôst-'wârd, -wârdz), adv. [*coast* + *ward*, *wards*.] Toward the coast. *W. Collins.*

coastways (kôst-'wâz), adv. [*Var. of coastwise*, after way; see *rise*.] Same as *coastwise*.

coastwise (kôst-'wîz), adv. [*coast* + *wise*.] By way of or along the coast.

coastwise (kôst-'wîz), a. [*coastwise*, *adv.*] Following the coast; moving or carried on the coast, as the coastwise trade.

Nobody had been so well acquainted with his [Webster's] knowledge . . . of all the great routes and marts of our foreign, coastwise, and interior commerce. *Cheate, Addresses*, p. 306.

coat, n. A variant spelling of *coat*.

coat, n. 1. (Early mod. S. *coate*; *co* = *co*, *co*, *cote*, *cote*, *co*, *cote*, *co*, *cote*, *co*, *cote* = *Fr. cote*, *cote*, *cote*, *co* = *Sp. F. cota* = *It. cotta*, a coat, etc., = *MHG. Fute*, *G. fute* (> *Dan. fute*), a cowl, < *ML. cota*, *cotta*, also *cotus*, a tunic; of Teut. origin: cf. *OS. cotu* = *OHG. chozzo*, *chozza*, *MHG. G. kotze*, a coarse woollen mantle (cf. *MHG. umbi-chuzze*, an overgarment, *umbi-chuzze*, also orig. 'a cover' or 'hood'; being alliterative to *B. cote* and *cote*, q. v.) or 'mantle' is seen in *cascoc*, *cassle*, *chasuble*.]

1. A principal outer garment; any covering for the body.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them. *Gen. III. 21.*

2. An outer or upper garment worn by men, covering the upper part of the body. In the middle ages it was identical with what is now called a tunic, or sometimes with the cassock and coat (which see).

Coats of modern form, fitted to the body and having loose skirts, first appeared in the reign of Charles II. of England. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century the coat has been of two general fashions: a broad-skirted coat, now reduced to the form of the frock-coat (which see), and a coat with the skirts cut in, and the body fitted to the body.

3. A coat of many colors . . . they brought . . . to their father; and said, This have we found: know now whether it be thy coat or not. *Gen. 42. 32.*

You I said that coat and breeches straitly worn. *Pope, Imit. of Horace*, 1. 1. 128.

The hip (in 1772) was short, reaching only to the hips, fitting closely, having a small turn-over collar and worn. *Fairholt*, 1. 300.

4. A woman's outdoor garment resembling a man's coat in material and construction, but fitted somewhat closely; a tunic or shirt.

And if any man will use thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. *Mat. 5. 40.*

Now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. *John xiv. 22.*

5. A petticoat. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

Her coats she has kitted up to her knees. *Jack of the Side (Child's Ballad)*, IV. 629.

In Turkey the keveree appears; Long Coats the haughty husband wears. *Alma*, II.

6. The habit or venture of an order or class of men, and hence the order or class itself, or the office or station peculiar to the order; cloth.

It will not be amiss, if, in private, you keep your acquaintance with your coat. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, III. 1.

It becomes not your lordships coat To take so many lives away. *Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballad)*, IV. 269.

7. The external natural covering of an animal, as hair, fur, wool, etc.—8. A thin layer of a substance covering a surface; a coating; as, a coat of paint, pitch, or varnish; a coat of tin-foil.

There are many petifications in [a curious grotto], made by the dropping of the water, and at the end of it there is a table of the coats of the eye. *1894.*

coat from the dropping of the water like rock work, and has a very beautiful effect.

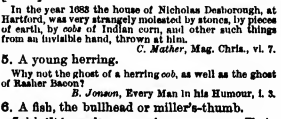
Proceed. Description of the East, II. 1. 394.

9. One of a number of concentric layers; as, the coats of an onion. *Abercrombie*.—10. In anat., a tunic or membranous covering of some part or organ; as, the coats of the eye. *1894.*

11. A piece of tarred or painted canvas fitted about the masts at the partners, about the rudder-casing, and around the pumps where they pass through the upper deck, to keep the water from working down. See *mast-coat*.—12. A coat-card.

Here's a trick of discarded cards; of us; were ranked with coats as the coat of the coat. *1894.*

Widdell, Miscellaneous, and Society, Old Law, II. 1.



II. n. A nation, state, or individual that operates with another in carrying on war.

cobelligent (kō-be-lig'ent), n. [*Cob* + *ligent*]. In math., any homogeneous quadratic function similar in form and in its property of invariance to the bezoutian; an invariant of two quantities of order *m* and of an adjoint quantity of order *m-1*, with the coefficients of the latter are treated as the facients of the invariant, so that the latter is an *m*-ary quadratic.

cobensoid (kō-be-sō'id), n. [*Cob* + *he-soid*]. In math., an invariant of a quantity of order *m* and of an adjoint quantity of order *m-2*, being an (*m-1*)-ary quadric in the coefficients of the adjoint quantity.

cob-horse (kōb'hōrs), n. Same as *cob*.

cob-house (kōb'hōus), n. 1. A house built of cob. See *cob*, 2.

A narrow street of cob-houses whitewashed and ditched. *H. Kingsley, Guy Ravin, vi.*

2. A child's play-house built of corn-cobs: instability. [*U. S.*]

cob (kōb'i-ā), n. [Perhaps of W. Ind. origin.]

A Spanish name of the sergeant-flail, *Elaeocarpus*



Cob, or Crataeva (Elaeocarpus canadensis).

canada. It is of a fusiform shape with flattened head, and of an olive-brown color with a broad blackish lateral band. Along the Maryland and Virginia coast it is called *benito*. Also called *benito*.

cob-iron (kōb'ir'ern), n. 1. An andiron of the simplest form, the upright portion of which is small and unadorned. — 2. An iron by which a spit is supported. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cob-bishop (kōb-bish'op), n. [*Cob* + *bishop*].

A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Astley.*

cobbit (kōb-bit'id), n. A fish of the family *Cobitidae*; a loach.

Cobitidae (kō-bit'id-ē), n. pl. [*NL*, *Cobitis* + *-idae*].

A family of plecostomous fish, typified by the genus *Cobitis*, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary

alone, the pharyngeal teeth rather numerous, three hyobranchials, and spines rising from the preopercular bones. The family is peculiar to the old world, and is represented in European fresh waters by several species known chiefly as loaches; there are also numerous Asiatic forms. See *loach*.

Cobitinae (kō-bit'id-ē), n. pl. [*NL*, *Cobitis* + *-inae*].

In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourteenth group of *Cyprinidae*. Its technical characters are: a mouth surrounded by a short barbels; a dorsal fin short or of moderate length; a short anal fin; scales small and rudimentary, or entirely absent; pharyngeal teeth in a single series in moderate number; and an air-bladder partly or entirely enclosed in a bony capsule. Same as the family *Cobitidae*.

Cobitis (kōb-bit'is), n. [*NL*, *Cypr. kōbitis*, fem. of *kōbitis*, adj., guinea-like, *kōbitis*, guinea; see *guinea*]. The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cobitidae* or loaches. *C. kōbitis* is an example. See *loach* under *loach*.

cobbitoid (kōb-bit'oid), a. and n. [*Cobitis* + *-oid*]. 1. a. Relating to or having the character of the *Cobitis*.

2. n. A cobbit.

cob-joe (kōb-jō), n. A nut fastened to the end of a string. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cobkey, n. [*Cob* + *key*]. A bastinado.

My L. Foster being a little drunk went up to the mayn top to get down a barrel, and twenty at the last lay there, when they gave him a *cobkey* upon the cap of the mayn mast.

coble, **cobble** (kōb'l), n. [*ME*, *coble* (Halliwell), *cw. cōbal*, a ferry-boat, a skiff (cf. *cōbal*, a canoe), *cōwo*, hollow out. Not connected with *cōn* (North, *cōp*), a boat.] A flat-bottomed, clincher-built fishing-boat with a square stern. [*Great Britain*.]

Before that he was mid water,

The weary *coble* began to rise.

The weary *coble* began to rise (Chapin's Ballads, III, 31).

Through an open door between the backs of two houses could be seen a glimpse of the dancing, heaving river, with such ships or fishing cobs as happened to be moored in the waters above the bridge.

M. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover, li.

cobler (kōb'ler), n. [Perhaps same as *cobblér*, a mender.] A boat-rap used in straightening the shaft of a rudder.

cob-loaf (kōb-lōf), n. [*Cob* + *loaf*]. A loaf that is lumpy, uneven, or crusty: applied by Shakespeare in contempt to a person.

Ther. Thou grumbiest and railst every hour on Achil-

les. — Thou shouldst strike him.

Ans. Cobler! *Shak. T. and C. ii.*

cobblable (kōb'no-b'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cobbléd*, *ppr. cobblóbbling*. [*E. dial.*, appar. *cob* + *no-b*, head.] To beat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cobnut (kōb'nūt), n. [*Cob* + *nūt*]. 1. A round nut; a large hazelnut. [*Eng.*]

2. You don't know what I've got in my pockets. — "No," said Maggie. — "Is it marble (marbles) or cob?"

George Elliot, With the Fines, i. 5.

3. A children's game, played with cobnuts. — *Jamaica cōbnut*, the seed of a euphorbiaceous tree, *Onolepis fraxinea*, which is pleasant to the taste and wholesome, after the removal of the embryo.

cobob (kō-bōb'), n. and v. Same as *cobob*.

coboury, n. See *coboury*.

cob-poke (kōb'pōk'), n. *bag* carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

cobra (kō'brā), n. The contracted name of the cobra-de-capello.

cobra (kō'brā), n. See *cobra*.

cobra-de-capello (kō'brā-de-ka-pel'ō), n. [*Pg.*, lit. hooded snake; *cobra*, a snake, adder, (*cf. Colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, snake, adder, see *Colubra*, *colubra*); *de*, *of*, *capello*, a hood; *cf. chapel*, *capeau*, and *capel*]. The hooded or spectacled snake, *Naja tripudians*, a serpent of the most venomous nature, found abundantly in different hot countries of Asia, especially in India. In common with the other vipers of the genus *Naja*, it is remarkable for the manner in which it is able to spread out or dilate the back and sides of the neck and head when irritated, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. The name *spectacled snake* is derived from the presence of a bilocular mark on the back of its neck. It feeds on lizards and other small animals, is

Thou grumbiest and railst every hour on Achil-

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Ans. Cobler! *Shak. T. and C. ii.*

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George Elliot, With the Fines, i. 5.

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webbe, a spider's web—Kilian: see *cob* + *web* and *cob* + *web*, 1. n. 1. The net spun by a spider to catch its prey; a spider's web.—2. Figuratively, a network of plot or intrigue; an insidious snare; or contrivance for entangling the weak or unwary: as, the *cobwebs* of the law.—3. Something flimsy and easily rent, broken through, or destroyed.

Worldly spirits, whose interest is their belief, make *cobwebs* of colligation. *St. J. Browne, Christ, Mor. li. 19.*

Such are the flimsy *cobwebs* of this political dreamer's theories are made.

Freder. Ford, and Lam. li. 13, note.

4. *pl.* The neglected accessories of time; old matter rubbish.

Evil apparited in the dust and *cobwebs* of that unworldly spirit. *St. J. Browne.*

II. *made* of or resembling *cobweb*; hence, flimsy; slight.

Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times.

Alfred, Pleasures of Imagination, li.

Cobweb lawn, a fine linen mentioned in 1660 as being in pieces of 16 yards. *Draper's Dict.*

One last drawn

In solemn Cyprus, till other *cobweb-lawn*. *J. Jonson, Epigrams.*

The worst are good enough for such a trifle.

Such a proud piece of *cobweb-lawn*. *Shak. and Pl., Scornful Lady.*

cobweb (kōb'web'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cobwebbed*, *ppr. cobwebbing*. [*Cobweb*, n. 1. To cover with a flimsy net, or cobweb.

And you, my autumn days, are seen To *cobweb* every green. *Quarles.*

2. To clear of cobwebs.

We *cobwebbed*, swept and dusted. *Harper's Bazar.*

cobwebbed (kōb'webd), a. [*Cobweb* + *-ed*].

1. Covered with cobwebs.

The *cobwebbed* cottage. *Young, Night Thoughts, l. 176.*

We like to read of the small, bare room, with *cobwebbed* ceiling and narrow window, in which the poor child of the miser sits with his head upon the cushion of a realm of beauty and enchantment.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 17.

2. In bot., covered with loose, white, flattened, slender hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

cobwebbery (kōb'web-er-ē), n. *pl. cobwebberies* (-er-ē). [*Cobweb* + *-ery*]. A mass or collection of cobwebs. [*Rare*.]

With the unsatisfied eye, the *cobwebbery* constellations of the moon may be seen penetrated by bright stars bearing a globe on the end. *S. J.*

To subject to the influence or effects of cocaine; impregnate with or render insensible by cocaine.

Dr. Steinmetz stated that he had been able to remove the eyelid of a dog, previously cocaineized, without the animal feeling any pain. *Therapeutic Gazette*, IX, 46.

cocon (kō-k'ōn), n. [Appar. < Gr. *κόκκος*, a kernel, dim. of *κόκος*, a berry; see *coccus*.] A large cocoon of a weak termite.

cocon (kō-k'ōn), n. [Fr. < *coccinelle*.] In entom., one of the bright-red, extensile, lobed vesicles found in coleopterous insects of the genus *Meloidae* and its allies. They are 4 in number, 2 near the anterior angles of the thorax and 2 at the base of the abdomen. The cocones are generally concealed, but the insect protrudes them when alarmed. Being very conspicuous, they perhaps serve to repel insect enemies.

Cocconia (kō-kōn'ia), n. [*Cocconia* (Latinized form of *kōk*; cf. *L. Coccinea*, name of an Italian genus) + *-ia*.] A follower of John Cocceius or Koch (1603-69), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called "Federal" school in theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church to all time was prefigured in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Voetians. See *Voetius*.

cocci, n. Plural of *coccus*, 1.

Coccia (kō-k'ōn), n. [NL. (Günther, 1844); named after the Italian naturalist, see *Cocconia*.]

A genus of fishes, typical of the group *Cocconia*.

coccid (kō-k'id), n. One of the *Coccidae*.

Coccidae (kō-k'id-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of phytophagous hemipterous insects, of the same group as the aphids; the scales, scale-insects, or mealy-bugs. They have one joint; the male is small, two-winged, and without rostrum; and the female is large, one-winged, and with rostrum. They live on plants, and the larva resembles a scale, whence one of the names of the family. The eggs are deposited beneath the large shield-shaped body of the female. The male undergoes complete metamorphosis, an exception in this order, and the apterous female develops in a cocoon, and transforms into apterous pupae. The family is an important one, not only from the damage done by these insects to plants, but also from the fact that some of them producing the coloring matter called cochineal, others secreting the substance known commercially as lac. See *lac* and *mealy-bug*, and under *scale*, *coccineal*.

coccidia, n. Plural of *coccidium*, 1.

coccidium (kō-k'id'ē), n. [*Coccidium*, I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccidae*.]

II. a member of the *Coccididae*.

Coccididae (kō-k'id'id-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccidium*, 2, + *-idae*.] A subclass or other division of *Sporozoa*, containing extremely minute, non-locomotory parasitic organisms of spheroidal form and simple structure, living in a single cell of the host until they become encysted, then breaking up into one, few, or many spores, which hatch as active flagellates, which in turn burrow in a cell of the host. They have been divided into six orders: *Monocystis*, *Glycosporea*, and *Polysporea*, according to the number of their spores.

coccidium (kō-k'id'ē), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry (see *coccus*), + *-idium*.] 1. Pl. *coccidia* (-f). In bot., a name given by Harvey to a form of conopsea found in certain red algae, borne on lateral branches, or sessile on the surface of the frond, and usually not opening by a pore. The spores within are attached to central placenta. [Not now used.]—2. [LNG.] A genus of graminiae. *Leuckart*, 1879.

cocconiferous (kō-kōn'ē-rus), n. [*L. Cocconia* (NL. *coccus*, q. v.), a berry, + *-ifer*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing berries; as, *cocconiferous* trees or ferns. *Quincy*.

cocconiform (kō-k'ōn'ē-rum), n. [*L. Cocconia*, q. v., + *L. forma*, shape.] In the form of cocci; resembling a coccous fruit.

Coccolina (kō-k'ōn'ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccus*, + *-ina*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cochineal- or lac-bugs.

cocconeal (kō-kōn'ē-al), n. [*L. Cocconia*, scarlet (see *coccineus*), + *-neal*.] Dyed of a scarlet or crimson color.

Cocconella (kō-kōn'ē-lē), n. [NL., dim. of *L. Cocconia*, < Gr. *κόκκος*, scarlet, < *κόκος*, a berry, the kernels insect; see *coccus*.] The typical genus of ladybirds of the subfamily *Cocconellinae*. **cocconellid** (kō-kōn'ē-lid), n. A member of the *Cocconellinae*; a ladybird.

Cocconellidae (kō-kōn'ē-lid-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cocconella* + *-idae*.] A family of elateriform Coleoptera or beetles; the ladybirds. The technical characters are: partly membranous dorsal segments of the abdomen; 2-jointed tarsi; wings not developed; the coxae of the joint of the tarsi; appendiculate or toothed claws; scutellum minute; the last 3 joints of the short antennae obsolete; and the general shape round or hemispherical. These insects feed on aphides, and constitute a group of the *Coccinellidae*.

cocconelline (kō-kōn'ē-lē), n. [*L. Cocconella* + *-ineal*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cocconellidae*.

cocconine (kō-kōn'ē-nē), n. [*L. Cocconia*, also *coccineus* (Gr. *κόκκος*; see *Coccinea*), scarlet, < *coccus*, scarlet; see *coccus*.] Scarlet or crimson, like cochineal.

cocconin (kō-kōn'in), n. [*L. Cocconia*, scarlet (see *coccineus*), + *-in*.] A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. Also called *phenol red*.

Coccoloba (kō-kōl'ō-bā), n. The West Indian name of the taro plant, *Coccoloba antiquorum*. Also spelled *coccoloba*.

Coccolobaria (kō-kōl'ō-bā-ri-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Bilroth, 1874); < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*; see *coccus*.] *Coccolobarium*.] A group of bacteria, containing globular forms, such as those of the genus *Micrococcus*, and the rod-like forms, as those of the genera *Bacterium* and *Bacillus*, under a single species, *Coccolobaria septica*, as an assumption that they constitute essentially one organism, which takes on the form either of globular cells or of rods, these either reproducing identical forms or passing into each other, with accompanying variations in size and in combination.

Coccolobidæ (kō-kōl'ō-bid-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccoloba* + *-idae*.] A family of monocyttarian radiata, represented by the genus *Coccoloba*. They have an extracapsular placid shell connected by radial bands with an intracapsular shell and one or more equatorial girdles.

Coccolobus (kō-kōl'ō-bus), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λόβος*, a disk.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Coccolobidae*.

coccoloba (kō-kōl'ō-bā), n. [*Coccoloba*, + *-ba*.] Related to or derived from *cocconine*.—*Coccoloba* acid, an acid derived from *cocconine*.

cocconin (kō-kōn'in), n. A crystalline organic principle (C₁₂H₁₄O₄) contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum*, differing from daphnin in that it does not yield sugar when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

coccolite (kō-kōl'it), n. [*Gr. κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] A variety of pyroxene; granuliform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green; it is a compound of distinct cuboidal grains, easily separable, some of which have an indistinct crystalline form.

2. Same as *coccolith*.

coccolith (kō-kōl'it), n. [*Gr. κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] A minute round organic body, consisting of several concentric layers surrounding a clear center, found in profusion at great depths in the North Atlantic ocean embedded in matter resembling sarcoid. It is probable that the coccoliths are unicellular algae.

2. Same as the "ooze" of the Atlantic sea-bed; innumerable multitudes of very minute, sauc-shaped diatoms, termed *coccoliths*, which are frequently met with associated together into suberulose aggregations, the *coccolith ooze*. *Ussing*, *Physiography*, p. 307.

Coccoloba (kō-kōl'ō-bā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λόβος*, pod.] A polygonaceous genus of plants of tropical America, comprising about 80 species of trees, shrubs, or tall woody climbers. It is distinguished from allied genera by its fleshy perianth becoming lacinate in fruit. *C. uvifera*, the sea-side tree of the West Indies, has a heavy, luscious berry, which yields a color closely resembling the official

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Dr. Wallich added the interesting discovery that, not unrequently, bodies similar to the "coccoliths" were aggregated together into spheroids, which he termed *coccospheres*. *Wallich*.

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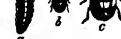
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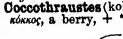
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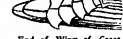
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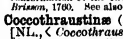
Painted Ladybird (Coccoloba) in larva, enlarged. A. larva, enlarged. B. larva, natural size. C. Coccoloba, enlarged.



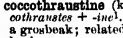
Red of Wing of Coccoloba, showing coccoloba, enlarged. Coccoloba, enlarged.



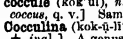
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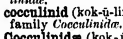
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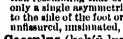
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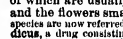
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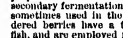
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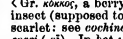
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My gentlemen return'd to their lodgings on cockhorses, as before to think of a hand for a glorious equage.

II. a. 1. Mounted as on a hobby-horse, or as if on horseback. [Rare.]—2. Proud; upstart. [Rare.]

Cockhorse *psalmist*.

cockhorse (*kok' hōrs*), *adv.* [*cf. cockhorse, a.*] *Archie.*

Alma, thou strenuously maintain,
Sits Cock-horse on her Throne the Brin.

A huge fellow, with one eye closed and half his whiskers burned by the explosion of powder, was riding cock-horse on a gun.

cockie-leekie (*kok' lēk'ē*), *n.* [See, also written *cockie-leekie* and *cock-a-leekie*, a loose dim. compound of *cock* & *leek*.] Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks.

cockillet, *n.* The old English form of *cockle*.

cocking (*kok' ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cock*, *v.*] *Cock-fighting.*

Crises out baited *cocking*, since he cannot let.

J. J. Jones, Epigrams, cxix.

Let cullees that lose at a race

Go venture at hazard to wiu,

Or he that is build'd to sit still

Recover at *cocking* again.

Quoted in *Street's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 106.

cocking, *n.* [*ME. cockynge, cockunge*; verbal *n.* of *cock*, *v.*] *Fighting; battling; sparring; disputing.* [*Udal.*]

Mare with fighting and cocking.

Frederic, in of Hutton's Futchronicon, III. 83.

Ne both nan fermet (crowned) buto whase (whose) trewellche thillie felt hie (with strong cocking) ure-cum hie fesch. [*Scott. Gaelic*, *cf. Cockayne*, p. 47.]

cocking (*kok' ing*), *n.* [*Ppr. of cock*, *v.* *Cf. cocking*, *ppr. of cock*, *v.*] *Cockering.*

Cocking dais made sawe laide

In youth to rage, to beg in age.

Puaser, Lits, p. 162.

cocking-main (*kok' ing'-mān*), *n.* A series of cock-fights carried on in immediate succession between two sides or parties.

cockish (*kok' ish*), *a.* [*Cf. cock* & *-ish*.] *Cf. cocky, cockish*.

Like a cock; arrogant; pret; forward; presuming. [*Colloq.*]

cockishness (*kok' ish'-ness*), *n.* *Upphiveness; arrogance; impertinence; presumption.* [*Colloq.*]

cock-laird (*kok' lārd*), *n.* A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [*Scott.*]

cockle (*kok' lē*), *n.* [*ME. cockle, cockel, cockel*, *cf. AS. cocol, tares*, *cf. I. cocal, cocal*, *beards of barley*, *in Gael. cocal, tares, husks, cockle, cocal, cockle*; *cf. I. cocal, a bush, shell*, *cf. F. coquille, coquille, cockle*, *also of Celtic origin*. *Ult. connected with cockle*, *n.* of *Darne*, *Lohum temulentum*; *rye-grass*, *L. perenne*; *tare*; a weed generally.]

His emye came and saw shone derpel or cold.

Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 25.

Cockle, weed, nigella, lolium, zizania.

Prompt. Parv., p. 86.

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle instead of barley.

Job xxi. 40.

Such were the first weak steps of the fathers of our race, who, however, culled for many a flower among their cockle.

I. D'Israeli, Amos, of *Lit.*, I. 212.

2. The corn-rose or corn-cockle, *Lycnris (Agrostemma) thibetica*.

cockle (*kok' lē*), *n.* [*ME. cockel*, perhaps dim. of *cock*, *cockle*, a shell (see *cockle*); otherwise *cf. OF. (and F.) coquille*, a shell, *cockle*, *is Sp. coquille*, *is It. coquiglia*, *L. conchylium* (see *conchylium*); *cf. Gr. corymbus*, dim. of *corymbus*, a small kind of mussel or cockle, *cf. κόρυς, L. concha*, a shell, *conch*, *cf. F. coque*, a cockle, a shell; *see cockle, cockle, cockle, and conch*.]

1. A mollusk of the family *Cardidae* and genus *Cardium*; especially, the common edible species, *Cardium edule*, of Europe, *Cardium edule*, the shell of such mollusks.—2.

An equivocal word, used in two senses, a bivalve, resembling or related to mollusks of the genus *Cardium*.

(a) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cardidae*.

(b) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*.

Mya truncata, so called in the Hebrides; more fully called *Mya truncata*, (*cf. A. bivalve*), the family *Myidae*; the scallop, (*cf. The oyster*).

And as the cockle, with heavenly dew so close

Of kynde, accompanied white perla round.

Lydgate, p. 24.

Common Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

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[Allusion is here made to the old fable that oysters rise to the surface of the water at the full moon, and open their shells to receive the falling dew-drops, which thus harden into pearls.]

3. A univalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*; the mussel, or purple-fish.

There are cockles in great numbers, with which they dye a scarlet colour so strong and fair that neither the heat of the sun nor the violence of the rain will change it, and when it is, the better it looks.

Camden, Britannia, p. 602.

4. A ringlet or erump.

The Queen had killing; instantly she sped

To cut the cockles of her new-bought head.

Spectator, tr. of the *Barbas Weeks*, II. The Decay.

5. [*See cockle*, *v.*] The instrument used in cooking the eggs of a mill. *E. D.*—Cockles of the heart, the utmost recesses of the heart. [*A phrase of unknown origin, but probably connected with cockle*, *n.*, a shell, and *cockle*, *n.*, to peck.]

Polyglot tossed a bumper off; it cheer'd

The cockles of his heart.

Colman the Younger, Poet. Vagaries, p. 147.

Hot cockles [*a fanciful name*; *cf. to cry cockles*, (*b*), below,] a kind of game. See the extracts.

Hot Cockle [*a fanciful name*; *cf. to cry cockles*, (*b*), below,] a kind of game. See the extracts.

It is a play in which one kuckee, covering his eyes lays his head in another's lap and guesses who strick him.

Street's Sports, p. 601.

As at *Hot Cockle* once I laid me down,

And felt the weighty hand of many a clown;

And gave a gentle tap, and I

Quick rose, and real soft Michael in her eye.

Gay, Muechler's Week, I. 99.

Lady-cockle. (a) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*, *Mya truncata*, so called at Belfast, Ireland. It is rarely used except as bait for fishing or as food for pigs. (b) Name as *cockle*, 2 (a).—2. To cry cockles, (*a*) To vend cockles by crying them in the streets. (b) To be hanged from the neck made while struggling. *Grove*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

Cockle (*kok' lē*), *v.* *pret.* and *pp.* *cockled*, *ppr. cockling*. [*Cf. cockle*, *n.*, with *ref.* to the wrinkles of a cockle-shell.] In the 3d sense perhaps of diff. origin. 1. *intrans.* 1. To pecker or contract into wrinkles, as cloth or glass.

The sorting together of Wools of several natures . . .

cloath cloth to cockle and meagre.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 262.

Parment does not cockle unless wet through.

Woolsey's Receipts, 3d ser., p. 231.

2. To ripple into frequent ridges, as the waves of a chopping sea.

Rippling and cockling sea. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. 11. 6.

And then cockling sea which must very soon have ridged the ship.

Cock, Voyages, I. 11. 7.

It (Massachusetts Bay) is both safe, spacious, and deep, from the coast of Ireland on the coast of Ireland and in the channels of England.

Quoted in *Tyler's Amer. Lit.*, I. 175.

3. To make a slight score on the edge or rim of a mill, as a guide for cutting off their ends, so that the whole may be given a truly circular form.

II. trans. To cause to pecker in wrinkles: as, rain will cockle silk.

Shewers soon drenched the can't's cockling grain.

Gay, Trivia, I. 48.

When heated and plunged in water or oil, they are curled and coated in all shapes (articles of steel).

Sol. Amer., n. 8, LVI. 281.

cockle (*kok' lē*), *n.* [*cf. F. coquille*, a kind of grate or stove, also *cf. It. al shell*; *see cockle*, *n.*] The body or fire-chamber of an air-stove, usually made of fire-brick.—2. A kind of kiln or stove for drying hops.—3. In *prose*, many, a, in the use of drying hops, usually made of fire-brick, has been dipped in glaze, preparatory to burning.

cockle (*kok' lē*), *n.* [*Dim. of cockle*. *Cf. cockle*, *n.*] A young cockle, a cockerel.

cockle (*kok' lē*), *v.* *pret.* and *pp.* *cockled*, *ppr. cockling*. [*Cf. cockle*, *n.*, and *cock*, *n.*] To cry like a cock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cockle-bowl (*kok' lē-bōl*), *n.* Name as *cockboat*.

cockle-brain (*kok' lē-brān*), *n.* [*Appar. cf. cockles* & *brain* & *cockle*. *Cf. cock-brained* and *chuckle-headed*; foolish.] Also *cockle-headed*. [*Scott.*]

cockle-brin (*kok' lē-brin*), *n.* [*Cf. cockle* & *brin*, said to be *cf. Brin. brin* or *brin*, a wrinkle.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*, *Mya truncata*, so called at Belfast in Ireland.

cockle-bur (*kok' lē-bēr*), *n.* 1. The clot-bur, *Xanthium Strumarium*, a weedy composite plant with close spiny involucre.

A shaggy white pony—the abundant hair of his tail and mane was dotted with cockle-bur.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 108.

2. The acrimony, *Agrostemma Eupatoriæ*.

cockle (*kok' lē*), *n.* [*Cf. cockle*, *n.* & *cock*, *n.*] Having a shell like that of a cockle; inclosed in a shell. [*Rare.*]

The tender horse of cocked snails. *Shak.*, I. L. I. 2, iv. 2.

cockle-garden (*kok' lē-gārdn*), *n.* A preserve by the sea for the keeping of shell-fish. Also *cock-garden, cock-garden*. [*Eng.*]

At Starcross they have small cock-gardens, where the shellfish are kept, and the favour of these is considered superior to those which are taken elsewhere.

M. S. Lewis, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 42.

cock-hat (*kok' hāt*), *n.* A hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop*.

His cockle hat and staff. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*, iv. 4.

cockle-headed (*kok' lē-hēd*), *n.* [*Appar. cf. cockle* & *head* & *red*.] Same as *cockle-brained*. [*Scott.*]

cockle-oast (*kok' lē-ōst*), *n.* A kind of kiln for drying hops.

cockler (*kok' lēr*), *n.* [*Cockle*, *n.* & *-er*.] One who sells cockles. [*Gray.*]

cockle-sauce (*kok' lē-sās*), *n.* A sauce made from cockles, with butter, flour, butter, cream, and various condiments.

cockle-shell (*kok' lē-shēl*), *n.* 1. The shell of the cockle, especially the common cockle, *Cardium edule*. See the extracts.

Shall we only sport and play, or gather cockle-shells and lay them in heaps like Children; till we are matched away past all recovery?

Cockle-shells are used as catch for the oyster spore to adhere to. *M. S. Lewis, Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 44.

2. A representation of a cockle, serving instead of the shell itself, as the badge and attribute of a pilgrim in her, same as *scallop*.—3. A cockboat.

cockle-star (*kok' lē-stār*), *n.* A winding or spiral stair. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cockle-stove (*kok' lē-stōv*), *n.* A stove in which the cockle or fire-chamber is surrounded by air-currents, which, after being heated sufficiently, are admitted into the apartments to be warmed.

cockle-strewer (*kok' lē-stēr*), *n.* A person whose duty it was to strew a path with cockle-shells for the game of mail-mail.

The earth is mixed, and that over all these are cockle-shells powdered and spread, to keep it flat, which, however, in dry seasons tends to dust and dews the ball. The person who had the care of grounds was called the King's cockle-strewer.

Quoted in *M. S. Lewis's Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 45.

cockle (*kok' lē*), *n.* [*Appar. a var. of cockle*, *cf. cockle*, *n.*] Unsteady. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cockle-wife (*kok' lē-wif*), *n.* A woman who collects cockles or scrapes for them. [*Eng.*]

The sand banks are lined with cockle-wives scraping for cockles. *M. S. Lewis's Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 44.

cocklight (*kok' lē-t*), [*Cf. cockle* & *light*.] Day-break. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cockloach, **cocklocher**, *n.* [*cf. F. coquilleux*, a hood.] A fool; a coxcomb.

A couple of cockloches. *Shirley, Witty Fair One*, II. 2.

cock-lobster (*kok' lōb'stēr*), *n.* The male of the lobster.

cockloche, *n.* See *cockloach*.

cockloft (*kok' lōft*), *n.* [*Cf. cock* & *loft*.] *W. Coag-loft*, a garret, is from the *A. word*. A small loft in the roof of a house, or a room or apartment immediately under the roof.

My garret, or rather my cock-loft, . . . is indifferently furnished. [*Swift.*]

cock-master (*kok' mās'tēr*), *n.* One who breeds or trains game cocks.

A cockmaster bought a partridge, and turned it into the fighting cock. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

cock-mach (*kok' mäch*), *n.* A cock-fight for a prize. [*Alldown.*]

cockmate (*kok' māt*), *n.* A mate; companion.

Not disdaining their cockmates or restraining their company. *Lilly, Epitheta*, Am. of *Wit*, p. 145.

cock-metal (*kok' mēt'āl*), *n.* A soft alloy composed of 2 parts of copper and 1 part of lead. It is used for large vessels and measures, and for taps or cocks. Also *cock-brass*.

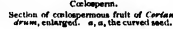
cock-nest (*kok' nēst*), *n.* A nest built by a male bird and not used for incubation. Such structures are commonly made by various birds as the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *Claytonia* or *Temelodactylus palustris*, for no known purpose, unless it be for a roosting-place or kind of sty-house.

The male wren (Troglodytes) of North America builds a nest to roost in, like the males of our kinglets—a habit wholly unlike that of any other bird.

Darwin, Origin of Species (*cf.* 1885), p. 284.

cockney (*kok' nē*), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. also cockney, cocknaye, cocknaye*; *cf. ME*

colosperm (sē-lō-sper'm), *n.* [Gr. *κόλος*, hollow + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In bot.: (a) The seed of some umbelliferous plants as to curved longitudinally as to form a concavity on the inner surface, as in the coriander. (b) An umbelliferous plant which is characterized by a colospermous seed.



Section of Colospermum fruit of *Cortaderia*, colored. *a*, the central cavity.

colospermous (sē-lō-sper'm-us), *a.* [*Colosperm* + *-ous*.] Having longitudinally curved seeds, or colosperms.

colostat (sē-lō-stat), *n.* An instrument which shows the image of the sky reflected in a plane mirror as stationary. *The Observatory* (London), Aug., 1896, p. 301; *Science*, Jan. 24, 1898, p. 130.

colum (sē-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* *cola* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *κόλη*, a hollow, cavity of the body, etc., neut. of *κόλος*, hollow, cavity.] In anat., the general cavity of the trunk of the body, including the special cavities of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis; the coloma. [Rare.]

Coluria (sē-lū-ri-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Coluria*, *q. v.*] An ordinal name of a group of extinct Jurassic dinosaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Colurus* from Wyoming.

colurid (sē-lū-ri-d), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Coluridae*.

Coluridae (sē-lū-ri-dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Colurus* + *-idae*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with the anterior cervical vertebrae opisthococial and the rest biserial, very long and slender metatarsal bones, and the bones of the skeleton pneumatic or hollow.

Colurus (sē-lū-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλος*, hollow + *ούρ*, tail.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Coluridae*. *Marsch*, 1879.

combody (kō-em-bodī), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *combodyed*, *pp.* *combodying*. [*co-* + *combody*.] To unite or incorporate in one body. [Rare.]

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become combodyed in this Divine body. *Brooks*, *Fool of Quality*, II, 253.

cometerial, *cometry*. Obsolete spellings of *cometrical*, *cometary*.

cometology (kō-emp'ah-n), *n.* [*ME*, *cometologie*, < *L*, *cometologia* (*n.*) < *cometere*, *pp.* *cometis*, buy together, < *co-*, together, + *comere*, buy; = *co-* + *comet*.] 1. The study of comets; the sharing with another of what is sought.

Cometion is to seyn comete achit or bytyng together, that were establisshed by the power by which a maner impulsion, as whoso loveth a loved com, he muste give the kyngne the fite part.

Ullas in *Chaucer's* *Boethius*, I, p. 40.

2. The act of purchasing all of a given commodity that is for sale, with a view to controlling its price.

Monopolies and comption of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon*, *Riches*.

3. In *Rom. law*, one of the modes of civil marriage, consisting in a sort of mutual sale of the parties, effected by the exchange of a small sum of money and other ceremonies.

By the religious marriage in contrastation by the higher form of civil marriage, which was called *Comption*; and by the lower form, which was termed *Uta*, the husband acquired a number of rights over the person and property of his wife, which were on the whole in excess of such as are conferred on him in any system of modern jurisprudence. *Beane*, *Ancient Law* (2d Am. ed.), p. 148.

comptor (kō-emp'tor), *n.* [*L*, < *comptere*, *pp.* *comptis*, buy up; = *comptere*.] One who purchases all that there is of any commodity.

com. See *com*.

conesthesis (sē-nesthē-si-sis), *n.* [NL., < *conesthesis*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common + *αἰσθησις*, perception; = *sensuethesis*.] Same as *conesthesis*.

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conesthism (sē-nesthē-si-sim), *n.* *pl.* *conesthis* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common + *αἰσθησις*, perception; = *sensuethesis*.] Same as *conesthism*.

conesthism (sē-nesthē-si-sim), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common + *αἰσθησις*, perception; = *sensuethesis*.] Same as *conesthism*.

There are cases, again, in which the calcareous deposit in the several polyps of a compound Actinostoma, and in the superficial parts of the *conesthism*, remains loose. *Brady*, *Ann.*, 1880, p. 40.

conesthismal (sē-nesthē-si-sim), *a.* [*conesthism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of conesthism; as, *conesthismal* tubes.

conesthismatous (sē-nesthē-si-sim), *a.* [*conesthism* + *-ous*.] Consisting of conesthism; having the character of conesthism.

conesthism (sē-nesthē-si-sim), *n.* Same as *conesthesis*.

conesthesis (sē-nesthē-si-sis), *n.* Same as *conesthesis*.

conesthesis, *conesthesis* (sē-nesthē-si-sis), *n.* [NL., < *conesthesis*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common + *αἰσθησις*, perception; = *sensuethesis*.] The general sense of the body of the conesthism, or the total impression from all contemporaneous sensations, as distinct from special and well-defined sensations, such as those of touch or sight; vague sense. Also *conesthesis*.

con-enjoy (kō-en-joy), *v. t.* [*co-* + *enjoy*.] To enjoy together with another. [Rare.]

I wish my Soul no other Felicity, when she has shaken out the mass of Flesh, than to second his eating and the same Bliss. *Havel*, *Letters*, I, 11.

cono-, [NL., etc., *cono-* (E. also *cono-*).] (*Gr.* *κωνος*, combining form of *κωνός*, common; see *cono-*, *cono-*, *cono-*, etc.) An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'common'.

conobolia, *n.* Plural of *conobolus*.

Conobolia, *conobolia*, etc. See *Conobolia*, etc.

conobolus (kō-nō-bō-lus), *n.* *pl.* *conobolia* (-sē) (in def. 1.) *conobolus* (-us). [LL. (NL.), < Gr. *κωνόβωλος*, life in community, *pp.* neut. of *κωνόβωλος*, adj., living in communion, < *κωνός*, common + *βωλος*, life.] A community of monks living under one roof and under one government; a monastery; a religious community.

A high spiritual life and intellectual cultivation within the numerous *conobolia* was quite compatible with practical paganism and disorder outside.

conobolus, *conobolia*, etc. See *conobolus*, etc.

An Irish *conobolia* of the earliest type was simply an ordinary seat or family whose chief had become Christian, and making a gift of his land, either retired, leaving it in the hands of a *conobolia*, or remained as the religious head himself. *Anglo*, *Brit.*, XIII, 248.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the mulberry-like mass of a compound protozoan, or cluster of many unicellular animals in one stock; originally applied by F. Steen to the spherical clusters of monads at the ends of the branched pedicels of certain infusorians.

3. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

4. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

5. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

6. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

7. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

8. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

9. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

10. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

11. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

12. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

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14. [NL.] In bot., the fruit of a *conobolia*, or of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of cells, in *Pandora* a *conobolia* contains a definite number of cells.

conocidium (sē-nō-si-dē-m) *n.* *pl.* *conocidia* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κωνός*, common + *κίον*, a dwelling.] In *zoöl.*, a parasitic, non-obituous insect parasitizing or covering of the conosce of the hydroid hydrozoans.

conocismus, *conocismus*. See *conocismus*, *conocismus*.

Conocismus (sē-nō-si-dē-m) *n.* *pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κωνός*, common + *κίον*, form.] In *Sundell's* system of classification, a cohort of *Anisodactyl*, of an order *Polysora*, consisting of the touracous (*Maurophoridae*), the mouse-eaters (*Colidae*), the rollers (*Coraciidae*), and the Madagascan genera *Alcedo* and *Brachypteryx*.

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co-noscibility

co-noscibility (kō-nos-i-bil'i-ti), n. [*co-* cognoscible: see *-ibility*.] The quality of being cognoscible. [*Harv.*]

The cognoscibility of God is manifest. *Barnes, The Creed.*

cognoscible (kō-nos-i-bil'), a. [*L.* *cognoscibilis*, cf. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognosce* and *cognition*.] 1. Capable of being known.

Neither can you see what manner whatsoever is truly cognoscible in good time. *Jen. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1833), p. 723.

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation.

No external act can pass upon a man for a crime that is not cognoscible. *Jen. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1833), p. 1313.

cognoscitive (kō-nos-i-tiv'), a. [*Irreg.* cf. *cognoscere*, know (see *cognize*, *cognosce*), + *-itive*.] The *reg.* form is *cognitive*.] Having the power of knowing; cognitive.

An innate cognoscitive power. *Culverth, Morality*, iv. 1.

cognovit (kō-nō'vit), n. [*L.* *cognoviti*, he has acknowledged, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *cognoscere*, know, recognize: see *cognition*.] In law, an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense and avoid judgment to be entered without trial. More fully written *cognovit actionem*.

cog-rail (kōg'rail), n. A rack or rail provided with cog wheels, placed between the rails of a railroad-track, to enable a locomotive provided with cogged driving-gear to draw trains up inclines too steep for ordinary methods of traction.

The rack or cog-rail in the middle of the track is made of two angles from which have been taken three cogs of one and a-quarter-inch iron, accurately rolled to uniform size. *Scriffland, Locomotives*, p. 415.

cogrediently (kō-gē-dēnt'li), n. [*co-* + *gradient*: see *-ency*.] In math., the relation of cogredient sets of variables.

cogredient (kō-gē-dēnt'), a. [*co-* + *gradient*, the form *comp.* (cf. *ingradient*, and *L. congruēdi* (cf. *gradi*, *of gradient*, *grade*).] Literally, coming together; in math., the relation of variables subject to undergo linear transformations identical with those of another set of variables. Thus, if when the variables *x, y* are transformed by the formulae

$$x = ax' + by'$$

$$y = cx' + dy'$$

another set of variables, *x', y'*, is simultaneously transformed by the formulae

$$x' = ax'' + by''$$

$$y' = cx'' + dy''$$

then the two sets are said to be *cogredient*.

cog-guardian (kō-gēd'gī-an), n. [*co-* + *guardian*.] A joint guardian. *Kent.*

cogus, n. *var.* See *cogus*.

cogwage (kōg'wā), n. [*Elym.* unknown. Cf. *cognate*.] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze mentioned in the reign of Richard II. and used by the lower classes in England up to the sixteenth century.

cog-wheel (kōg'wel), n. A wheel having teeth or cogs, used in transmitting motion by engaging the cogs of another similar wheel or of a rack; a geared wheel, or a gear. The direction of the transmitted motion is determined by the position and angle of the circle of cogs. Cog-wheel respiration. Same as *cogged-breath-sound* (see *under breath-sound*).

cog-wheel (kōg'wel), n. [*co-* + *wheel*.] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, which is imperfectly known botanically. It has been referred to *Cinnathusa chloroxylon*.

cog-wheel (kōg'wel), n. [*co-* + *wheel*.] A cog-wheel. *Co-habitant* (kō-hab'i-tant), n. [*co-* + *habitate*, dwell: see *co-* and *habit*, *u.*, and *cf. inhabit*.] 1. To dwell together; inhabit or reside in company in the same place or country.

That mankind hath very strong bonds to cohabit and concur in, other than mountains and hills, during his life. *Letter*, xxv.

I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and calm content did cohabit in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 55.

Specifically—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife often with reference to persons not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife cohabit together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them. *Boucher.*

cohabitant (kō-hab'i-tant), n. [*co-* + *habitate*, dwell together: see *cohabit*.] One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable cohabitants with the Saxons in England.

Radolph, Hist. World, iii. 28.

cohabitation (kō-hab'i-tā-shun), n. [*co-* + *habitation* = *Sp.* *cohabitación* = *Fr.* *cohabitation* = *It.* *coabitazione*, cf. *L.* *cohabitatio* (n.), *cohabitare*, *pp.* *cohabitatus*, dwell together: see *cohabit*.] 1. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place.

A cohabitation of the spirit with flesh. *Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cavalanticae*, p. 218.

To this day (1727) they have not any one place of cohabitation among them that may reasonably bear the name of a town. *Beccrey, Virginia*, i. § 54.

2. The state of dwelling or living together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons who are not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

cohabiter (kō-hab'i-tēr), n. A cohabitant.

Cohabitors of the same religion. *Hobbes, tr.* of *Thucydides*, iv.

coher (kō-ār'), n. [*co-* + *her*, after *L.* *coherere*, *coherere*, *co-* together, + *heres*, *heres*, *u.* *et. hēr*.] A joint heir; one who has, or has a right to, an estate or a defensible share in an inheritance with another or others.

I am a queen, and co-her to this country. *The elder to the mighty Plutony.*

Pletcher (and another), *False One*, iii. 3.

The heir was not necessarily a single person. A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might assume as co-her to the inheritance.

Matin, Ancient Law (ed. Am. ed.), p. 178.

coherence (kō-ār'-ē), n. [*co-* + *her*, after *L.* *coherere*.] A joint heirship; a female who shares equally coherently in an inheritance.

cohere (kō-ār'), v. *t.* *et. pret.* and *pp.* *cohered*, *pp.* *cohering*. [Formerly also *cohere*, cf. *L.* *coherere*, stick together, *co-* together, + *herere*, *herere*, *u.* *et. hēr*, *inhere*.] 1. To stick, or stick together; cleave; be united; hold fast, as one thing to another, or parts of the same mass, or two substances that attract each other.

Cohesion is manifested by two surfaces of glass, which, if ground exceedingly smooth and placed in contact, will cohere firmly. *A. Dumas, Phil. of Chem.*, p. 229.

2. To be well connected or coherent; to flow regularly in the natural or logical order; be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; be fitted; agree.

Had these coher'd with place, or place with wishing. *Shak., M. for M.*, i. 1.

coherence, coherency (kō-ār'-ēn, -ēn'), n. [*co-* + *herere*, *coherere*, *co-* together, + *herere*, *herere*, *u.* *et. hēr*.] 1. The act or state of cohering; a sticking or cleaving of one thing to another, or of parts of the same body, or of each other, or a cleaving together of two bodies, as by the force of attraction. [In this sense *cohesion* is more common.]

When two pieces of wood have remained in contact and at rest for some time, a second force besides friction resists their separation: the force is viscoelastic, the surfaces come closely into contact, and the coherence due to this cause must be overcome before motion commences. *R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics*, p. 70.

This view of the nature of the labelium explains its large size, and especially the manner of its coherency to the column, unlike that of the other petals. *Darwin, Fertile of Orchids by Insects*, p. 288.

The United States to-day ally together with a coherency far greater than the coherency of any ordinary federal or league. *F. Place, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 30.

2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or objects to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Little would the Princess and potentates of the earth, which way they pleased, the Christian religion would have to make a coherence between the Churches politic and civil. *Milton, Reformers*, p. 113.

coherent (kō-ār'-ē), a. [*co-* + *herere*, *coherere*, *co-* together, + *herere*, *herere*, *u.* *et. hēr*.] 1. Sticking, or sticking together; cohering; cleaving, as two parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesion.

Consequently when insects visit the flowers of either form, they will get their foreheads or proboscides well dusted with the coherent pollen.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 96.

cohesive

The lower angle of each fracture is inclined to the middle of the next one beneath. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc.*, p. 102.

2. Connected; consistent; bearing a natural or due agreement of parts; consecutive; logical: said of things; as, a coherent discourse.

An unerring eye that feeding expression of the moral features of character, a perception of which alone makes the drawing of a coherent likeness possible. *Locke, Essay*, p. 125.

From the earliest times that men began to form any coherent idea of it (the world) all they began to guess in some way or other I was that it all began, and how it was all going to end. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, i. 101.

3. Observing due order, connection, or arrangement, as in the parts of a speaking; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

A coherent thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at any one by a set of rules. *Watts, Logic*.

4. Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

Instruct my daughter how she shall perform. That time and place, with this deceit so well. *Shak., All's Well*, iii. 7.

5. In bot., sometimes used for *cohesive*.

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coheritor (kō-ār'-ēn), n. [*co-* + *heritor*.] A joint heir or heir; a coheir.

Are a new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these coheritors of the doom to be consumed by the bloodless reserved for the hunter. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI, 342.

cohesibility (kō-ār'-ēn-i-bil'i-ti), n. [*co-* + *herere*, *coherere*, *co-* together, + *herere*, *herere*, *u.* *et. hēr*.] 1. Sticking, or sticking together; cohering; cleaving, as two parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesion.

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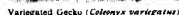
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The convention, after dissolving itself, partook of a most collation in the senate chamber.

Harvey, Hist. Conn., II. 273.
Q. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.

The baptism of John . . . was not a direct instrument of the Spirit for the collection of the people.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 66.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the collection of these benefits.
10. In canon law, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who is the ordinary of the benefice, and who at the same time has the benefice in his own gift or patronage, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights. When the patron is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if the bishop of the diocese is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called collation.

11. In civil and Scotch law, the real or supposed return of a former advancement to the mass of a decedent's property, made by one heir, that the property may be equitably divided among all the heirs; hotch-pot.

The application of the principle of collation to decedents generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before they partitioned any advance they had received from their parents or other persons of their share. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 734.*

Collection of goods, in civil law. See def. 11.—**Collection of rights.** That species of service which the judge renders to any person by putting him in possession of a certain right. *J. S. Mill.*—**Collection of seals.** One seal set on the reverse of another. *[Rare.]* *Warren.*

collation; (kol-lá'sh)n, v. t. [*collation, n., &*]

To partake of a light repast.

I went to see a coach-race in Hyde Park, and *collated* in Spring Garden. *Edwin, Memoirs, May 1868.*

collator; (kol-lá'sh)n, v. t. [*collation + -er.*]

1. A collector of the printed sheets of books. [*Rare.*]
2. One who partakes of a collation or repast. [*Rare.*]

We, meanwhile, unwilling attendants, stood at the other end of the room, forming a semicircle, and all strictly facing the royal collation.

Mme. D'Arley, Diary, III. 90.

collationist; (kol-lá'sh)n, v. t. [*collation + -ist.*]

more correctly *collationist*, *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate; see *collate*.] Contributed; brought together; performed by contribution.

Other men's *collationist* liberality.

Bro. Hock, Adv. Williams, I. 46.

collative (kol-lá'tiv), a. [*= F. collative, v. collato = Pg. collator = Lat. collator, brought together, combined, collatus, pp. of conferre, collate; see collate.*]

1. Confering or bestowing.

Institutive or collative of power. *Barrow.*

2. Collating.—**3.** Eccles. presented by collation; applied to advowsons or livings of which the bishop and patron are the same person.

Collative act, in logic, the act of joining premises and thence deducing a conclusion; the act of comparing a thing with itself or with something else. [*A Scotist term.*]

collator (kol-lá'ter), n. [*= Lat. collator, a compar, contributor, pp. of collatus, pp. of conferre, collate; see collate.*]

One who collates or makes a collation. (a) One who compares manuscripts or editions of books. (b) In bookbinding, a person who collates the printed sheets of a book. (c) One who collates to a benefice. (d) One who confers any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

Well-placed benedictions redound to the collator's honour. *Fithian, Resolves, II. 16.*

collaud; (kol-lá'd), v. t. [*= Lat. collaudare, conlaudare, con-, together, laudare, praise; see laud.*]

To unite in praising.

Beaute wild and tame . . . *Hood, Letters.*

collaudation; (kol-lá-dá'sh)n, n. [*= Lat. collaudatio (n.), conlaudare, pp. of collaudare, conlaudare, con-, together, laudare, praise; see laud.*]

Joint or combined laudation, encomium, or flattery.

The rhetorical collaudations, with the honourable epithets given to their subjects.

collague (kol'gá), n. [*= F. collague, now collague = Sp. colega = Pg. It. collega, & Lat. collega, conlega, a partner in office, con-, with, & legare, send on an embassy; see legate.*]

An associate in office, professional employment, or special labor, as in a commission; not properly used of partners in business.—*Syn. Friend, Companion, etc. See associate.*

collague (kol-lá'gá), v. t. [*= pret. and pp. collagued, pp. collaguing.* [*collague, n.*]]

To cooperate in the same office, or for a common end; combine.

Collagued with the dream of his advantage. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.*

colleagueship (kol'gá'sh)p, n. [*= colleague + -ship.*] The state of being a colleague.

colleckt, n. See *colleckt*.

colleckt (kol'ekt), v. [*= OF. collector, F. collecter = Sp. colector = Pg. collector = It. collettore, & ML. collectare, collect money, & Lat. collecta, a collection in money, (L.L.) a meeting, assemblage, (M.L.) a tax, also an assembly for prayer, & prayere, (see collect, n.).*]

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collectarium (kol-ek'tér-um), n.; pl. collectaria (-á). [*ML. collecta; see collect, n. Cf. collectanea.*]

In medieval use, a separate liturgical book containing the collects, which are now included in the Missal and the Book of Common Prayer.

In the same illumination (the original illumination in the Book of Hours) the young clerk (probably an acolyte) who is seen to the right, kneeling and holding up before the bishop a *collectarium*, out of which that prelate is singing the collect, is vested in a gilded alb, the neck of which is worked like the canon's surplice.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 430, note.

collected (kol-ek'ted), p. a. [*pp. of collect, v.*]

Having control of one's mental faculties; not disconcerted; firm; prepared; self-possessed; composed; as, to be *collected* in the midst of danger.

The jury shall be quite surprised, The prisoner quite collected.

Præd., On the Year 1888.

The expression (of the Norwegian men) was sensible and collected, but with nothing about it specially adventurous or daring.

Fraser, Sketches, p. 61.

collectedly (kol-ek'ted-ly), adv. [*= Lat. in one view; together; collectively. Dr. H. More. [Rare.]*]

2. In a firm, composed, or self-possessed manner; as, he spoke quite calmly and *collectedly*.

collectedness (kol-ek'ted-nés), n. [*= Lat. the state of being collected or brought into close union or concentration. [Rare.]*]

2. A collected or calm state of the mind; composure.

colleclib; n. [*= Lat. colligere, to collect, to gather, to collect.*]

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When a body of men unite together and occupy, by appropriation or by conquest, a tract of land, and then divide it into equal shares, that is called, *collective ownership*. D. W. Ross, *German Land-holding*, p. 20.

2. In *gram*, denoting an aggregate, group, or assemblage; expressing the singularity of a whole consisting of a plurality of individual objects or persons; as, a *collective noun*.—3. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

Critical and collector sense. Sir T. Brown, *Viig. Err.*

4. Having the quality or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection. [Rare.]

Local is his throne, . . . to fit a point, A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young*.

5. Belating to or of the nature of collectivism; belonging to the people as a whole.—*Collective fruits*, fruits resulting from the aggregation of several persons into one mass, as the mulberry and pineapple.

Collective note, in diplomacy, a note or an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—*Collective nouns*. See 11.—*Collective sense*, in logic, an acceptance of a common noun such that something is asserted of the individuals it denotes taken together which is not asserted of any one of them separately. Thus, in the sentence 'The plants are seven in number,' plants taken in collective sense.—*Collective whole*, in logic, a whole the material parts of which are separate and accidentally joined together, as an army, a host of stars, &c.

11. n. [*Col. L. nomen collectivum*, a collective noun]. In *gram*, a noun in the singular number signifying an aggregate or assemblage of persons, things, or animals, as *multitude*, *crowd*, *troop*, *herd*, *people*, *society*, *clergy*, *meeting*, etc. Collectives as subjects can have their verbs either in the singular or in the plural, the latter by preference in familiar style. Collectives as to different words of this class, according as they express more prominently a unity or a community, take singular or plural, however, in the singular; as, *the jury meet*, but *the jury meets*.

We shall also put a manifest violence and impropriety upon a known word against his common signification in binding a *Collector* to a singular person.

Wilton, *On the Use of Words*. Remonst. *collectively* (kp-*lōk*-*tiv*-*l*). adv. In a collective manner; in a mass or body, in a collected state; in the aggregate; as, *collectively*, the citizens of a state collectively considered.

During the hunting and pastoral stages, the warriors of the group hold the least collection. *Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, p. 463.

collectiveness (kp-*lōk*-*tiv*-*ness*). n. The state of being collective; combination; union; mass. *Tidd*. Also *collectivity*.

Collectivism (kp-*lōk*-*tiv*-*izm*). n. [*Collective* + *-ism*; = *F. collectivisme*]. The socialist theory or principle of centralization of all directive social and industrial power, especially of control of the means of production, in the people collectively, or rather, the opposite of individualism.

As used in current speech, and also in economics, no very definite line of distinction between communism and socialism can be drawn. Generally speaking, communism is a term for a system of common property, and this should be accepted as the reasonably correct usage of the word; but even by socialists it is frequently used as practically synonymous with socialism. *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained. *Engel, Crit.*, XXII, 307, note.

Collectivism, which is now used by German as well as by French writers, denotes the condition of a community when it attains, especially in the economic sphere, the collective way, instead of the method of separate, individual effort. *Weyers, Socialism*, p. 10.

collectivist (kp-*lōk*-*tiv*-*ist*). n. and a. 1. n. [*Collective* + *-ist*; = *F. collectiviste*]. A believer in the principle of collectivism; especially, one who holds that the materials of production, as the soil, should belong to the people at large.

The *Collectivists* admit that recompense should be proportioned to work done, which is the principle of individual responsibility. *Oppen*, tr. of Lavafaye's *Socialism*, p. 245.

11. a. 1. Believing in the principle of collectivism.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of collectivism; founded on the principle of collectivism.

The message then proceeds to speak of measures for organizing the life of the people in the form of corporate associations under the protection and facilitation of the state.—a clause which might be taken as an admission of the socialist principle. *Engel, Crit.*, p. 10.

3. Relating or belonging to the collectivists; as, a *collectivist writer*.

collectivity (kp-*lōk*-*tiv*-*ty*). n. [*Collective* + *-ity*]. 1. Same as *collectiveness*. *J. Morley*,—2. The whole collectively considered; the mass. [Rare.]

The collectivity of living entities becomes a self-improving machine. *Pop. Sci.*, p. 36, 1915.

Specifically—3. The people—of a commune or state taken collectively; the people at large; the citizens as a whole.

The Marxists insisted that the social regime of collective property and systematic co-operative production could not be fully realized, maintained, or regulated, except by means of an omnipotent and centralized political authority. . . . In the economy, call it the collectivity, call it you like—which should have the final disposal of everything. *Rae, Contemp. Socialism*, p. 140.

4. Collectivism; especially, the ownership on the part of the state or the people at large of all means of production, especially of the soil.

Collectivity, in the dialect of the Socialists, means the ownership of all the instruments of production by the state, and its use of them in such manner as shall seem best calculated to eradicate or diminish poverty. *The Nation*, 15, 1883.

collector (kp-*lōk*-*tōr*). n. [= *F. collecteur* = *ML. collector*, *L. colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather together; see *collect*, v.] 1. One who collects or gathers; especially, one who makes it a pursuit or an amusement to collect objects of interest, as books, paintings, plants, minerals, shells, etc.

Andreas was a great collector of curious books, and dexterously defended himself when accused of the Bibliomania. *I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit.*, p. 58.

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together various books, or scattered pieces, in one book. [Rare.]

Volume entitled the collector's own reflections. *Addition*.

3. A person employed to collect dues, public or private; especially, an officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive contributions, taxes, or toll within a certain district or territory under the government of the United States these are of two classes, called collectors of outposts and collectors of internal revenue.

Which mass penny and farthing shall be re-cruised by the collector for the 300 (year) chess. *Journal of the E. T. S.*, p. 612.

The king sent his chief collector of tribute unto the cities of the land. *1 Mac.*, 1, 30.

Specifically—4. In British India, the chief administrative officer of a zillah or district, charged with the collection of the revenue, and also, except in Bengal proper, possessing certain judicial powers.

5. One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford University who are appointed each Lent to divide the determining bachelors into classes and distribute the school fees.—Also called *lector*.

—6. A person appointed to care for the estate of a decedent until letters testamentary or of administration upon it are granted.—7. In elect., an upper pipe in a telephone, or a conductor, employed for collecting electricity; more generally, any arrangement for collecting electricity.

A pointed collector was not employed until after Franklin's famous researches on the electric point. *Am. Mus.*, p. 10.

S. P. Thompson, *Electric and Mag.*, p. 4.

8. Collector of births and burials, a local English (North) municipal officer who makes a weekly return of births and burials to the magistracy.

collectorate (kp-*lōk*-*tōr*-*āt*). n. [*Collector* + *-ate*]. The district of a collector; a collectorship; specifically, an administrative district, or zillah, of British India under the jurisdiction of a collector. See *collector*, 4.

Good brass utensils are also made at Keshal and at Bagmati, on the Katmandu collectorate. *Hindwood, Indian Arts*, p. 161.

collector-magistrate (kp-*lōk*-*tōr*-*mag*-*is*-*trāt*). n. A collector and magistrate.

collectorship (kp-*lōk*-*tōr*-*ship*). n. [*Collector* + *-ship*]. 1. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.—2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

collectress (kp-*lōk*-*tōr*-*ess*). n. [*Collector* + *-ess*]. A female collector.

colleen (kō'len). n. [*Ir. ceann*, in a girl, little girl; *ceann*, a girl, + *dim.* -*án*]. A girl, Irish girl.

collegatus (kp-*lōg*-*tāt*-*us*). n. [*Collegium* + *-us*]. [*LL. collegarius, collegiarius*, *L. coll* = *col*, with, + *LL. legatus*, a legate.] Same as *co-legatus*.

colleague (kp-*lōj*-*g*). n. [Formerly also *colledge*; = *F. collègue*, now *college*, = *Sp. colegio* = *ML. collegium*, *L. collegium*, a connection of associates, a society, guild, fraternity, *Collegia*, a college, *collegatus*, a colleague.] A person connected with another in an organized association of men, invested with certain common powers and rights, performing certain related duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a body of colleagues; as, a guild; a corporation; a community; as, an ancient Roman college of priests; the college of cardinals; the *Heralds' College* in England; a college of physicians or surgeons.

colleagueship (kp-*lōj*-*g*-*ship*). n. [*Colleague* + *-ship*]. A college of Frenchmen; a society of the Cordeliers. *Coryat, Crudities*, 1, 10.

Both worship, as well as the science of magic, had their colleges, and their colleges were devoted to the study of the occult. *J. R. Freeman, Development of Christ. Doct.*, par. 1, 1.

9. (a) An endowed and incorporated community or association of students within a university. See *university*. A college corporation in the English universities consisted of a master, fellows, and scholars. (b) The institution or house founded for the accommodation of such an association. Such houses were established by a master, fellows, and scholars, and did not at first undertake to subject to any regular discipline to the students. But schools were early attached to them, and the entire instruction of most of the universities was ultimately given in the colleges.

The primary object of a college is not the teaching of anybody; it is the maintenance of a community, of which some of the members come to profit by the teaching and other advantages of the University.

Contemporary Rev., 11, 616.

The name college seems first to have been specially applied to the houses of religious orders, where were accommodated those youths who meant to devote themselves wholly to a "religious" life.

Laurie, Lectures on Universities, p. 246.

(c) In Scotland, the United States, and Canada, an incorporated and endowed institution of learning of the highest grade. In the United States college is the generic name for all such institutions (sometimes given to those who come to study), university being properly limited to colleges which in size, organization (especially in division into distinct schools and faculties), methods of instruction, and other features, approach most nearly to the institutions so named in Europe. (d) A school or an institution of higher learning of high pretensions. (e) An edifice occupied by a college. (f) In France, an institution for secondary education, controlled by the municipality, which pays for the instruction given there, the students being supported by the State. The curriculum is nearly the same in both, the college being usually modeled on the lycéum.—8. A collection or assembly; a company.

On herbed stairs they rode in proud array, Thick as the college of the loes in May. *Byron, Flower and Leaf*, l. 218.

4. A debtors' prison. [Eng. slang.]

The settlement of that execution which carried Mr. Plorish to the Marston College. *Dickens, Little Dorrit*, xxii.

Apostolic college. (a) The apostles of Christ constituted as a collective body possessing corporate authority. (b) The whole body of bishops of the historical church, regarded as continuing to possess in their corporate capacity the authority of the original assembly of apostles.—*Collegium*. [*Collegium*, a college, a school (which see, under college).] (c) A church connected with a college. [*L. S.*]—*College of Justice*, in Scotland, a term applied to the members of the supreme judicial council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.—*College of Regius*, in the University of Edinburgh, the Regius Professor of Divinity.—*Electoral college*. See *electoral*.—*Heralds' college*. See *herald*.—*King's college*, in the Roman Catholic Church. See *cardinal*, n., 1.

college-pudding (kō'lj-*g*-*pud*-*ing*). n. A kind of small plum-pudding.

colleger (kō'lj-*g*-*r*). n. [*College* + *-er*]. A member of a college; specifically, one of seventy scholars at Eton College, England, described in the *colleger*.

These Colleges [at Eton] are the nucleus of the whole system, and the only original part of it, the paying pupils (oppresses, low-boys) being, according to general belief, after growth, sent to the colleges, and there, studiously and such of them as have nearly but not quite attained to the state of manhood, are sent to the universities. Cambridge, Oxford, are elected scholars there forthwith and provided for during life, or until marriage. *A. A. Bruce, English Universities*, p. 322.

collegia, n. Plural of *collegium*.

collegial (kp-*lōj*-*g*-*l*). a. [= *F. collegial* = *Sp. colegial* = *ML. collegialis* = *It. collegiale*, *L. collegialis*, a college, a collegian.]

1. Pertaining to a college, or an organized body of men appointed to perform any function, as contrasted with an individual; as, a *collegial system* of judges; a *collegial verdict*.—2. Relating to a college; collegian.

The collegial corporations had survived the exclusive privilege of instruction. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. Eccles., having the character of a collegium, or voluntary assembly which has no relationship to the state. See *collegium*.—*Collegialistic*, *collegialist*. Same as *collegiate* church (which see, under *collegiate*).

collegialism (kp-*lōj*-*g*-*l*-*izm*). n. [*Collegial*, 3, + *-ism*]. Eccles., the theory of church polity which maintains that the church is a society or collegium of voluntary members, and is not subordinate to the state.

collegian (kp-*lōj*-*g*-*yan*). n. [*ML. as collegianus*, *L. collegialis*, see *collegia*]. 1. A member

Collidae (kol'i-dī), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *collō*, glue, + *-ida*.] A superfamily group of monocyrtarian or monozoic radiolarians having a single central nucleus; distinguished from *Collo-* or polycyrtarian forms.

collide (kol'id), v.; pret. and pp. *collided*, *pp. colliding*. [= *D. collidere* = *G. collidere* = *Dan. kollide* = *Sp. collidir* (obs.) = *F. collidir* = *It. collidere*, *L. collidere*, *rom.* strike or crash together, *com.* together, + *ludere*, strike, dash against, hurt: see *lesion*.] *I. intrans.* To strike together with force; come into violent contact; meet in opposition: as, the ships *collided* in mid-ocean; their plans *collided*, or *collided* with each other.

If colored electric lights could be produced, . . . the risk of colliding with other stars, carrying electric lanterns would be lessened, . . . but the danger of running down smaller craft which must use the ordinary light would be enhanced.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1883, p. 137.

II. trans. To strike against; encounter with a shock. [Rare.]

Struck or collided by a solid body.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 33.

collidine (kol'i-din), n. [< Gr. *collō*, glue, + *-idin* + *-ēn*.] A protomol derived by Neukirch from decaying glue. It is an oily, colorless liquid (C₂₂H₃₄N₂), has an agreeable odor, and is very poisonous.

collie (kol'i), n. [Also written *colly*, *colley*, *colly*, or *obs. colly*, *colly*, *colly*, etc.; prob. < Gael. *collie*, *colly*, a sheep, puppy, cub. = *Ir. colliean*, a whelp, kitten.] A sheep-dog; a variety of dog especially common in Scotland, much esteemed by shepherds and also by dog-fanciers.

The other was a ploughman's collie.
A rhyming, ranting, roving little
Wife for his friend and comrade had him.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

collier (kol'yēr), n. [Also *coalier*, *coalier*, conformed to coal, but the vowel is properly short; earlier mod. *E. colier*, < ME. *colier*, *colier*, < col, coal, < *ery*, < *er*, as in *lucifer*, *suaser*, *boyser*; see *col*. Cf. MLG. *coliere* = MHG. *coliere*, *G. köhler*.] 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

That five or six thousand colliers and ploughmen should contend during an hour with half that number of regular cavalry and infantry would not be thought a miracle.

English Gloss. (E. E. T. S.), p. 428.

2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

All manner of collies that bryngth only to towns for to stile, smale or grete, that they tryng their skilles by that mane.

English Gloss. (E. E. T. S.), p. 428.

3. A coasting-vessel employed in the coal-trade.

Shippers that cryedn [carry] coal come there aboard.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

collier's lung, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.

collier (kol'yēr), n. The gasper, *Mya truncata*, a bivalve mollusk. [Local, Irish.]

collier-aphis (kol'yēr-ā'fīs), n. Same as *dol-phin-ly*.

collery (kol'yēr-i), n.; pl. *collieries* (-iz). [Also, rarely, *colliery*, conformed to *col*; < *colliery* + *-y*; see *ery*.] 1. A place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or -pit, with the requisite apparatus for working it. — 2. The coal-trade.

collie compound (kol'i-shang'tī), n. [Dug, appar. a loose compound of *colli*, a dog, + *shangie*, a chain with which dogs were tied.] A noisy quarrel or dispute; a confused uproar.

How the *colliecompound* works

Atween the Russians and the Turks.

Burns.

Petting her husband on the shoulder, she bade him sit down for a 'hard-headed fool, that he was bringin' himself and other folk into confusion.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xlv.

colliflower (kol'i-flo-ūr), n. An old spelling of *colliflower*.

colliform (kol'i-fōrm), a. [< *L. collis*, neck, + *-forma*, shape.] *In entom.*, having the form of a collar: applied to the pronotum when it is short, narrow, and closely applied to the mesothorax.

colligate (kol'i-gāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *colligated*, *pp. colligating*. [< *L. colligatus*, pp. of *colligare*, *colligare*, bind together, *com.* together, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligation*.] To bind or fasten together, literally or figuratively.

The pieces of ligatures are *colligated* in rows.

Nicholson.

The scientific ideas by which the phenomena are colligated.

Whewell, *Philos. of Discovery*.

The beads collected in darning furiously through one side, which being colligated was thrown each time into the greatest confusion.

R. P. Burton, *El Medinah*, p. 350.

colligation (kol-i-gs'ahon), n. [< *L. colligatio* (n.), < *colligare*: see *colligate*.] 1. A binding or twisting together.

That tortionous or complicated nodosity is usually called the *colligation* by the collectors of worms after them all.

See T. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 5.

2. *In logic*, the binding together of facts by means of a general description or hypothesis which applies to them all.

All received theories in science, up to the present time, have been established by taking up some supposition, and then colligating the facts by it, and by the consequences, with the facts it was intended to embrace. Its agreement, under certain cautions and conditions, . . . is held to be the evidence of its truth. It answers its legitimate purpose, the colligation of facts.

Dr. Hutchinson, *Images of God*, p. 11.

Colligation is not always induction; but induction is always colligation.

J. S. Mill, *Logic*, III. li. 3.

colligeneri, n. [For *colligenger*, *colligere* + *-ner* as in *clinger*, *cheeser*, etc.] One living in a college or monastery; a collegiate; a concolite.

St. Augustine in his book entitled *De opere monacho* erith out against idle colligenes.

Dr. Hutchinson, *Images of God*, p. 303.

colligible (kol'i-jib-l), a. [< *L. colligere*, collect (see *collect*, v.), + *-bile*.] Capable of being collected or gathered. *Fulter*.

collilongus (kol-i-long'gus), n.; pl. *collilongi* (-lonj). [NL., < *L. collis*, a hill, + *longus*, long.] The long straight muscle which lies on the front of the cervical vertebrae: more commonly called the *longus colli*. *Cowes*.

collimate (kol'i-māt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *collimated*, *pp. collimating*. [< *L. collimare*, v., or *collimare*, a false reading (appar. simulating *L. line*, limit, bound), in some manuscripts of Cleoro and Aulus Gellius, of *collinare*, pp. of *colline*, of which the proper *E. form* is *collineate*, q. v. Cf. *It. collimare*, aim at, point.]

To bring into the same line, as the axes of two lenses or the telescope of an optical instrument; also, to make parallel, as the rays of light passing through a lens.

collimating (kol'i-mā-tīng), a. p. (Ppr. of *collimate*, v.) Correcting inaccurate adjustment in the line of sight of a telescope; making parallel by means of a graticule, an optical or galilean reflector, used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument. — *Collimating lens*, a lens like that used in collimating.

collimation (kol-i-mā'ti-ahon), n. [< *collimare* (see *collimate*); = *F. collimation* = *Fr. collimado*. Cf. *collimator*.] The accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope.

A telescope having only one motion, as a meridian instrument or a surveyor's level, can only collimate when the user of it, or wires or other assumed point apparently traversing a great circle of the heavens when the telescope is rotated. The error of collimation, or the distance of the small circle actually described, when the line of sight is not accurately adjusted, from the parallel great circle, is also familiarly called the collimation. It is measured by reversing the telescope in its bearings and measuring half the angular distance between two objects thus successively brought to the mean position of the wires. Two telescopes are said to be in collimation when their optical axes coincide.

In line of collimation, the line in which the optical axis of the telescope ought to be.

collimator (kol'i-mā-tōr), n. [< *collimate* + *-or*.] 1. A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus, and so arranged that another telescope can readily be brought into collimation with it, so that an observer at an eyepiece of the latter can look into the objective of the former and see the cross-wires or alights in its focal plane. The intersection of the wires of the collimator is used as a standard point of reference.

2. The receiving telescope of a transit telescope, consisting of a slit through which the light enters, and a tube with a lens at its extremity which causes the rays to fall upon the collimator.

collin (kol'in), n. [< Gr. *collō*, glue, + *-in*.] The purest form of gelatin, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called collins.

colline (kol'in), n. [< *F. colline* = *Sp. collina* = *Fr. It. collina*, a hill, < ML. *collina*, hill, land, fem. (see *L. terra*, land) of *L. collinus*, ad., < *collis*, a hill. *E. rare*, see *hill*.] A little hill; a mound. [Rare.]

It has also a . . . nobly well w'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine collines and parks.

Boydell, *Diary*, Sept. 1863.

collinear (kol-i-nē-ār), a. [< *L. com.* together, + *-linea*, line; see *linear*, and *cf. collimate*.] Lying in the same straight line.

collineate (kol-i-nē-āt), v.; pret. and pp. *collineated*, *pp. collineating*. [< *L. collineatus*, pp. of *collinere*, *collinere*, direct in a straight line, aim, < *com.* with, + *lineare*, < *linea*, line. Cf.

collimate.] *I. trans.* To bring into a fixed straight line; to bring into line with something else.

II. intrans. To lie in a line with another.

collimation (kol-i-nē-ā'ti-ahon), n. [= *F. collimation*, < *L.* as if **collimatio* (n.), < *collimare*: see *collimate*.] The act or result of placing anything in a line with another thing or other things; the act of collimating. See *collin*. — *Center of collimation*. See *axis*.

Collings axie. See *axie*.

collingly (kol-sing-lī), adv. [< *colling*, ppr. of *colligate*, + *-ly*.] With an embrace or embraces.

And though about his necke

And collingly him kiste

Gascoigne, *Philomene* (ed. Arber), p. 94.

collingly (kol-sing'gwā), a. [< *L. com.* together, + *lingua* = *E. tongue*: see *lingual*.] Speaking the same language. *Westminster Rev.*

collin (kol-i-n), a. [< *collis* + *-in*.] Of the nature of or derived from gelatin. — *Collinoid acid*, C₂₄H₃₂O₈, an acid of the aromatic series, a product of the oxidation of various albuminoid bodies.

Collinsia (kol-i-nē-si-ā), n. [From Zaacoeus Collins, an early botanist of Philadelphia (1764-1831). The surname Collins is a patronymic genitive of the Irish name Collins, < Gaelic, familiar short form of *Nicolus*: see *collin*, and *nickel*, *nickel*.] A genus of annual plants, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*. It contains 14 species, native to the United States, chiefly of the Pacific coast. They have handsome, somewhat bilabiate, corolla. Several species are in cultivation.

Collinsonia (kol-i-nē-sō-ni-ā), n. [From Peter Collinson of London (1694-1768), through whom Linnaeus received the original species from John Bartram. The surname Collinson, MB. Collinson, is equiv. to *Collins*; see *Collinsia*.] A genus of North American labiate plants of the Atlantic States. There are 4 species, odorless perennials, with racemes of yellow or whitish flowers, and known as *horewood*, *collinson*, *collinson*, &c. It is usually in droopy, trailing stems, and rather complacent. *C. canadensis* is considered tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

collinuous (kol-i-k'wā-bly), a. [< *colligatus*, after *ligatus*; = *Sp. colluevulus*.] Capable of being liquefied; > *colligatus*; liable to melt; grow soft, or become fluid.

colligument (kol-i-k'wā-mgnt), n. [< *colligatus*, after *ligatus*, < *ML. colligamentum*, a melting, concoction.] Having the power of dissolving or melting; wasting.

colligative (kol-i-k'wāt-iv), v. t. or t.; pret. and pp. *colligated*, *pp. colligating*. [< *ML. colligatus*, pp. of *colligare* (> *It. colligare* = *Sp. colliguar*), **colligare*, < *L. com.* together, + *ligare*, change to melt: see *ligate*.] To melt; dissolve; change from solid to fluid; fuse; make or become liquid.

The ore . . . is *colligated* by the violence of the fire.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 481.

Ice . . . will dissolve with fire: it will colligate in water.

colligation (kol-i-kwā'ahon), n. [< *colligatus*, after *ligatus*; = *F. colligation* = *Sp. colliection* = *Fr. colligation* = *It. colligazione*.] 1. The act of melting; fusion; a melting or fusing together.

Glass may be made by the bare colligation of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant.

Boyle.

2. In old med., a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by an excessive excretion of fluids.

colligative (kol-i-kwāt-iv), a. [< *colligatus* + *-ive*; = *Sp. colligativo* = *Fr. colligatif*.] 1. Melting; dissolving; fusing. — 2. In med., profuse or excessive in flow, so as to cause exhaustion of fluids; as, a colligative sweat (a profuse clammy sweat); colligative diarrhoea. *Dunglison*.

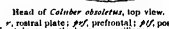
colligativeness (kol-i-kwāt-iv-nēss), n. [< *colligatus* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of melting or dissolving. — 2. In med., the property of wasting or exhausting.

colligification (kol-i-kwāt-iv-nēss), n. [= *F. colligification*, < *L. colligatio*, < *colligare*, < *L. com.* together, + *ligare*, change to melt: see *ligate*.] A melting or fusing together; the reduction of different bodies to one mass by fusion.

The incorporation of metals by *colligification*.

Boon, *Phys. and Med. Remains*.

with 36 genera, including *Coluber* proper, having the head distinct and moderately long, the



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100	100

body and tail both long and slender, and the teeth entire and similar in size.

colubrinae (kol'ŭ-brī-nā), *n.* [*L. colubrinae*, *f.* *coluber*, a serpent, see *Coluber*.] *I. a.*

1. Pertaining to a snake or serpent; ophiidian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Colubrina* or *Colubridae*. Also *colubriformis*.—2. Cunning; crafty. *Baldy*, *Colubrinae*. [*Narr.*]

II. n. a *Colubrina* serpent. *Miscar.*

colubris (kol'ŭ-bris), *n.* [*NL.* *acc.* of *coluber*, *q. v.*] The specific name of the common humming-bird of the United States, *Trochilus colubris*.

colubroid (kol'ŭ-broid), *a.* and *n.* [*Coluber* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Colubrine; colubriniform; specifically, resembling or having the characters of the *Colubridae*.

II. n. One of the *Colubridae* or *Colubrina*.

Columbae (kol'ŭm'bā), *n.* [*NL.* *f.* *L. columba*, *fem.*, *Columba*, *mas.*, a dove, pigeon, appar. = *Gr. kolūphē*, *fem.*, *kolūphē*, a dove, a kind of sea-bird. Origin uncertain. Cf. *L. palumbus*, a wood-pigeon; *Skt. kṛdāmba*, a kind of goose; *E. culver*, a dove.] *I. a.* Genus of pigeons, formerly coextensive with the order *Columba*, now restricted to species typical of the family *Columbidae* and subfamily *Columbinae*, such as the domestic pigeon or rock-dove (*C. livia*), the stock-dove (*C. oenas*), the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*), and several others of which *Columba* is the type. The bill is comparatively short and stout; the wings are pointed; the tail is much shorter than the wings, and square or little rounded; the tarsus is shorter than the middle toe, and are aciculate in front and feathered above; and there are 10 remiges or wing-feathers, and 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. See under *rock-dove*.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. *Isaue Lea*, 1837.—3. *f.* [*ML.* *f.* *Colubina* in the medieval church, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept, when, as was often the case, it was made in the shape of a dove. It was of precious metal, and stood on a circular base, or basin, had a sort of corona above it, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. The open-

Rom. antiq., a place of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, consisting of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls, in which the



Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastian, Rome.

cinary urns were deposited; so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed in a dove-cote for the doves to build their nests in.—4. In *arch.*, a hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam. Also called *putlog-hole*.—4. *Eccl.*, the columbar, or dove-putlog pyle. See *columbar*, 3.

columbary (kol'ŭm-bērī), *n.* [*L. columbarium*; see *columbar*.] Same as *columbarium*, 1. *Sir T. Browne.*

columbate (kol'ŭm'bāt), *n.* [*Colombica* (+ *-ate*).] A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base; same as *niobate*.

Columbella (kol'ŭm-bel'gā), *n.* [*NL.* (Lamarck, 1801), *f.* *L. columba*, a pigeon (referring to the dove-like color of the shell of the typical species), + *dim. -ella*. Cf. *Columba*.] A genus of gastropod mollusks, typical of the family *Columbellidae*. *C. mercatoria* is an example. *Columbella mercatoria*.

columbellid (kol'ŭm-bel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Columbellidae*.

Columbellinae (kol'ŭm-bel'id-īn), *pl.* [*NL.* *f.* *Columbella* + *-ina*.] A family of rachiogostea gastropods, typified by the genus *Columbella*, having an oval obconic or turreted shell with rather short spire, a toothed inner and internally thickened enarginated outer lip, and a narrow aperture with a short anterior canal. The most distinctive feature is the dentition of the tongue, which has a low unguis median tooth, and a lateral one on each side, somewhat like a clew and with silts separating denticles. There are several hundred species, mostly of small size and often brightly colored; they are all carnivorous and littoral, and are especially numerous in the tropics.

columbinae, *n.* See *columbinae*.

columbid (kol'ŭm-bid), *n.* [*NL.* *Columba* (see *Columbina*) + *-id*.] A heavy cuticular smooth-bore cannon of a form introduced by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and used in the war of 1812. Columbids were made of 8- and 10-inch caliber, and were used for projecting both solid shot and shells. They were equally suited to the defense of narrow channels and distant coastworks. In 1869 General Rodman of the United States Ordnance, devised a 16-inch columbid, which was cast hollow, and cooled from the exterior, thus increasing the hardness and tenacity of the metal next the bore. These guns are now obsolete.

Columbian (kol'ŭm-bi-an), *a.* [*NL.* *Columbica* + *-ian*.] *Columbia*, a poet name for the United States, *Columbia*, Latinized form of the name of the discoverer of America, *It. Colombo*, *Sp. Colon*. The name is identical with *It. Colombo*, *dove*, *pigeon*. *C. Columbiana*, a dove, a pigeon (see *Columbidae*); *C. the E. straminea* *Dove*, *Geon. Culver*, *Turtle*, of the same signification.] Pertaining to *Columbia* as a poetical name for the United States.

columbic (kol'ŭm'bik), *a.* [*Columbica* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from *columbium*.

columboid (kol'ŭm'bik), *a.* [*Columba* + *-oid*.] Existing in or derived from *columbo*-root; as, *columbic acid*.

columbid (kol'ŭm'bīd), *n.* A bird of the family *Columbidae*.

Columbidae (kol'ŭm-bīd-ē), *pl.* [*NL.* *f.* *Columba* + *-idae*.] The leading family of the order or suborder *Columba*, including the true pigeons and doves. The characters of the family are much the same as those of the suborder, with which the group is nearly coextensive. It differs chiefly in the position of the tooth-billed pigeon, *Diucubus strigatus*, the type, in its name. A few recent genera, *Geon. Goura*, *Columba*, and *Carpophaga* are sometimes likewise excluded. There are about 300 species, inhabiting temperate and tropical regions in nearly all parts of the globe. See *dove* and *pigeon*.

columber (kol'ŭm-bēr), *n.* [Also *columbar*; *Columba* + *-er*, a dove-co, pigeon-co, *q. v.* *See columbar*, *size of paper*.] *L. columbarius*; same as *columbar*.] A size of writing-paper, 23 x 32

inches in the United States, 34 x 34 inches in England, and 63 x 89 centimeters in France.

Pett columbar, a size of paper 56 x 80 centimeters.

columbifrons (kol'ŭm-bī-frōns), *a.* [*NL.* *Columbium*, *q. v.*, + *L. frons* = *E. beard*.] Producing or containing *columbium*.

Columbigallia (kol'ŭm-bī-gāl'ī-nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Boie, 1838), *f.* *Columba*, 1. *q. v.* + *Gallia*, *q. v.*] A genus of *Columbidae*, the dwarf doves, usually called *Chamaephea*; lately adopted instead of the latter, before of prior date. See *not under ground*.

columbin (kol'ŭm-bin), *n.* A non-conducting material placed between the parallel carbons of the electric candle.

Columbinae (kol'ŭm-bī-nā), *pl.* [*NL.* *f.* *Columba*, 1. + *-ina*.] *Columbidae*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Columbidae*, containing the true pigeons.—2. In Nitzsch's classification, a major group of birds, equivalent to the order *Columba* of authors in general. *Columbifrons* (kol'ŭm-bī-frōns), *a.* [*NL.* *Columbinae* + *-is*.] Same as *Columbidae*, 1. *See Columba*, 1. *Columbinae*, *adj.*, *Columba*, a dove; see *Columba*. Cf. *Columbidae*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of a pigeon or dove; in *ornith.* belonging to the *Columba* or *Columbidae*; columbaceous.

Com forth now with this eyeen Columbe. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 807.

For it is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with the columbine innocence, except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 21.

2. Of a dove-color; resembling the neck of a dove in color.

II. n. One of the *Columbae* or *Columbidae*.

columbine (kol'ŭm-bīn), *n.* [*ML.* *Columbina* = *F. columbina*, *n.* *Columbina*, *columbina*, prop. fem. of *L. columbus*, dove-like; see *columbines*. Cf. the equiv. name *ulmarium*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Aquilegia* (which see). The common European columbine, *A. vulgaris*, is a favorite garden plant, and occurs in some of the fossil record to the heads of the Pleistocene rocks, a favorite relic of ancient arctic. Feathered columbine, a name for *Platanus*, *trunc. angustifolius*, an oil-fashioned garden-plant.

columbit (kol'ŭm-bīt), *n.* [*Columbica* + *-it*.] The native niobate (*columbite*) of iron, a mineral of black color and high specific gravity, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is the principal source of niobium (*columbium*), and generally contains also more or less of the allied element lanthanum. Some varieties contain considerable manganese, and there are slightly magnesian and have a dark reddish-brown color. It is found most abundantly in Connecticut, also in other localities of the United States, in Greenland, and in Nevada. Also called *niobite*.

columbium (kol'ŭm-bi-um), *n.* [*NL.* *f.* *Columbica*; see *Columbina*.] Same as *niobium*.

columbo (kol'ŭm'bō), *n.* [*Columbo*, in Ceylon, once supposed to be the original habitat of the plant.] The root of *Jateorrhiza Ceylonica* (J.



Flowering branch of *Jateorrhiza Columba*.

palmata), a monispermeaceous plant of south-eastern Africa, cultivated in some African and East Indian islands. The compound of commerce consists of thick circular slices, each 10 to 12 diameter and depressed in the middle, cut from the root, the *base* of



Columba — French, 19th century. (From Vollet-le-Duc "Dic. Mod. fr.")

ing was in the back.—*Columba Nochi*, Noah's Dove, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, close to the hind feet of Canis Major. It contains, according to Gould, 115 stars visible to the naked eye; but only 3 are prominent. It was proposed by Herschel in 1783.

columbæ (kol'ŭm'bā), *n.* Same as *Columba*.

Columbaceae (kol'ŭm-bā-sē), *pl.* [*NL.* *pl.* of *columba*; see *columbaceous*.] The pigeons and doves rated as a suborder (with *Gallinaceae*) of *Resoures*.

columbaceous (kol'ŭm-bā-sē), *a.* [*NL.* *pl.* of *columba*; see *Columba*.] A dove; see *Columba* and *accous*.] Belonging to or resembling birds of the suborder *Columbidae*.

Columbæ (kol'ŭm'bē), *n.* [*NL.* *pl.* of *L. columba*; see *Columba*.] An order of birds of the pigeon kind, sometimes including the dodo and sand-grouse, but more frequently excluding them. They are altricial, polytropic, monogamous birds, having the skull schizognathous and schizorhinal, with prominent beak (gape), processes, the axis of the mandible not recurved, the narium slender and straight, the sternum double-notched or notched and fenestrated, the humeral crest salient, two carotids, one pair of sternal muscles, the oesophagus small or little, the gizzard muscular, the crop highly developed, the gall-bladder generally absent, the antrums minute normally present, the bile duct small or wanting, the pharynx not attenuated, and the feet unscutellated. The group thus defined is divided by different authors into two to five families.

columbarium (kol'ŭm-bā-rī-um), *n.* [*pl.* *columbaria* (+ *-ia*).] *L.* a dove-cote, pigeon-house, hence later (*L.*) in senses like those of *E. pigeonhole*, a putlog-hole, a hole near the axle of a wheel, a hole in the side of a vessel for for a rowlock, a place of sepulture; prop. *putlog*, of *columbaris*, *adj.*, pertaining to doves; *columba*, a pigeon, dove; see *Columba*.] 1. A dove-cote; a pigeon-house. Also *columbary*.—2. In

combatively (kóm'-, or kum'-ba-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaively.

combateness (kóm'-, or kum'-ba-tiv-ness), *n.* The character or quality of being combative; disposition to contend or fight; pugnaivity. By phonologists the word is used to designate one of the propositions. See out under *phonology*.

comb-bearer (kóm'-bér'), *n.* [A translation of *ML cleuphorus*; see *Cleuphorus*.] A cleuphorus; a comb-jelly; one of the *Cleuphorus*.

Closely related to *Myia* is *pleurobrachia*, one of the comb-bearers, or *Cleuphorus*, on the northern coast of the United States. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XLII, 32.

comb-broach (kóm'-bróch'), *n.* A tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

comb-brush (kóm'-brush'), *n.* 1. A brush used to clean combs.—2. A lady's-maid, or under lady's-maid. [Eng.]

The maid who at present attendant on Sophia was recommended by Lady Belknap, with whom she had lived for some time, in the capacity of a *comb-brush*.

comb-cap (kóm'-káp'), *n.* In armor, a morion with a comb. This, like other sorts of caps, had commonly a stuffed or quilted cap worn beneath it to prevent direct contact with the head.

Good *comb-caps* for their heads, well-lined with quilted cap.

combe, *v.* See *comb*.

combed (kónd'), *a.* [Comb¹, *n.*, + -ed.] Having a comb or crested.

And had for his crest a cock argent, combed and wreathed gules. *Longfellow*.

combel (kóm'-bél'), *n.* In *her.*, same as *fillet*.

comber (kóm'-mér'), *n.* [Comb¹ + -er.] 1. One who combs; one whose occupation is the combing of wool, etc.—2. A long curling wave.

We were congratulating ourselves upon getting off dry, when a great comb broke fore and aft the boat, and wet us through and through.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 153.

comber², *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *comber*.

combers (kóm'-bér'), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall). The resemblance to *comber* is accidental.] 1. The *Serranus cabrilla*, also called *smooth serranus* and *gaper*, a fish of the sea-perch family, about a foot long, common in the southern coast of England.—2. A species of wrasse or *Labrus* (*L. maculatus*, var. *comber*), with a white lateral band from the eye to the caudal fin, found on the Cornish coast.

comberous, *a.* An obsolete form of *combruous*.

comb-frame (kóm'-frám'), *n.* A square wooden frame fitted to a beehive, in which the bees may construct the comb, and by which the comb can easily be removed from the hive.

comb-honey (kóm'-hun'), *n.* Honey in or with the comb; unstrained honey.

The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars either as pure extracted honey or as *comb-honey*, that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it.

London Times.

combinable (kóm'-bi-na-bl'), *a.* [Comb¹, *v.*, + -able; = *F. combinable*, etc.] Capable of combining or of being combined; suitable for combining.

Peasures are very combinable both with business and study. *Chatterjee*.

combinableness (kóm'-bi-na-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being combinable; suitability for combining. [Rare.]

combinant (kóm'-bi-nánt'), *n.* [L. *combinant* (-s), *pp.* of *combinare*, combine; see *combine*.] *In math.*, a function of the quantities appearing in a given set of functions which remains unaltered as well for linear substitutions imposed upon the variables as for linear combinations of the functions themselves (*Sylvester*, 1853); a covariant which remains unaltered when each quantity is replaced by a linear function of all the quantities (*Cayley*, 1856).

combinatér (kóm'-bi-nát'), *a.* [L. *combinare*, *pp.* of *combinare*, combine; see *combine*, *v.*] Exposed; betrothed. [Rare.]

There the lost noble and renowned brother; . . . with him . . . her marriage-dowry; with both her *combinatér* husband. *Shakespeare*.

combination (kóm'-bi-na-shún'), *n.* [= *F. combinaison* = *Sp. combinacion* = *Pg. combinacao* = *It. combinazione*, *C. ML. combinatio* (-n), *(L. L. combinare*, *pp.* of *combinare*, combine; see *combine*, *v.*] 1. The act of combining in a whole, or the state of being so united; a coming together so as to form a group, sum, product, etc.; especially, the union of related parts in a complex whole, as of the components of a system, and springs in a watch; a combination of ideas; a combination of circumstances.

All this is but deceit, mere trifles fond' by combination to defeat the process of justice. *Benn. and St. Law of Candy*, v. 1.

2. The whole or complex thus formed; the product of combining; as, a soft combination of stops in organ-playing.

It is this glorious pile of mountains which gives to that combination of deities the name of a South-east city. *Irving*, *Alhambra*, p. 121.

Specifically.—3. The union or association of two or more persons or parties for the attainment of some common end; a league; as, a political or criminal combination; success is possible only through combination.

The Indians and the . . . by a general combination in one day plotted to subvert the whole Colony. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II, 70.

4. In chem., chemical union; the production of a chemical compound.—5. In *math.*, the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. Thus, the number of combinations of four figures taking two together is six (12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34).

Aggregate combination. See *aggregate*.—**Chemical combination.** See *chemical*.—**Combination borders.** In printing, types of ornamental designs, of varied character, intended to be combined or composed so as to form a complete design on a larger body of text.

See *comb*.—**Combination pedal, in organ, a pedal which causes the organ to play in one key, while the organist's feet play in another, so as always to produce a given combination.—**Combination plane.** A plane in chemistry which can be changed from one side to the other, or adjusted vertically, as required by the nature of the work.—**Combination room, in the University of Cambridge, a room adjoining the hall, into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, desert, and conversation.—**Combination table**, in chemistry, a table which represents the mutual relations of chemical affinity. See *chemical* and *equivalent*.—**Syn. combination (see *combine*, under *com*).—**Commutative combination.** See *commutative*.—**Consecutive combination.** In chemistry, a series of compounds are formed from one another, successively, by the addition of soda to disphosphoric anhydride, disodium phosphate, and soda is formed, and by further addition of soda to this compound soda ash is produced. Each element in the chain of isoelectric hydrogen is replaced by the alkali.—**Heat of combination.** See *heat*.—**Laws of chemical combination.** The laws which regulate the mutual relations by chemical affinity. See *chemical* and *equivalent*.—**Syn. combination (see *combine*, under *com*).—**League, net, clique, coalition, conspiracy, confederation.**********

combinational (kóm'-bi-ná-shún'), *a.* [Comb¹, *v.*, + -ational.] Of or pertaining to combination, or to the act of combining; having the quality of combining.—**Combinational tones.** See *tone*.

combinative (kóm'-bi-na-tiv'), *a.* [Combine¹ + -ive.] Tending to combine; uniting; in *math.*, applied to a covariant which is equally a covariant when any of the quantities is substituted by a associate, unit, or a linear function of them. Also *combinatory*.

combinatorial (kóm'-bi-na-tó-rí-ál'), *a.* [Comb¹ + -atorial.] Concerned with combinations.

Combinatorial analysis. In *math.*, a method of treating problems in the calculus by reducing them to problems in combination.—**Combinatorial mathematician, one who has a preference for the combinatorial analysis.**

combinatory (kóm'-bi-na-tó-rí-ál'), *a.* [Comb¹ + -ory; = *F. combinatoire*.] Same as *combinative*.—**Combinatory imagination**, that sort of fancy which brings into relation objects existing independently.

combine (kóm'-bin'), *v.* *tr.* *prot.* and *pp.* *combined*. *tr.* *intrans.* *ML. combinare*, *tr.* *combinare*, *(L. L. combinare*, *unit*, join (two things together); *L. com*, together, + *bin*, two by two; see *binary*.)

1. *tr.* To associate; to join; to join into a whole; to connect closely together.

They rejoice Each with their kind, long with longness; So silly they in pairs thus come to meet. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii, 894.

Thousands of people who perhaps agree only on a single point, are each their own engines for the purpose of carrying that single point.

Macaulay, *Gladstone* in Church and State.

We cannot reduce the world of experience to a web of relations in which nothing is related to it, would it be if everything were traced from this which we cannot refer to the action of a combinatorial mind.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 42.

—**Syn.** To mix, compound, blend.

ML. intrans. 1. To unite; to coalesce; as, honor or policy combine to justify the measure.

All experience combines to testify against the stability and working power of "hazy" and amorphous creeds.

H. N. Ozendark, *Short Studies*, p. 222.

Specifically.—2. To unite in friendship or alliance for the attainment of some common end; to league together; to join forces; to associate; to cooperate; followed by *with*.

He that loves God's abode, and to combine With saints on earth, that one day will shine.

St. Bernard, *Church Port*, at 78. You with your foes combine. *Dryden*, *Aurengzeb*.

3. To unite by affinity or chemical attraction; as, two substances which will not combine of themselves may be made to combine by the intervention of a third.

One of the most important laws in chemistry is known as the law of combining proportions.

W. L. Carpenter, *Elementary Treatise* (1st ed.), p. 67.

combine (kóm'-bin'), *v.* [Combine¹, *v.*] A combination or agreement; especially, a secret combination for the purpose of committing fraud; a conspiracy. [Colloq. and recent; first published used in the trial of an alderman for bribery in New York in 1866.]

He believes . . . that trusts, politics, and the like, are the unconscious agencies of socialism.

Harper's Mag., LXVII, 802.

combined (kóm'-bind'), *a.* [*pp.* of *combine*, *v.*] Related as parts of a combination; united closely; associated; leagued; confederated; banded.

For forming the general safety combined action of the whole nation or tribe was necessary.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 461.

combinedly (kóm'-bind'-lly), *adv.* In a combined manner; in a state of combination; unitedly; jointly.

The flesh, the world, the devil, all *combinedly* are so many fierce adversaries. *Barron*, *Sermons*, 33 (3rd MS.).

combination (kóm'-bin'-mént'), *n.* [*Comb¹ + -ment*.] Combination.

Having my firm combinations to chime together in their public dangers, they lay loose to the advantage of the common enemy. *Daniel*, *Hist. Eng.*, v, 2.

combiner (kóm'-bin'-ér'), *n.* One who or that which combines.

This so excellent emblem of all virtue—humility. *St. Augustine*, *Devoutne Essay*, I, 186.

combing (kóm'-míng'), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *comb*, *v.*] 1. The act of using a comb.—2. The process of carding wool. See *card*, *v.*, *t.*, and *carding-machine*.—3. The process of killing flax.

Trang, *on Wool*.—4. That which is removed by combing or carding; generally in the plural; as, the *combs* of wool or hair.—5. Hair combed over a bald part of the head.

Trif. Household, *combs* on the head.

combing-machine (kóm'-míng-má-shín'), *n.* A machine for carding wool. See *carding-machine*.

comb-jelly (kóm'-jél'), *n.* A comb-bearer or cleuphorus; one of the *Cleuphorus*.

combless (kóm'-les'), *a.* [Comb¹ + -less.] Without a comb or crest; as, "a *combless* cock." *Shak.*, *T.* of the *Sp.*, II, 1.

comb-paper (kóm'-pá-pér'), *n.* Marbled paper in which the design or decoration is most largely produced by the use of the comb.

comb-pot (kóm'-pót'), *n.* A stove used to warm the combs employed in preparing long-staple wool for worsted. It consists of a flat iron plate heated by fire or steam, with a similar plate above it, the space between the two being sufficient to admit the teeth of a comb.

comb-rat (kóm'-rát'), *n.* A book-name of the species *Sciurus harrisi*.

Combrétacées (kóm'-brét-á-sé-és'), *n. pl.* [*Combrétum* + *-acées*.] An order of shrubby or arborescent polytetapetalous exogens, allied to the *Myricaceæ*, and including about 250 species, natives of the tropics. All possess certain properties, which are frequently utilized in tanning; a few are cultivated for ornament, and others are the timber-trees. The principal genera are *Zeranolium* and *Combretum*.

combrétaceous (kóm'-brét-á-sí-ús'), *a.* In bot., belonging to or resembling the order *Combrétum*.

Combrétum (kóm'-brét'-túm'), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. Combrétum* (Pliny), a kind of rush; origin unknown.] A large tropical genus of plants of the order *Combrétacées*, chiefly shrubs. Various species furnish tanning and dyeing materials, and are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome flowers.

comb-saw (kóm'-sá'), *n.* A hand-saw used in cutting comb.

It is used in two blades, one for cutting, the other to enter the kerf and serve as a spacing-gage to determine the distance for the next cut. In certain machine-work closely related to the comb, the longitudinal time of motion is equal to the spacing-distance.

comburgess (kóm'-bér'-jes'), *n.* [= *F. comburgensis*, *C. ML. comburgensis*, a fellow-burgess; see *com* and *burgess*.] A fellow-burgess; a term formerly used in the Middle Ages to designate a member or an inhabitant of the same borough with another, particularly of a number of Par-

3. A position of chief authority; a position involving the right or power to order or control

as General Smith was placed in command.—4. The act of commanding; exercise of authority or influence.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no command for it. *J. Taylor.*

Command cannot be otherwise than savage, for it implies an appeal to force, should the force be useful.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 180.

5. The thing commanded or ordered; a commandment; a mandate; an order; word of command.

The captain gives command. *Dryden.*

6. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the control of a particular officer.

Please you to march; And four shall quickly draw out my command. *Shak., Cor. i. 6.*

7. Domination; situation; range of control or oversight; hence, extent of view or outlook.

The steepy stand Which overlooks the vale with wide command. *Dryden, Aeneid.*

8. In fort., the height of the top of a parapet above the plane of its site, or above another work.

The command, or height of the parapet above the site, has a very important bearing on the position of the works. *Mahan, Permanent Fortifications, p. 6.*

To be at one's command, to be at one's service or bidding; to be subject to one's order.—*Way.*

Command (*ml*), the word or phrase addressed by a superior officer to soldiers under command, what they are to do; as, at the word of command the troops charged.

—*Byn. 1* and *2*. Sway, rule, authority.—*3*. Injunction, charge, direction, order.—*4*. *Command* (*ml*), capable of being commanded. *N. Gren. [Rare].*

commandancy-general (ko-mán-dan-ai-jon'-e-ral), *n.* (After *sp. comandancia general*; *comandancia*, the office of a commander, the district of a commander (=OF. *comandance*, *command*), *comandancia*, a commander; *general* = *E. general*; see *command* and *commander*.)

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plars, etc. See *commandery*, 2 (b). (b) A similar officer in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (c) A member of a higher class in a monastic or honorary order. Where there are five classes, the commander is the third in dignity; where there are three, they are generally the second; as, a commander of the bath.

5. A hoary beard or wooden mask used in paving, or by sailmakers and riggers.

His gang . . . stood in line with huge wooden beets called commanders, and lifted them high and brought them down . . . with true nautical power and precision. *C. Hoade, Hard Cash, vii.*

6. In *surp.*, a box or cradle for incensing an injured limb. In *antiquary*, a string which is pressed down over a conical hole, so that it is on the block, to bring it to the required cylindrical form.—8. In *medieval fort.*, same as *command*.

(They laid another [battery] against the Keepers of Andriuz with two commanders, or cavaliers, which were about with one fort of eleven other pieces. *Habitu's Voyages, II. 122.*

Commander of the Faithful (Arabic *amir al-mu'minin*), a title adopted by the calif Omar, and borne by the succeeding califs and the sultan of Constantinople.—Grand commander. (a) The chief fiscal officer of the order of the Knights of St. John.—(b) The chief of some of the highest class, or one of the highest class, of some modern honorary orders. See *order*.—*Byn. 1. Leader.*

commander-in-chief (ko-mán-dér-in-chief'), *n.* 1. The commander of all the armies of a state or nation, the chief military commander. (a) In great cities, the highest officer of which it is in the United States, the President, who is vested with authority, both in civil and military matters, by the Constitution. The title, however, is often unofficially applied to the general officer holding the highest actual rank in the army (now that of senior major-general), hence having the general supervision of its organization and movements.

2. In the navy, a flag-officer commanding an independent ship or squadron.

commandery (ko-mán-dér-ship), *n.* (= *comandaria* (ML. *comandaria*), the office of a commander, the district of a commander (=OF. *comandance*, *command*), *comandaria*, a commander; *general* = *E. general*; see *command* and *commander*.)

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5. Imperious; domineering.—*Commanding cards.* See *card*.

commanding (ko-mán-ding), *adj.* In a commanding manner; powerfully.

Parliamentary motions promising so much interest, that, let them be treated in what manner they may, merely for the subjects, they are often commended. *De Quincy, Style, i.*

commanditaire (kom-món-dit-áir'), *n.* [= *comandante*, a partnership; see *commande*.] In France, a silent partner in a joint-stock company, who is liable only to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited-liability company.

commandite (kom-món-dit'), *n.* [= *comandante*, a partnership; see *commande*.] In France, a silent partner in a joint-stock company, who is liable only to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited-liability company.

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commandite (kom-món-dit'), *n.* [= *comandante*, a partnership; see *commande*

He [Parr] made a vainglorious boasting of his faithfulness to the Queen, but not so much as in a Word commended himself to God.

2. To represent or distinguish as being worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; recommend or accredit to favor, acceptance, or favorable attention; set forth as deserving; sometimes used reflexively: as, this subject *commends itself* to our careful attention.

No doubt the good proportion of any thing does greatly allure and commend.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poets*, p. 114.

1. I commend unto you Phebe our sister. Rom. xvi. 1. Among the religions of the world we distinguish three as exulting in ardent favor of the human race, which may commend themselves to the most rationalist age. J. H. Staley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 180.

3. To praise; commend with approbation.

When the kyngs Artur and Sir Gryge Bors herden of the prowess that the kyngs Bohors hadde wher they were gladiad, and praised hym moche and commend.

Merlin (E. T. 7. 8. 1), li. 370.

And the lord commendeth the unjust steward, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. Luke xii. 1. He commended my spirit, though he disapproved my suspicions. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iv.

4. To bring to the mind or memory of; give or send the greeting of: with a personal pronoun, often reflexive.

Commend me to my brother. Shak., *M. for M.*, i. 5. Truths . . . commend himself most affectionately to you. — *Id.*, *ib.*

5. In feudal codes, law, to place under the control of a lord. See *commendation*, 4.

The privileged position of the abbey tenants (or *Dacens*) gradually led the emperor and king Baudouin to surrender themselves to the abbey. *Eng. Hist.*, *XXII*, 781. Commend me to (a thing) signified, a familiar phrase expressive of approval or praise.

Commend me to a morsel of allspice, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it.

Merlin (E. T. 7. 8. 1), li. 370.

Commend me to home-joy, the family board, Alar and hearth.

— *Byn*, 2 and 3. To extol, laud, eulogize, applaud.

II. *intr.* To express approval or praise. [Rare.]

Nor can we much commend if he fell into the more ordinary track of endorsing charities and funding monasteries. *Brougham*.

commend' (kp-mend'), n. [*commend*, v. Commendation; compliment; remembrance; greeting.

Tell her, I send to her my kind commends, — *Id.*, *ib.*, li. 1.

Thanks, master jailer, and a kind commend, — *Id.*, *ib.*, li. 1.

Let Jack Toldrey have my kind Commends, with this Carven. That the Fat which goes often to the Water, come home cracked at last. *Howell*, *Letters*, i. 1. 6.

commendable (kp-mend'-a-ble), a. [= *Sp.* commendable = *It.* commendabile, *L.* commendabilis, *Fr.* commendable; *com* commend + *-able*.] Capable of being commended, approved, or praised; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable.

The audience which falleth upon the last shall be of a verse is sweetest and most commendable.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poets*, p. 66. Sure, sure, such carping is not commendable.

commendableness (kp-mend'-a-ble-ness), n. The state of being commendable.

commendably (kp-mend'-a-ble-ly), adv. In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

I know very many notable Gentlemen in the Court that have written commendably, and expressed it allye.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poets*, p. 118. commendation (ko-men'-dam), n. [*L.* *commendatio*, *com* (in phrase *dare* or *mittere* in *commendare*, give in trust) of *commendare*, a trust, *L.* *commendare*, intrins. *com* commend + *-ation*, v. *commend*, v.] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper person should be appointed to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, the benefice being said to be held in *commendation*, and its holder termed a *commendatory* or *commendatory*.

The practice gave rise to serious abuses: under it livings were held by persons who performed none of the duties of the office. It was abolished in the English Church by the Council of Constance (1417) and the Council of Trent (1563), and has greatly diminished, if not entirely disappeared, throughout the Roman Catholic Church, and was prohibited by statute in the Church of England in 1860. There was some case for commendation; at first when there was a living void, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep a person at the post.

Bedden, *Manuscript*, p. 22.

Dispensation, exemptions, commendations, annates, tithes. *Midman*, *Sacred Christianity*, xli. 10.

A living had been granted by the King to the Bishop of Lincoln in commendation, and the claimant of the right of presentation had brought an action against the Bishop.

Ed. & A. Bacon, *Law*, 1. 1. commendatory (kp-men'-da-tō-ri), n. [*ML.* *commendatarius*, *com* commend + *-arius*.] Same as *commendatory*, 2.

commendation (kom-en-da-tō-shun), n. [*ML.* *commendatio* = *Fr.* *commendation* = *It.* *commendazione*, *L.* *commendatio*, *com* commend + *-ation*, v. *commend*, v. *commend*, v. *commend*, v. 1. The act of commending; praise; approbation; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, optate of commendation to you? 2 Cor. iii. 1.

The commendation of avarice is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted.

Dryden, *Pref.* to *Abc.* and *Acht*.

2. That which commends or recommends; a ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most genuine commendation of a man. *Dryden*, *Ded.* to *Junival's* *Tracts*.

3. Kind remembrance; respect; greeting; message of love: commonly in the plural. [Archaic.]

Mistress Gage hath her hearty commendations to you too. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, li. 1.

4. In feudal law, thecession by a freeman to a lord of dominion over himself and his lands, the freeman thus becoming the vassal and securing the protection of the lord. It was typified by placing the hands between those of the lord, and taking oaths of fealty. It is sometimes described as a surrender of estate, and sometimes as not involving this.

By the practice of *Commendation* . . . the inferior put himself under the personal care of a lord, but without surrendering or divesting himself of his right to his estate. *Meib.*, *Ess.* *His. Mod.*, p. 154.

The beneficiary system bound the receiver of land to the king who gave it: and the act of commendation placed the land under the protection of the lord to whom he adhered. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 65.

5. In the medieval church in England, a service consisting of psalms, said in the church over a corpse while the priest was marking and blessing the grave before grave before proceeding to the funeral mass and the burial-service proper. Also called the *commendations*, or *psalms of commendation*, and, more fully, the *commendation of the soul*, or *commendations of souls*.

Whilst the choir was chanting a service called the *Commendation*, the priest, vested in his surplice, went into the church-yard.

Commendation *disparage*, a least silver, inexpensive place formerly used in England as a love-token.

Like *commendation* *disparage*, crooked, With "to" with my love, I looked.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, i. 1. 487.

Commendation of the body, in the Book of Common Prayer, the form of committal of the body at burial to the ground or to the sea. = *Byn*, 1. Recommendation, encomium.

commendation (kom'en-da-tō-ri), n. [*ML.* *com* holding in commendation, *L.* *commendare*, *com* commend + *-ation*, v. *commend*, v. and *commend*, v.] One who holds a benefice in commendation. See *commendation*.

commendatory (kp-men'-da-tō-ri), a. and n. [= *Sp.* *commendatorio*, *L.* *commendatorius*, *L.* *commendator*: see *commendator*, 1. a. 1. Commendatory, proceeding to or of favorable notice or reception; containing approval, praise, or recommendation: as, a *commendatory* letter. — 2. Holding a benefice in commendation: as, a *commendatory* bishop. — 3. Held in commendation. See *commendation*.

The bishoprics and the great commendatory abbots were, with few exceptions, held by that order.

Durley, *ib.* in France. Commendatory letters, letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese, when traveling, that they may receive aid or countenance from the church, or receive any aid or countenance from it, in a country not his own, unless as a commendatory bishop. — 3. Held in commendation. See *commendation*. The bishoprics and the great commendatory abbots were, with few exceptions, held by that order.

Durley, *ib.* in France.

commensurate

II. n.; pl. commensurables (-ris). 1. A commensuration; an analogy.

[He] extorts his association with him a sufficient evidence said *commensurately* of his greatness. *Milton*, *Aeropagica*, p. 39.

2. One who holds a benefice in commendation. See *commendation*. Also *commendatory*.

commender (kp-men'-dōr), n. One who commends or commends.

Forward, complaining, a *commender* glad Of the times past, when he was a young lad.

Shak., *ib.* in *John*, act. 1. commensuration (kom-en-sū-rā-tō-shun), n. [*com* + *mens* + *-ment*] Commensuration. *B. Johnson*.

commensal (ko-men'-sal), a. and n. [*ML.* *commensalis* = *F.* *commensal* = *Sp.* *comensal* = *It.* *commensale*, *L.* *commensalis*, *com* + *mensa*, table.] I. a. 1. Eating together at the same table.

They surrounded me, and with the utmost complaisance expressed their joy at seeing me become a *commensal* officer of the palace. *Smollett*, *ib.* of *Bill*, vol. 2.

2. In zoöl. and bot., living with as a tenant or cohabitant, but not as a parasite; inquiline. See II., 2.

II. n. One who eats at the same table with another or others.

It would seem, therefore, that the world-wide prevalence of sacrificial worship points to a time when the kindred group and the household community were identical, and when, conversely, people of different kind did not eat and drink together. *Eng. Hist.*, *XXII*, 781.

2. In zoöl. and bot., one of two animals or plants which live together, but neither at the expense of the other; an animal or a plant as a tenant, but not a true parasite, of another; an inquiline. Thus the small pea-crab (*Pinnothera*), which lives with an oyster in the same shell, but feeds itself, as does the oyster, is a *commensal*; such also is the caridean scud, which lives on the shell of a crab, or on a shell which a hermit-crab occupies. (See out under *commensal*.) Compare *parasite*, which lives on the body of its host, and sometimes holds that alichen (one of a fungus and an algae growing together, but possibly as parasite and host, see *lichen*).

It is obvious that an exhaustive knowledge of the species, nature, and life history of the most formidable insect commensals of man is in the highest degree important.

Edinburgh Rev., *CLXIV*, 307.

commensalism (ko-men'-sal-izm), n. [*com* + *mensal* + *-ism*.] Commensal existence or mode of living; the state of being commensal; commensality. Also called *ymbiosis*.

commensality (kom-en-sal'-i-ti), n. [*com* + *mensal* + *-ity*; = *commensality*, etc.] 1. Fellowship in the act or practice of eating at the same table.

Promiscuous commensality. *St. T. Brown*, *Vulg. Rev.*, li. 25.

2. In zoöl. and bot., the state or condition of being commensal; commensalism.

commensation (kom-en-sā-shun), n. [*ML.* as if **commensatio*(n), *L.* *com* + *mensa*, table. See *commensation*.] The act of eating at the same table.

Precocious commensality. *St. T. Brown*, *Vulg. Rev.*, li. 25.

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Precocious commensality. *St. T. Brown*, *Vulg. Rev.*, li. 25.

commensurability (kp-men'-sū-rā-bil'-i-ti), n. [*com* + *mensurable* (see *bi*); = *F.* *commensurable*, *It.* *commensurabile*, etc.] The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.

commensurable (kp-men'-sū-rā-ble), a. and n. [= *F.* *commensurable* = *Sp.* *commensurable* = *L.* *commensurabilis*, *com* + *mensura*, measure.] 1. Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure.

Thus, a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. Commensurable numbers are those which may be measured or divided by other numbers with a remainder of 1, or which may be measured by 6 and 3. See *commensurable*.

2. Suitable in measure; adapted.

Their poems . . . could not be made commensurable to the voice or instruments in music.

Hobbs, *On Davanant's Preface*.

3. Measurable. [Rare.]

As God, he is eternal; as man, mortal and commensurable by time. *Locke*, *Works* ed. 1804, i. 327.

commensurable in power (a translation of the *Gr.* *δυναμις* *ἐν δυνάμει*), in math., having commensurable powers.

commensurably (kp-men'-sū-rā-ble-ly), adv. In a commensurable manner.

commensurate (kp-men'-sū-rā-tē), v. t. pret. and pp. commensurated, pp. commensurating; [*L.* *commensuratus*, *com* + *mensura*, measure.] 1. To reduce to a common measure.

Pa. xxxvii.

commitment (kə-mīt'nt), *n.* [*L. committit* (-t), *ppr. of committer*, *commit* : see *commit*]. One who commits a matter or matters into the care or charge of another; a committer.

committer (kə-mīt'er), *n.* 1. One who commits. (a) one who intrusts something or someone to the care of another; e.g., a *committer of sins* or *perpetrator*; (a), a *committer of sacrilege*. *Martin*. Thus would the Elements wait themselves clean from it [sin] and the committers thereof. *Purchase, Pilgrimage*, p. 40.

Specifically—24. A fornicator; an adulterer. If all committers stand in a rank, they'd make a lane in which your shame should be. *Decker and Middleton, Honest Whore*.

committable (kə-mīt'ib-ə), *a.* [*From commit + -ible*]. According to present E. use, the form should be *committable*.¹ That may be committed.

Mistake committable. *Sir T. Brome, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

committing (kə-mīt'ing), *p. p.* [*From commit + -ing*]. In law, authorized to commit to prison. —**Committing magistrates**, one whose duty it is, on probable evidence, to commit accused persons for trial by a higher court, or to require suitable bail for their appearance.

committer (kə-mīt'er), *or*, [*From commit + -or*]. Same as *committer*, but in a special sense, especially, a judge who commits a person of unsound mind to the custody of another; the lord chancellor when so acting. [*Eng.*]

commix (kə-miks'), *v.* [*From ME. commizen, comizen, & com + mizen, & OF. equiv. L. commiscere, pp. commiscus, commiscus, & com + together, & misco = E. mix, q. v. Cf. commingle*]. To mix or mingle; blend.

Yere hem [flowers] aggrunde
Comyet with flour to make hem fast and rounde.

Psalms, Hunsdon (E. E. T. 8.), p. 21. I have written againe, to the goodly garden of tropes in the clouds, or at the east out of dust and rainwater commixed. *Asch, Works of Edmund*.

Bodily commixing with the cleane blood of J. Basile.

commixation (kə-miks'ā-sh'n), *n.* [*From commix + -ation*]. Mingling; commixture.

Of confus'd families, full of alteration,
Makes th' understanding dull. *Sylvestor, Dr. de Barba's Weeks*, II, Eden.

commixion (kə-miks'ōn), *n.* An improper form of *commixion*.

commixion (kə-miks'ōn), *n.* [*From com + mizen, & OF. commiscere, later commiscion, F. commiscion = Sp. commiscion, commiscion = Fg. commiscion = L. commiscion, & OF. commiscion, & com + mizen, & OF. commiscere, pp. commiscus, commiscus, & com + together, & misco = E. mix, q. v. Cf. commingle*]. A blending, uniting, or combining of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

Therefore it healthfully the compound feeds; nature by commixion of the 6 essence of gold and pearl.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnival), p. 21.

Were thy commixion Greek and Trojan
That thou couldst say—"This land is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan." *Shak., T. And. Act. II, v. 4*.

The vituperous Agnus Dei professed the commixion of the third part of the Host with the consecrated wine.

W. de Winton, Hist. Church of Ebor., xv.

2. In Scots law, the blending of substances belonging to different proprietors, as two parcels of corn, giving rise to certain questions regarding rights of property.

commixion (kə-miks'ōn), *n.* [= *It. commiscion, & L. commiscion, commiscion = commiscere, commix = see commix, & of mixture*]. 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending or joining of ingredients in one mass or compound; mingling; incorporation. 2. The commixture of any thing that is merely of sweet.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The mass formed by mixing or blending different things; a compound; a compound. Some apprehending a purifying virtue in fire, reducing the grosser commixion. *Sir T. Brome, Uri-burial*, I.

3. Eccles., in both the Greek and the Western Church since early times, the rite of putting a particle of the consecrated bread or host into the chalice, an act emblematic of the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

This commixion (of the bread and wine) [not absolutely primitive, is at least of a comparatively recent date. In the West we find it recognized by the most ancient *Missa*; in the Council of Orange, A. D. 44; and by the fourth of Toledo, A. D. 600.] *Weston, Church*, I. 520.

commodate (kə-mōd'it), *n.* [*From F. commodate = Sp. comodato = Pg. It. commodato, & L. commodatus, a loan, orig. neut. of commodatus, pp. of L. commodare, & mōd'it, adapt, accommodate, lend to & commodus, fit; see commodious*]. In law, a species of loan, gratuitous on

the part of the lender, by which the borrower is obliged to restore the identical thing which was lent, in the condition in which he received it. **commodation** (kə-mōd'ā-sh'n), *n.* [*L. commodatio(n)-e*]. *L. commodare*, adapt; see *commode*.¹ Convenience; utility; adaptation for use. *Sir M. Hale*.

commode (kə-mōd'), *a.* and *n.* [*F. commodare, commodare, accommodating, kind, & L. commodus, convenient; see commodious*]. 1. A. Accommodating; obliging.

Mo, sir, am I not very commode to you?

Southern, Mad's Last Prayer, iv. II, n. [*F. commodare, a particular use of the adj.*] 1. A large and high head-dress, mounted on a frame of wire, covered with silk, lace, bows of ribbon, etc., worn about the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

A niceness that wou'd as ill become me as . . . a high commode a lean face. *Southern, Mad's Last Prayer*, iv. When we say of a Woman, she has a fine, a modest, a good Head, we speak only in relation to her Commode. *Spectator*, II, 265.

2. Any piece of furniture containing drawers and shelves for holding clothes, handy articles, tools, etc.

old commode of rudely carved oak. *Indoors, Eugene Aram*, iv. 10.

3. A small piece of furniture containing a chamber-pot below and a drawer and shelf above, and conveniently arranged in a bedroom for necessary purposes.—**4. A night-stool.**—**5. A procumbent; a bawd.** *Foote*.

commode (kə-mōd'), *ade.* Conveniently.

It will fall in very commode with my parties.

Yon found the whole garden filled with mud, and spread with tents, which remained all night very commode.

commodious (kə-mōd'io-s), *a.* [*From com + modus, & L. commodus, useful, & L. commodus, useful, & L. modum, a useful thing, convenience, prop. neut. = Fg. comodo = Sp. comodo = E. comode, q. v.*] useful, fit, convenient; comfortable, according to, & modus, measure; see *mode*.¹ 1. Beneficial; helpful; useful; favorable.

That thyen the pyne unto all thing under soe [seven] in commodious. *Psalms*, Hunsdon (E. E. T. 8.), p. 213.

Wine and many things else commodious for unskint.

Indoors, Hist. World, I, vi.

Long journeying . . . the . . . army at Newmarket, for lack of commodious winds.

Eng. in Scotland (Arber's *Eng. Garner*), I, 110.

2. Suitable; fit; proper; convenient; convenient; agreeable; in a general sense.

He [the speaker] converseth in him the commodious description of every other figure, & for his ample capability doth resemble the world or universes.

Psalms, Arber of *Eng. Poet*, p. 81.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies commode, they do greatly deceive themselves.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii, 4.

3. Affording good accommodation; convenient and roomy; suitable and spacious; as a commodious dwelling; a commodious harbor.

An antiquated but commodious manse-house.

Barnum, Ingham's Legends, I, 16.

—*Syn.* Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful, comfortable.

commodiously (kə-mōd'io-s-ly), *adv.* 1. So as to be commodious; as, to live *commodiously* connected.—**2. Suitably; usefully; serviceably; conveniently.**

Be bering, and commodiously so. *Psalms*, Hunsdon (E. E. T. 8.), p. 2.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for diverse ends.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii, 42.

On the South side was a piece of plank supported by a post, which we understood to be the landing boat, but by which was a little hole commodiously broke thro' the Wall to give light to the Keeler.

Neander, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 8.

3. Agreeably; comfortably.

We need not fear
To pass commodiously this life, sustained
By life with many comforts. *Milton, P. L.*, x, 1088.

commodiousness (kə-mōd'io-s-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being commodious; habitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness; as, the commodiousness of a house.

The commodiousness of the harbour. *Johnson, Journey to Western Isles*.

commodity (kə-mōd'it), *n.*; *pl. commodities* (-tiz). [*F. commodité = Pr. commodat = Sp. commodidad = Fg. commodidade = It. comodità, convenience, commodity, & L. commodus, fitness, convenience, ML. commodity (merchandise), & commodus, fit, convenient; see commodious*]. 1. Accommodation; convenience; suitability.

It being also no small Commodity that the nobility of English shalbe thereby in their youths brought up in utility and acquaintance.

Booke of Froelence (E. E. T. 8., extra ser.), i, 11.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the commodity of a footpath, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields.

For commodity of river and water that purpose, there is no where better.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.

2. Profit; advantage; interest.

Their ordinances were framed for the "better relief and commodity of the poorer sort."

English Gilds (E. E. T. 8.), p. cxxii.

They knew that however men may seek their own commodity, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i, § 10.

I will turn diseases to commodity. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, 1, 2.

3. That which is useful; anything that is useful, convenient, or serviceable; particularly, an article of merchandise, or any other movable that is a subject of trade or of acquisition.

Byreans commodities that comyn of the shepe

Causeth us weere, what so ween langyle or mase. *Psalms*, Hunsdon (E. E. T. 8.), p. 20.

Some offer me commodities to buy. *Shak., C. of E.*, iv, 2.

Under the general name of Commodity I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.

Locke, Essay, ii, 21.

This tax . . . included all freeholders of lands, tenants, rents, services, annuities, offices, fees, profits, or commodities with or without a value of 20s. clear of charge, commodity being a wide term to include any interest, advantage or profit.

Locke, Essay, ii, 21.

4. Distribution of warms; parcel; supply.

Now Jove, in his next commodity of light, send thee a beard! *Shak., T. And.*, II, iii, 1.

Commodity of brown paper, a phrase, denoting the old dramatist to aligly worthless goods taken in part satisfaction for a soul or obligation of needy persons who were needy of money.

Here's young master Rash: he lies in [prison] for a commodity of brown paper and old silver; nine score and seventeen pounds.

Shak., T. And., II, iii, 1.

Commodore (kə-mōd'or), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *Sp. comendador* (= *Fg. commendador*), a knight, commander, superior, & a knight, & com + modus, measure; see *mode*.¹ 1. *comendador* = *F. commandeur*, *OF. commandeur*, *ME. commandeur*, *OF. commandeur*, *q. v.* *F. commandeur* is from *com*.¹ 1. An officer in the navy next in rank below a rear-admiral and above a captain. In the navy of the United States (in which the office was first created in 1862) a commodore ranks with a brigadier-general in the army, and may command a division or a squadron, or be chief of staff of a naval force commanded by an admiral or a vice-admiral; or he may command ships of the first class, or naval stations. In the British navy the rank of commodore is a naval rank, and is the highest rank which the first convicts authority over a captain in the same ship, while the second does not. The former gives the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear-admiral; the latter, the pay and allowances of a captain. They both carry distinguishable pennants. Abbreviated *Commodore*.

2. By courtesy or by extension—(a) The senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. Before 1862 captains in the United States were designated as commodore when they were in command of a squadron of vessels. (b) The senior captain of a line of merchant vessels. (c) The senior captain of a yacht-club or of an organization of boat-club members. (d) The convey or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to command the other ships.

commolation (kə-mōd'it-ā-sh'n), *n.* [*From L. commolation(n)-e, & com + intensive + modulatio(n)-e*], proportion; see *modulation*.¹ Proportion.

If he hold that symmetric and commolation (as Vitruvius calls it) which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, . . . or the least bone may the dimensions of the whole body be well collected.

Hartwell, Apology, p. 180.

commolnet, *n.* [*OF. also commolne, & ML. as 'f' commolnet, equiv. to commonaculus, & L. commolnet, together, & com + molnet, & OF. molnet, & F. moine, a monk; see monk*]. A monk of the same convent. *Selden*.

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unusual, or refused; ordinary, to distinguished or superior; vulgar, to polite or refined; mean, to low or eminent.

Sort our nobles from our mean. *Shak.*, *Ham.* V, iv. 7.

Choice word and measured phrase above the reach of ordinary men.

Forward, Resolution and Independence, at 14.

The small jealousies of vulgar minds would be merged in an expanded comprehensive, constitutional sentiment of old, family, traditional character. *R. Choate, Addresses*, p. 37.

Resist thus a man diligent in his business he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before inferior kings.

Prov. xlii. 29.

II. n. [*ME. common, comun, comyn, etc.*, usually in pl. *commons*, etc., the common people, commons (people), commons (fare), = *MHG. commons, comine, < OF. commune, F. commune >* mod. *E. commune, c. n.* = *Fr. commune, comunia < It. comune, < L. commune*, that which is common, the community; in *ML.* a commune (mixed with *ML. communis* and *communis*, a common pasture, common right, a society, guild), prop. neut. of *communis*, common: see above.] 1. One of the common people; collectively, the people at large; the public; the lower classes.

Yeman on foot, and commons many oon With shorte staves. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale* (ed. Morris), l. 1651.

Digest things rightly, Touching the weal of the common; you shall find No public benefit which you may not have. But it proceeds, or comes, from them to you.

Shak., *Cor.* i. 1.

2. pl. See *commons*—9. A tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in law, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

The little village nestling between park and palace, around a patch of tithy common, . . . retained in my modernized fancy the looking of a medieval hamlet. *H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 37.

The pleasant green commons or squares with cypress in the midst of towers and chimneys, which the English States most probably originated from the coalescence of adjacent mark-commons, the commons of the king, used in common by all was brought into the centre of the aggregate. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 40.

According to the doctrine of the commons, the waste of a manor. *F. Pollock, Land Laws*, p. 40.

4. In law, a right which one person may have to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as to pasture his cattle, to dig turf, to catch fish, to cut wood, or to graze his cattle with the owner of the land: called *common of pasture*, of *turbary*, of *placery*, of *estovers*, etc. Common, or right of common, is said to be *appendant*, *appurtenant*, because of *vicinage*, or in *gross*, when *appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or coparceners of arable land to put commonable beasts upon their land, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. Common *appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other lands besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but is to be claimed only by *immemorial use and prescription*. Common *because of vicinage*, or *neighborhood*, is where the inhabitants of two townships bring contentious to each other by a common right, connected with one another the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a personal right. Common *in gross*, or *at large*, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by *prescriptive right*, as by a person of a church or other corporation also.

Rights to hunt and fish were, in most cases, assumed by the landlords, who distributed their own rights of common among their tenants. The right to fish in the lord's waters is called, in the English law, the *common of piscary*. A *common of fishing*. *Blackstone*, *Com.* p. 203.

Common of the Baiting, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an office or form of service suitable for use on a festival of any saint of a particular kind or class, for instance, a martyr, a confessor, a virgin, etc. or the part of a service of one building containing the collects, lections, antiphons, psalms, etc., used in such offices: distinguished from the *Præparatio* of the *Solenne*, which is suitable for commemoration of one individual saint only. — *Commons Act*, an English statute of 1876 (no. 40 Vict. c. 56) for the regulation and improvement of commons.

common (kom'gn'), v. [*ME. commonen, comunen, comunen, etc.*, < *OF. comunier* (< *Fr. communier* (only in the sense of 'partake or administer the sacrament') > later *E. communel*, v., with accent kept on the last syllable), later *communiquer* = *Fr. communier, communiquer, communier* = *Sp. comunizar* = *It. comunicare*, < *L. communicare* (pp. *communicatus*, < *E. communicate*, q. v.), have in common, share, impart, consult, communicate, < *communis*, common: see above.] 1. To participate in common; enjoy or suffer in com-

mon.—2. To confer; discourse together; commune; speak.

If thou shalt common or talk with any man: stande thou in one place? It he yepn or heargen or grase. *Babees Book* (S. R. T. 8.), p. 248.

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers kinds of estraitie were commoned. *Grafton*, *Edw. III.*, an. 44.

3. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson*—4. To live together or in company; eat at a table in common. Also *communion*.

In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also communed together, upon such provisions as were prepared for them. *Wheatley, Schools of the Tropics*.

II. trans. To communicate.

The holl goat makith holl ohlsche Of tithyns, holl compynys

Both to oshir what thei kenne wroth. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. R. T. 8.), p. 102.

Communion ge not this booke of deuyne secretes to wickid men and sorowes. *Book of Quinte Science* (ed. Furnival), p. 8.

commonable (kom'gn'-bl), a. [*Common*, etc., + *-able*.] 1. Hold in common; subject to general use.

A very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open, and more or less in a commonable state. *Madox, Village Communities*, p. 9.

Many commonable hay-fields are also found which are thrown open earlier in the year (than *Lanmas Day*), as soon as the hay-harvest is over. *F. Pollock, Land Laws*, p. 47.

2. Pasturable on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as pasture the ground. *Blackstone*, *Com.* li. 48.

Commonable Rights Compensation Act. See *compensation*.

commuenge (kom'gn'-ej), n. [*OF. commuenge*, < *common*, common, + *-age*, see *common*, a., and *-age*.] 1. The use of anything in common with others; specifically, pasturage or the right of encumbering on a common.

Landlords had often been guilty not only of harassment, but of positive breach of contract, by withdrawing from the tenants a right of commonage which had been given them as part of their bargain, when they bargained for small tenements. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xvi.

2. That which belongs equally to all; that which is common or public to all. [Rare.]

The rights of man are liberty and an equal participation of the commonage of nature. *Shelley*, in *Dowden*, l. 130.

commonality (kom'gn'-al-i-ti), n. An obsolete form of *commonality*. *Grafton*.

communitie (kom'gn'-i-ti), n. [Formerly also *communitie*; early mod. *E. communitie, communitie*; < *ML. communitate, communitate, communitate*, < *OF. communiale, aite, F. communauté* = *It. comunità* = *L. communis* (obs.), *communitas*, < *ML. *communatitia* (< *communialis*, common: see *communal*, *Com. community*.)] 1. The public; the people; the multitude.

Bothe these rulers it all compynge of the lwees involved & thankyd for verrey god of Israel.

(H) being most truly sayd, that a multitude or comynite is hard to please and easie to offend. *Purcellan, Arts of Eng. Powrie* (ed. Arber), p. 182.

2. Commonwealth; republic. *Chaucer*—3. Society; the common people. (a) In most ecclesiastical countries, all who do not belong to the nobility or the titled classes.

The *communality*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone*, *Com.* i. 12.

The nobility or gentry possess the dignities and employments which give them personal advantages or *privileges* in common with any participation.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 360.

In the reign of Edward I. was passed a statute that no tax should be levied without the joint consent of lords and commons. In that of Edward III. the laws were decreed to be made with the consent of the *communality*, by a Royal Charter this was acknowledged as an *ancient custom*. *A. Foulquier, Jr.*, *How we are Governed*, p. 7.

(b) In republican countries, the mass of the inhabitants, as distinguished from those in authority. (c) In most restricted sense, the uneducated and uncultured, as distinguished from the learned and intelligent. (d) In city, the mass of citizens, as represented by the electing through the corporate authorities: as, the mayor, aldermen, and commoners of the city of New York. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. (e) The members of an incorporated company other than its officers. *Rapaport and Lawrence*.

communitie (kom'gn'-i-ti), n. [*ML. communis*, < *communis*, a common: see *common*, a. and *-i*, and *-ance*.] In law, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common or of commoning in open field.

commoner (kom'gn'-er), n. [*ME. comoner, comynor, comunor*, a partaker, a citizen, a commoner, < *commune*, < *communis*, common: see *common*, c.] 1. One of the common people; a member of the commonalty.

Doubt not the commoners, for whom we stand, But they, upon their ancient malice, will Forget, with least cause, these lies and honours. *Shak.*, *Cor.* ii. 1.

Their [royal troops] nauntions, arms, baggage, and ordnance were actually in the lands of the commoners; when, unhappily for their cause, instead of improving their advantage, they were obliged to leave them. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv. booty.

Specifically—2. A person inferior in rank to the nobility; one of the commons.

All below the British, the lords of children, were commoners, and in the eyes of the law equal to each other. *Hatlam*.

The only distinction that the law of England knows is the distinction between peer and commoner. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 307.

3. A member of the British House of Commons. (The difference between a representing commoner in his public calling and the same person in common life. *Swift*.)

4. A member of a common council; a common-councilman.

That the worthy men graunte no yefte [gift] of the counyn geard wout the advice of the shirel, comyners. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. 8.), p. 372.

5. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon*—6. A student of the second rank at the University of Oxford, next dependent on the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table: corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge—7. One who boards in commons.—8. A prostitute.

A commoner of the camp. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, v. 8.

9. A partaker; one sharing with another. *Communist* (var. *communist*) of that phrase.

10. *Communist* (var. *communist*) of that phrase. *Engl. Lit.* v. 1 (Ox.).

Lewis . . . resolved to be a commoner with them in law or woe. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 106.

Commoner commoner, a member of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford in England.—**Great commoner**, a title applied to the first William Pitt (Lord Shelburne) and to the first Earl of Liverpool, on account of his prominence in debate and influence as members of the British House of Commons.

commoner (kom'gn'-er), n. [*Common* + *-er*.] One of a common kind of playing-marbles.

Inquiring whether he had won any alley taw or commoner lately (both of which I understand to be a particular species of the game). *Dickens, Pickwick*, xiii. (town).

commoneer, v. See *commune*.

communitarian (kom'gn'-i-ti-er), n. [*L. communitarian*], < *communitarian*, pp. *communitarian*, put in mind, remind, < *comm* (intensive) + *munire*, adverb, put in mind: see *monish*, *admonish*, etc., and *communitarian*, < *communitarian*, < *communitarian* or warning: an advertisement.

communitive (kom'gn'-i-ti-er), n. [*L. communitivus*, pp. of *communitivus*, admonish (see *communitivus*), + *-ive*.] Warning; monitory.

Whose cross was only communitivus and communitiv. *By. Hail, Remains*, p. 14.

commonitory (kom'gn'-i-ti-er), n. [*L. communitivus*, < *communitivus*, admonish; < *L. communitivus*, admonish: see *communitivus*.] Giving admonition; monitory.

Letters *communitivus*, exhortatory, and of correction. *Bevel*, *Letters of the King*, in *Forbes's Martyrs*.

commonize (kom'gn'-i-er), v. [*Common* + *-ize*.] To make common; to make common. [*Common* + *-ize*.] *trans.* To make common. [*trans.*]

There being a movement in favor of enrolling work, because from the common law, the common law is likely to be commonized by use in hotels, bar-rooms and railroad stations, as hard words have been. *Art. Apr.* 14, 48.

II. *trans.* To eat at a table in common: same as *common*, v. i., 4. [Rare.]

About eight o'clock he [the medieval undergraduate] communized with a Friar minor, who has an admirable mode of cooking omelette, which makes his company much sought after at the dinner-table. *A. Lang, Historical Description of Oxford*.

Also spelled *communitie*.

common-lawyer (kom'gn'-lā'y-er), n. One versed in the common law. [*Common* + *-lawyer*.]

commonly (kom'gn'-lī), adv. [*ME. commonlye, comunliche*, etc.; < *common* + *-ly*.] In a common manner. (a) Together; in common.

Thel myght not dwel comunlich (var. in *comm. Purr.*) *Wolff*, *Ham.* 1. 6 (Ox.).

(b) Jointly; familiarly.

As he therson doos pasting, he might see The blessed Angels to him frede, and say As commonly as trend does with his trend. *Wolff*, *Ham.* 1. 6 (Ox.).

(c) Usually; generally; ordinarily; for the most part; as, confirmed habits commonly continue through life.

Nobility of birth commonly abateeth industry. *Bacon*.

Men . . . commonly know their own opinions, but are often ignorant of the principles on which they stand. *Gladsden, Might of Right*, p. 184.

commonness (kom'gn-ness), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.
commonplace (kom'gn-plā), *n.* and *a.* [*Common + place*, a general heading or rule (see *common place*, under *common*, *a.*), with extension of meaning according to other senses of *common*.] 1. *n.* A maxim or rule of something that is likely to be again referred to; a fact or quotation or argument that is or may be made useful in one or another way or in a variety of ways, and so is made note of for handy use.

Whatever in my small reading comes concerning this or fellow creature (the *sa*), I do never fail to set it down by way of commonplace. *Swift*, *Mechanical Operations of the Spirit* (Ord. *M.*).
Nor can we excuse an author if his page does not tempt us to copy passages into our commonplace, for quotation, proverb, meditation, or other uses.

1. A well-known, customary, or obvious remark; a trite or uninteresting saying.

It is a commonplace that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their strength.

It is a commonplace indeed to assert that the order of the universe remains the same, however our impressions may change in regard to it.

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character; especially, anything that is so common as to be uninteresting; such common things collectively.

Thus unassuming *Commonplace* Of Nature, with that homely face, And yet with something of a grace, Which Love makes close to *Chaucer*, *Wardour*, To the Same Flower (Daisy).

He was a frontless, arrogant, deprecious slip of the common-place; conceited, insular, and spiteful.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xv.
1. *a.* 1. Not novel or striking; trite; hackneyed; as, a commonplace remark.

Some trite, commonplace sentence . . . prove the value and fitness of time. *Cheslerfeld*, *Letters*.

2. Ordinary; common; uninteresting; without originality or marked individuality; as, a commonplace person.

Harvey, . . . however, professes to be quite a commonplace philosopher. *Crash*, *Int. Eng. Lit.*, II, 147.

Commonplace people are only commonplace from character, and no position affords it.

R. T. Cooke, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 31.
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It is a commonplace that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their strength.

It is a commonplace indeed to assert that the order of the universe remains the same, however our impressions may change in regard to it.

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character; especially, anything that is so common as to be uninteresting; such common things collectively.

Thus unassuming *Commonplace* Of Nature, with that homely face, And yet with something of a grace, Which Love makes close to *Chaucer*, *Wardour*, To the Same Flower (Daisy).

He was a frontless, arrogant, deprecious slip of the common-place; conceited, insular, and spiteful.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xv.
1. *a.* 1. Not novel or striking; trite; hackneyed; as, a commonplace remark.

Some trite, commonplace sentence . . . prove the value and fitness of time. *Cheslerfeld*, *Letters*.

We are to consider who participate directly or indirectly in legislation and deliberation for the commonwealth.

2. A commonwealth; the body politic; a community. [*From little used.*]

An order expressly or secretly agreed upon touching the manner of their civil or political living together . . . we call the Law of a Commonwealth, the very soul of a politic body, the parts wherof are the members of the same. . . . gather, and set on work in such actions as the common good requireth.

So kind a father of the commonwealth. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., II, 1.

Many excellent books hath this man . . . [*Isaac Casaubon* set forth in the great hall of the Council of the Common Weale of learning. *Coryat*, *Coryat*, II, 42.]

commonwealth (kom'gn-welth'), *n.* [*Common + wealth*; equiv. to *commonwealth*, the earlier term.] 1. The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the public.

You are a good member of the commonwealth. *Shak.*, 1 L. L., IV, 1.

The inclusive spirit that holds bodies together and advances the commonwealth of mankind. *Shak.*, *Table-Talk*, p. 97.

Specifically—2. The republican or democratic form of government; a government chosen directly by the people; a republican or democratic state; as, the commonwealth of England (which see, below).

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rents from the battery without changing the arrangement of the conductors from the poles: *as*, Berlin's *commutator*. In the magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine (see *electric*), a commutator is ordinarily employed to regulate the direction of the current through the external circuit.

2. A contrivance for varying the strength of an electric current by bringing either a portion or the whole of the voltaic cells in a battery into the circuit.

commute (kō-mūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commuted*, *ppr. commuting*. [= Sp. *commutar* = Pg. *commutar* = It. *commutare*, *L. commutare*, change, exchange, *com-* (intensive) + *mutare*, change; see *mutabile*, *mutator*, etc.] *trans.* 1. To exchange; put in the place of another (thing or person); give or receive for another; substitute another thing for.

This smart was commuted for shame. *Hammond, Works*, IV, 519.
God will not suffer us to work a duty, because all is his due. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1833), I, 355.

Having commuted his petty sovereignty for a considerable sum of money. *Prescott, Ferd. and Is.*, ix, 55.
Specially (—) To exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity than the first.

Let him commute his eternal fear with a temporal suffering, preventing God's judgment by passing one of his own. *Masson, Hist. Eng.*, v.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be commuted from burning to beheading.

(b) To substitute one sort of burden for another; especially, to substitute money payment for payment in kind or the performance of a compulsory duty; *as*, to commute tithes.

A severe tax, which the noble reluctantly paid and which the penniless culprit commuted by personal slavery, was sufficiently unjust as well as absurd. *Mutley, Dutch Republic*, I, 27.

2. *In elect.*, to regulate (the direction of an electrical current) by a commutator.

II. intr. 1. To serve as a substitute.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as privileges to serve instead of it, and to commute for it. *South, Sermons*.

2. To pay in money instead of in kind or in duty.

He . . . thinks it unwise to commute, and that he is bound to pay his vows. *Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience*, I, 4.

3. To pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments; specifically, to purchase and use a commutation ticket.

commuter (kō-mūt'ēr), *n.* One who commutes; specifically, one who purchases and uses a commutation ticket.

commutual (kō-mūt'ū-āl), *a.* [*com-* + *mutual* + *-ū-āl*.] The state or quality of being commutual; reciprocal. [*Rare* and poetical.]

There, with commutual zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope, Odyssey*.

commutuality (kō-mūt'ū-āl'it-ī), *n.* [*com-* + *mutual* + *-ū-āl*.] The state or quality of being commutual; reciprocal union. [*Rare*.]

comose (kō'mō'se), *a.* [*L. comosus*, *comos*, hairy; see *coma*.] Hairy; comose. (a) *Incomos*, specifically, tipped with a bush or tuft of hairs; having a bunch of hairs on the apex. (b) *In bot.*, furnished with a coma. See cut under *coma*.

comous (kō'mūs), *a.* [*L. comosus*, hairy; see *comose*.] Same as *comose*.

comp. An abbreviation of *compare*, *comparative*, *composition*, and *compound*.

compacta, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *compact*.

compact (kōm-pakt'), *a.* and *n.* [*Formerly compactus* = D. G. *compact* = Dan. *kompekt*, *F. compacte* = Sp. *compacto* = It. *compatto*, *L. compactus*, joined together, pp. of *compingere*, join together, make close or fast, *com-* together, + *pingere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, set, fix, akin to *E. fang*; see *fang*.] *I. a.* 1. Closely and firmly united, *as* the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles pressed or packed together; solid; dense; *as*, a compact mass of people.

2. *In entom.*, specifically, compacted or pressed close, *as* a jointed organ, or any part of it, when the joints are very closely united, forming a continuous mass; *as*, a compact antennae; *compact palpi*. — 3. *Concise*, or expressed with closeness or brevity, *as* ideas; hence, of literary style, pithy; terse; not diffuse; not verbose; *as*, a compact discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is shown, the Greek, and compact, we must [in translating it] study the utmost force of our language. *Fulton, On Reading the Classics*.

compacted, *joined*; held together.

4. Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together. *Ps. cxlii, 3.*

We want to see the ruins of the old heaven *as* compact with lathe and saw in which the materials are, *as* the like is hardly to be found.

5. *Compacted*; consisting; made. [*Poetical*.]
My heart is not compact of fine nor steel.

Shak. *T. And. v. 3.*
One low churl, compact of thankless earth,
That fatal bow of all years to come.

Tempsong, Ovidius,
—*Syn. I.* Firm, condensed. — *2.* Terse, sententious, succinct, concise.

III. n. Structure; frame.
It was of a mean or low compact, but without disproportion and unevenness either in its lines or parts.

Sir G. Buck, Rich. III., II, 148.
compact (kōm-pakt'), *v. t.* [*Formerly compactus*, *com-* together, + *compactus*, join, unite, *L. compactus*, pp.; see *compact*.] 1. To thrust, drive, pack, or press closely together; join firmly; consolidate, *as* the parts which compose a body; condense.

The air is partially exhausted, thus causing the atmospheric pressure to operate in compacting the pulp into paper.

Many souls . . . might be poetic gardens if they could compact all their energies into growing two roses and a lily — three poems in all, for a lifetime.

Sir G. Buck, Rich. III., II, 148.
2. To unite or connect firmly, *as* in a system; join the parts of tightly; bring into close junction, *as* the sheets of a book or other loose materials, by heating, pressure, or the like.

The whole body fully joined together and compacted.

A bridge of that length . . . so curiously compacted together with one only arch.

The condensing or compacting is now generally accomplished by passing the sheets between the cylinders of a rolling machine.

3. To make firm or stable; establish firmly; confirm; solidify.

Nerves are the nerves of his compacted strength.
Street-drift and dissolved into unpaired length.

As to my character, it is not yet compacted enough for inspection.

compact (kōm-pakt'), *formerly compactus*, *com-* together, + *compactus*, join, unite, *L. compactus*, pp.; see *compact*. 1. An agreement, prop. neut. of *compactus*, *compactus*, pp. of *compacisci*, *compacisci*, agree with, *com-* together, + *pacisci*, deponent *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, covenant; see *pact*. 2. An agreement, *as* a contract between parties; in general, any covenant or contract between individuals, members of a community, or nations.

What is the course and drift of your compact?
The law of nations depends on mutual compacts, treaties, leagues, etc.

By a mutual compact, we talked little in the cars.

Family Compact. See *family*. — *Mayflower compact*, an agreement entered into by the Pilgrims in the cabin of the Mayflower, November 11th, 1620, whereby they covenanted and combined themselves "together into a civil body politic, and to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colonies." — *Boston compact*. Same as *social contract*. See *contract*.

compact (kōm-pakt'), *v. i.* [*L. compactus*, pp. of *compacisci*, agree with, see *compact*.] 1. United in a compact; leagued; confederated.

That pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone!

compact (kōm-pakt'), *v. i.* [*Compacisci*, *com-* together, + *pacisci*, deponent *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, covenant; see *pact*.] 1. An agreement, *as* a contract between parties; in general, any covenant or contract between individuals, members of a community, or nations.

2. [NL.] *In anat.* (a) An articulation. (b) A commissure.

compagnat (kōm-paj'ī-nāt), *v. t.* [*LL. compaginare*, pp. of *compaginare*, join together, *L. compaginare* (compaginare), collateral form of *compagare*; see *compagare* and *compagari*.] To set together; unite or hold together. *Montaigne*.

compagnation (kōm-paj'ī-nāt'ān), *n.* [*LL. compaginatiō*, pp. of *compaginare*, join together; see *compaginare*.] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture.

A compagination of many parts.

compagnablet, *a.* See *compagnable*. *Chaucer*.

compaignet, *n.* An obsolete form of *company*. *Chaucer*.

compaigner, *n.* A word whose meaning has not been ascertained but supposed to mean a companion, friend, occurring in the following passage:

At help me God, It wol not be, *compaigner* (var. *combaine*),
I love another, and elles were I to medite. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, I, 123.

compagnable, *a.* See *compagnable*. *Chaucer*.

compagnableness, *n.* See *compagnableness*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

compagnage, *n.* [*ME. compaignage*, *OF. compaignage* (*ML. compaginatium*) = *It. compaginato*, *ML. compaginatium* (*ML. also compaignia*), *compaignage*, *L. com-* with, + *pagis*, broad; see *compagis*, *n.*] All kind of sustenance except bread and drink. *Wharton*.

compagniablet, *a.* [*ME. compaignable*, also *compagnable*, *compaignable*, *sociable*, *social*, *OF. compaignable*, *compaignable*, *compaignable*, etc., *compaignie*, *compaignie*, etc., *company*, *n.*, and *-able*.] Maintaining friendly intercourse; companionable; social.

To gentlemen he was right serviable,
And therewith full good and compaignable.

compagnableness, *n.* [*Also compaignableness*; *compagnable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

His reticence was for prayer, his *compagnableness* was for preaching.

compagnon (kōm-paj'yon), *n.* [*ME. compaignon*, *OF. compaignon*, *compaignon*, *compa-*

Compassing and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms; compassing for the purpose or design of the mind or will, and so, in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone*.

57. To canvass; to reflect upon; to ponder.

Many day he conducted in his deep thoughts.
And may compass the cases in his client's heart.
Destruction of Troy (K. E. T. S.), i. 1015.

6. To bend in the form of a circle or curve; make circular or curved; as, to compass timber for a ship. [Obsolete except in carpentry.]

To be compassed, like a good hilly, in the circumference of a peck. *Shak.* M. W. of W. iii. 6.

Byn. 3. To achieve, bring about, effect, secure.
Compass (kum'pas'), *adv.* [Short for *so* (or *to*)
a (or the) compass: see *compass*, n.] 1. In a compass or curve; in archery, at an elevation.

Their were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell compass down the back in gracious folds.

B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.
Shoot not so much compass; be brief, and answer me.

Their arrows were all shot compass, so as our men standing single, could easily see and avoid them.

Windsor, Hist. New England, i. 256.

21. To the limit.

I have now lived compass, for Adams old Apron must make Eux a new Kirtle.

Epig. Epiphany and his England, p. 523.

compassable (kum'pas-ə-bəl), *a.* [*Compass* + *-able*.] Capable of being compassed.

compass-board (kum'pas-bōrd), *n.* An upright board through which the neck-twines pass in compass-form of looms; a holt-board.

compass-bowl (kum'pas-bōl), *n.* Same as *compass-box*.

compass-box (kum'pas-boks), *n.* The glass-covered box containing the compass-needle and card. See *compass*.

compass-brick (kum'pas-brik), *n.* A brick having a curved face, used in the lining of wells and in other curved surfaces.

compass-card (kum'pas-kārd), *n.* The circular card belonging to a compass. See *compass*.

7. compass-dial (kum'pas-dī-əl), *n.* A small sundial fitted into a box to be carried in the pocket, and so arranged that the gnomon of the dial may be adjusted to the meridian by means of an attached compass-needle.

compassed (kum'past), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass*, v.] 1. Surrounded.—2. Obtained; accomplished; secured.

The weary years his race now having run,
The new begins his compass course anew.

Spenser, *Nonnets*, ixii.

3. Bound; arched.

Two father livers might not elsewhere be found.
Although the compass world were sought around.

Spenser, *Ruins of Time*.

The compassed window.

Shak. T. and C. i. 2.

The tomb is not longer nor larger than fitting the included bodies, each of one stone higher at the head than foot, and compass arched.

Sedgwick, *Travels*, p. 26.

compass-headed (kum'pas-hed'), *a.* In arch., circular; as, "a compass-headed arch." *Weale*.

compassing (kum'pas-ing), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass*, v.] In ship-building, insuvarated, curved, or bent; as, *compassing* timbers. See *compass*, v. t., 6.

compassion (kum'pas-ion), *n.* [*Compass*, *compass*, *compass*; see *compass*, v. t. 1. Conscience; purpose; design; a carrying into execution; accomplishment. *Chaucer*.

Men may well prove by experience and subtle compassment of it, that still a man find passages he ships, that would go to searchen the World, men might go to be Schippe alle aboute the World, and always beneath.

Manderly, *Travels*, p. 180.

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compass-plant (kum'pas-plānt), *n.* 1. A tall, coarse, composite plant; *Silphium laciniatum*, common upon the western prairies of North America. It has large divided leaves, which stand vertically; the radical ones, especially, are disposed to place their edges north and south, whence the name. The two sides of the leaves are found to be nearly the same in shape and equally furnished with stomata. Also called *swain-wind*.

2. The *Lactuca scariola*, a European species of lettuce, similarly characterized.

compass-roof (kum'pas-rōf), *n.* A gable-roof constructed in such a way that a tie from the foot of each rafter meets the opposite rafter at a considerable distance above its foot.

compass-sail (kum'pas-sēl), *n.* A sail with a narrow blade, used to cut in a circle of moderate radius.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not compassion him?

Shak. T. II. And., iv. 1.

To whom shall I my voice complain,
That may compass my impatient grief?

Lucy Pembroke (Acter's *Register*, i. 259).

Never are the human prerogatives so nobly displayed as when compassing the wicked and wail.

Alcott, *Table-Talk*, p. 188.

compassionate (kum'pas-ion-ə-bəl), *a.* [*Compass* + *-able*.] Deserving of pity; pitiable. [Rare.]

For some time a fervent man, and then falls into a state of gay and compassionate imbecility. *Croft*.

compassionary (kum'pas-ion-ə-rē), *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave*.

compassionate (kum'pas-ion-ə-tē), *a.* and *n.* 1. *Compassionate*. [*Compass*, *compassion*, *compassionate*, etc.] I. a. 1. Characterized by compassion; full of compassion or pity; easily moved to sympathy by the sufferings, wants, or infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and compassionate. *South*, *Bermans*.

2. Calling for or calculated to excite compassion; pitiable; pitiful.

Your case is truly a compassionate one.

Cotman, *English Merchant*, v. 1.

Besides its ordinary signification, *compassionate* . . . (it) used to mean "of a nature so moving, pity."

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 221.

3. Complaining. [Rare.]

Nor. What is thy sentence, then, but speechless death,
Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath?

R. Rich. It looks like that not to be compassionate.

After our sentence plaining comes too rich.

Shak. T. II. i. 1, 3.

Compassionate allowance, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows, children, and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in pecuniary circumstances. *Byn.* 3. Tender, merciful, indulgent, kind, clement, gracious.

II. n. One who compassionates, pities, or commiserates. *W. Watson*.

compassionate (kum'pas-ion-ə-tē), *p. t.* pret. and pp. *compassionated*, *pp.* *compassioning*. [*Compass* + *-ate*.] To have compassion for; pity; commiserate.

I really compassionate this gentleman for his want of discernment in the choice of friends.

Goldsmith, *Criticism*.

Compassionate the numerous woes
I dare not on to thee disclose.

Cooper, *Secrets of a Soldier's Love* (trans.).

compassionately (kum'pas-ion-ə-tē-ly), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully.

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compassionative (kum'pas-ion-ə-tē-iv), *a.* [*Compassionate*, v., + *-ive*.] Same as *compassionate*.

Nor would he have permitted his compassionate nature to imagine, etc.

Sir K. Digby, *Obs.* on *Religio Medici*, p. 12.

compassless (kum'pas-less), *a.* [*Compass* + *-less*.] Having no compass; wanting guidance. [Rare.]

compassment; *n.* [*Compassment*, also *compassment*.] *OF.* *compassment*, *compassment*, *compassment*; see *compass*, v. t. 1. Conscience; purpose; design; a carrying into execution; accomplishment. *Chaucer*.

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compass-roof (kum'pas-rōf), *n.* A gable-roof constructed in such a way that a tie from the foot of each rafter meets the opposite rafter at a considerable distance above its foot.

compass-sail (kum'pas-sēl), *n.* A sail with a narrow blade, used to cut in a circle of moderate radius.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not compassion him?

Shak. T. II. And., iv. 1.

To whom shall I my voice complain,
That may compass my impatient grief?

Lucy Pembroke (Acter's *Register*, i. 259).

Never are the human prerogatives so nobly displayed as when compassing the wicked and wail.

Alcott, *Table-Talk*, p. 188.

compassionate (kum'pas-ion-ə-bəl), *a.* [*Compass* + *-able*.] Deserving of pity; pitiable. [Rare.]

For some time a fervent man, and then falls into a state of gay and compassionate imbecility. *Croft*.

Cotman, *English Merchant*, v. 1.

Besides its ordinary signification, *compassionate* . . . (it) used to mean "of a nature so moving, pity."

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 221.

3. Complaining. [Rare.]

Nor. What is thy sentence, then, but speechless death,
Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath?

R. Rich. It looks like that not to be compassionate.

After our sentence plaining comes too rich.

Shak. T. II. i. 1, 3.

Compassionate allowance, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows, children, and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in pecuniary circumstances. *Byn.* 3. Tender, merciful, indulgent, kind, clement, gracious.

II. n. One who compassionates, pities, or commiserates. *W. Watson*.

compassionate (kum'pas-ion-ə-tē), *p. t.* pret. and pp. *compassionated*, *pp.* *compassioning*. [*Compass* + *-ate*.] To have compassion for; pity; commiserate.

I really compassionate this gentleman for his want of discernment in the choice of friends.

Goldsmith, *Criticism*.

Compassionate the numerous woes
I dare not on to thee disclose.

Cooper, *Secrets of a Soldier's Love* (trans.).

compassionately (kum'pas-ion-ə-tē-ly), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully.

compassionateness (kum'pas-ion-ə-tē-ness), *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

compassionative (kum'pas-ion-ə-tē-iv), *a.* [*Compassionate*, v., + *-ive*.] Same as *compassionate*.

Nor would he have permitted his compassionate nature to imagine, etc.

Sir K. Digby, *Obs.* on *Religio Medici*, p. 12.

compassless (kum'pas-less), *a.* [*Compass* + *-less*.] Having no compass; wanting guidance. [Rare.]

compassment; *n.* [*Compassment*, also *compassment*.] *OF.* *compassment*, *compassment*, *compassment*; see *compass*, v. t. 1. Conscience; purpose; design; a carrying into execution; accomplishment. *Chaucer*.

Men may well prove by experience and subtle compassment of it, that still a man find passages he ships, that would go to searchen the World, men might go to be Schippe alle aboute the World, and always beneath.

Manderly, *Travels*, p. 180.

compass-needle (kum'pas-nēd'), *n.* The magnetized needle of a compass. See *compass*.

compass-plane (kum'pas-plān), *n.* A carpenter's plane similar to a smoothing plane, the two having its under surface convex. It is used to form a concave surface.

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II. n. One who compassionates, pities, or commiserates. *W. Watson*.

to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel. [Obsolete except in legal use.] Two elders, being called and *compensated*, acknowledged the testimonial was taken and found true. Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., IV, 136.

compensance (kom-pen'shans), n. [*compensare*, + *ance*; after OF. *compensance*, *compensance*, < ML. *compensantia*, *compensantia*, < *compensare*.] Appearance; in *Scots* law, the appearance made for a defender by himself or by his counsel in an action. [Obsolete except in legal use.] — *Dist. of compensant*, n. **compensator** (kom-pen'shə-tər), n. One who appears; in *Scots* law, an interlocator by which one who conceives that he has an interest in an action, although not called as a party to it, is permitted to compare and state his case as party to it. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

competer (kom-pen'shə-tər), n. [*ME. competer*, *competer*, *competer*; < OF. *competer*, *F. compair* = *Fr. competer*, < L. *competer*, *competer*, equal, an equal, a companion, < *com-*, with, + *par*, equal, < OF. *par*, *pair*, < *E. peer's* and *pair*, q. v. *OF. competer*.] One who is the peer of another; one who has equal standing in an action with respect; an equal, especially as a companion or associate.

With him ther rood a gentil pender *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 107. He so grete [greeted] alle Of his compers that he knew so curteisly & faire. *William of Palerne* (E. T. S.), l. 370. And him thus answerd fro his hold compere. *Malton*, *E. T. S.*, l. 137.

His [Landor's] dramatic *compers* can almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 47.

— *Syn. See associate*, n. **compeser** (kom-pen'shə-tər), v. t. [*compeser*, n.] To equal; match; be equal with.

In my rights, By me invested, he *compesers* the best. *Black*, *Leas*, v. 3.

compeser, v. t. *See compeser*. **compel** (kom-pel'), v. t. pret. and pp. *compelled*, *pp. compelling*. [*ME. compellen*, < OF. *compellir* = *Fr. Pp. compeller*, *compeller*, < L. *compellere*, *compellere*, compel, urge, drive together, < *com-*, together, + *pellere*, *pel*, pulsare, drive; see *pell*, p. 156.] Hence *compulsion*, *compulsory*, etc. *Compel*, v. t. 1. To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; constrain; oblige; coerce, by either physical or moral force; as, circumstances *compel* us to practice economy.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. *Luke* vii, 23. I am almost of opinion that we should force you to accept the command, as sometimes the *Drummen* bands have *compelled* their captains to receive the empire. *Dryden*, *Ded. of Esau*, on *Drummen*.

2. To subject; force to submit; subdue. I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

Nothing can rightly *compel* a simple and brave man to a vulgar sadness. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 144.

3. To take by force or violence; wrest; extort. [Rare.] The subjects' grief

Came through *compulsions*, which *compel* from each The sixth part of his substance. *Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII*, l. 2.

His words and actions are his own and honour's. Not bought, nor *compelled* from him. *Pitcher*, *Double Marriage*, III, 3.

4. To drive together; unite by force; gather in a crowd or company; herd. [A Latinism, and rare.] Wild beasts in *run* yokes he would *compell*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, l. vi, 26.

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field, (Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*.) *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, III, 730.

5. To overpower; overcome; control. [Rare.] But may sleep their way thus *compell'd*. *Dryden*.

compellable (kom-pel'shə-bəl), a. [*compell*, + *-able*.] Capable of being or liable to be compelled or constrained.

No man being *compellable* to confess publicly any sin before Novatian's time. *Hook*, *Reck. Hist.*, v, 4.

Joint tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. *Blackstone*.

compellible (kom-pel'shə-bil), adv. By compulsion. *Trid.*

compellation (kom-pel-lə'shən), n. [*L. compellatio* (n.), < *compellere*, *compellere*, pp. *compellere*, *compellere*, compel, address, reproach, beg, of *compellere*, *compellere*, urge; see *compel*.] A distinguishing form of address or salutation; a characteristic appellation or denomination.

That name and *compellation* of little *Scott* did not come, But doleful *Scott* did not. *St. T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 36.

Metaphorical *compellations*.

Nilton, *Apology for Smeethum*. The *penitential compellation* of the Kings of France is a divine. *St. T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 16.

To begin with me—he gives me the *compellation* of the Author of a Dramatick Essay. *Dryden*, *Ded. of Esau*, on *Drummen*.

compellative (kom-pel-lə-tiv), a. and n. [*L. compellativus*, < *compellere*, address; see *compellere* and *-ative*.] 1. a. Denoting address: applied to grammatical forms; as, a *compellative* case; the *compellative* use of a word. 2. n. In *gram.*, a name by which a person is addressed; a proper name.

compellatory (kom-pel-lə-tō-ri), a. [*compell*, + *-atory*.] Tending to compel; compulsory. [Rare.] Process *compellatory*. *G. Cavendish*, *Cardinal Wolsey*.

compeller (kom-pel-lər), n. One who compels or constrains. **compellingly** (kom-pel-ling-ly), adv. In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsorily.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, obscurely, peradventure, but not evidently, *compellingly*, necessarily. *Dr. Taylor*, *Real Presence*, II, 15.

compend (kom-pend'), n. [*ML. compendium*; see *compendium*.] Same as *compendium*.

The ship, in its latest complete equipment, is an abridgment and *compend* of a nation's arms. *Emerson*, *Civilization*.

compensatiarius (kom-pen-di-ā-ri-us), a. [*L. compensatiarius*, short, < *compensatio*, a short way; see *compendium*.] Short; compendious. *Bayley*.

compensate (kom-pen-di-āt), v. t. [*LL. compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, abbreviate (compensate), *L. compensatus*, that which is weighed together; see *compendium*.] To sum up or collect together; *compend*.

That which . . . *compensate*th all blessing—peace upon Israel. *Ps. King*, *Vitis Palatina* (E. T. S.), p. 3.

compensatory (kom-pen-di-ō-ri-us), n. [*ML. compensatory* (n.), < *L. compensatus*, *compensatus*; see *compendium*.] Compensatory; brevity; conciseness. *Bayley*.

compensious (kom-pen-di-ō-us), a. [= *F. compensious*, < *Sp. L. compensio*, < *ML. compensio*, short, abridged, < *compendium*, a short way; see *compendium*.] 1. Containing the substance or general principles of a subject in a few words; short; abridged; concise. 2. a. *Compensious* system of chemistry; a *compensious* grammar.

On any way later they *Reconc* be sayde In words gentle and also conciseness. *Basile* *Book* (E. T. S.), p. 3.

Three things are required in the oration of a man having authority—that he be *compensious*, sentiments, and delectable. *St. T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 2.

2. Narrow; limited. [Rare.] These men, in matters of Divinity, openly pretend a great knowledge, and have privately to them selute a true *compensious* understanding of all. *Acham*, *The Schoolmaster*, p. 82.

3. Short; direct; not circuitous. Wherein Mr. Vallance after a wondrously *compensious*, delicate, prompt, and ready way, not without great deliberation and laborious industry, doth instructe them. Quoted in *Robert* *Book* (E. T. S.), p. 3.

I think the most *compensious* cure, for some of them at least, had been in *Bodiam*. *Burton*, *Ann. of Mal.*, p. 831.

— *Syn. L. Succinct*, *Summary*, etc. See *conciat*.

compensiousness (kom-pen-di-ō-us-ness), n. In a *compensious* or terse, brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

Brief, but, brief! In *compensiousness*, the service of each woman labors. *Compensiousness*. *Beau*, and *Fl.*, *Woman-hater*, l. 2.

The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making is *compensiousness* expressed by the word *chaos*. *Bayley*.

compensiousness (kom-pen-di-ō-us-ness), n. The state or quality of being *compensious*; conciseness; brevity; terseness; comprehension within a narrow compass.

The inviting *chaos* and *compensiousness* of this assertion. *Bentley*, *Sermons*, IX.

compendium (kom-pen-di-um), n. [*ML. compendium*, < *Sp. L. compendium*, < *ML. compendium*, an abridgment, in *L.* a short way, a short cut, lit. a sparing, saving, that which is weighed together, < *compendere*, weigh together, < *com-*, together, + *pendere*, weigh, < *pendere*, *compendere*.] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads of a larger work or system, or the general principles or chief points of a subject; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. Also *compend*.

We are both old and adventurous pieces of nature, which he that studies wisely learns in a compendium, what others labour at in a divided and an end volume. *St. T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 16.

A short system or compendium of a science. *Feet*, *Improvement of Mind*.

compen, *Rytmus*, *Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

compensable (kom-pen'shə-bəl), a. [*Compensare* + *-able*; = *Fr. compensable*, < *ML. compensabilis*.] Capable of being compensated. *Cutgrave*.

compensate (kom-pen'shə-tər), v. t. pret. and pp. *compensated*, *pp. compensating*. [*L. compensatus*, *compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, *compensare*, compensate, < *com-*, together, + *pensare*, weigh, < *pensare*, < *E. peer's* and *pair*, q. v. *OF. compeser*, q. v.] To give together one thing against another, balance, make good, later also shorten, spare, < *com-*, together, + *pensare*, weigh, < *pensare*, < *E. peer's* and *pair*, q. v. *OF. compeser*, q. v.] To give a substitute of equal value; to give an equivalent to; recompense; as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work or a merchant for his losses.

Nothing can *compensate* a people for the loss of what may term civil individuality. *Gladiolus*, *Might of Right*, p. 208.

2. To make up for; counterbalance; make amends for.

All the wealth and treasures of the Indies can never *compensate* to a man the loss of his life. *Shillington*, *Sermons*, I, xlv.

To *compensate* our brief life in this world, it is well to know as we can of it. *St. T. Browne*, *Christ*, Rom., III, 29.

Up to a certain point the action of the actual powers is far more than *compensated* by the improvement of all the appliances and means of which those powers stand in need. *Macaulay*, *Dryden*.

3. In *mech.*, to construct so as to effect compensation for the results of variations of temperature. See *compensation*, 4.

So long as the stock themselves are no better than they are, it would undoubtedly be a waste of money to compensate the pendulums. *St. T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 208.

— *Syn. Recompense*, *Remunerate*, etc. (see *indemnify*), equivalent, *trans.* To supply or serve as an equivalent; make amends; atone; followed by *for*; as, what can *compensate* for the loss of honor?

No apparatus of senators, judges, and police can *compensate* for the want of the interest of the people. *St. T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 208.

compensation (kom-pen-sə'shən), n. [= *F. compensation*, < *Fr. compensatio* = *Sp. compensación* = *Fr. Pp. compenser*, < *ML. compensatio* (n.), < *compensare*, *compensare*; see *compensare*.] 1. The act of compensating; counterbalance; as, nature is based on a system of *compensation*. 2. That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; indemnity; recompense; amends; requital. He that thinks to serve God by way of compensation, that is, to recompense him by doing one thing, for the omission of another, sin even in that, in which he thinks he serves God. *Dona*, *Sermons*, v.

He [the Nabob] . . . made overtures to the chiefs of the invading army, and offered to restore the factory, and to give compensation to those whom he had displaced. *Macaulay*, *Lord Oliver*.

3. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency, or makes amends; as, the loss of honor is made up by *compensation* for the want of any weapon of defense.

His [Daniel's] gentleness is all the more striking by contrast, like that *compensation* which blooms out of the thorny stem of the serpent. *Macaulay*, *Lord Oliver*.

4. In *mech.*, means of creating a balance of forces; counteraction of opposing tendencies; adjustment for equilibrium. The compensation of the contraction and expansion of metals through variations of temperature is effected in the pendulums and balances of different times by the use of different materials of different expansibilities, and in iron beams, rails, etc., by the use of different materials of different lengths, of inequalities in magnetic attraction, etc., by devices called *compensations*. See *compensation-balance*, below, and *compensator*.

5. In the *civil* law, the extinguishment of a debt by a counter-claim which the debtor has against his creditor, thus effecting the simultaneous extinguishment of two obligations, or of one and part of another.—*Compensation-balance*, *pendulum*, a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the effects of the unequal expansion of the contraction and expansion of metals through variations of temperature is effected in the pendulums and balances of different times by the use of different materials of different expansibilities, and in iron beams, rails, etc., by the use of different materials of different lengths, of inequalities in magnetic attraction, etc., by devices called *compensations*. See *compensation-balance*, below, and *compensator*.

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Bryant, Thanatopela.

compliment

compound

compound (kom-pō-nend), n. [*cf.* *L. componendū*, ger. of *componere*, compound; see *com-* + *ponere*, *compos.*] Something to be formed by composition.

compound (kom-pō-ngnt), a. and s. [*cf.* *L. componere* (-s), ppr. of *componere*, compose; see *com-* + *ponere*, and *compound*, v.] A. In composing, constituent; entering into the composition of.

The compound parts of a natural body.

Newton, *Opticks*.
Justice and Benevolence . . . are compound parts of every human mind.
Bumser, *Faith and Glory*.
The stomach digests food, and does it by means of the properties of its compound tissues.

Wheat, *Nature and Thought*, p. 187.

II. n. 1. A constituent part; as, quartz, feldspar, and mica are the *components* of granite.—2. In *mech.*, one of the parts of a strain, velocity, acceleration, force, etc., out of which the whole may be compounded by the principle of the parallelogram of forces, etc.—that is, by geometrical addition. See *composition of forces* (under *composition*), *parallelogram of forces* (under *force*), and *resolution*.—3. A part of a whole which is so combined with other parts as to modify its distinctive character; especially, in *logic*, an internal part or part of comprehension; a notion contained in a complex notion.—Effective component of a force, that one of the two components into which the force may be resolved which produces the entire effect of motion or pressure under consideration.—Real component of a force, the component of a force which is itself a real force.

componential (kom-pō-nen-tal), a. [*cf.* *component* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a part or constituent.

All quantitative relations are *componential*; all qualitative relations elements.

G. H. Lewis, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. 30.

compony, a. Same as *compond*.

comport (kgn-pōrt), v. [*cf.* *L. comportare* = *Sp. Sp. Pp. Gp. comportare* = *It. comportare*, admit of, allow, endure; *cf.* *ML. comportare*, behave, *It. comportare*, comportare, bring together; *cf.* *com-* + *portare*, carry; *cf.* *comport* = *com-* + *portare*, I. To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit; followed by *with* (formerly also by *into*).]

How ill this dulness doth *comport* with greatness!

Shakespeare, *Richard and the Duke*, I. 3.

All that is high, and great, and comports.

Upton, *The style of majesty*.

Johnson, *Prince Henry's Barriers*.

It was Walter who first learned in France that to talk in rhyme alone *comports* with the state of royalty.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 157.

2. To bear; endure; with.

My wife is

Such an untoward thing, she'll never learn

To *comport* with it.

G. Lousier, *The Devil is an Ass*, II. 3.

Shall we not meekly comport with an infirmity?

Barnes, *Works*, I. 464.

III. trans. 1. To behave; conduct; with a reflexive pronoun.

It is curious to observe how Lord Somers . . . *comported himself* on that occasion.

Burke.

This Nature, whose laws I had broken in various artificial ways, *comported* towards me as a third sister loving mother.

Hawthorne, *Bithellide Romance*, viii. 127.

2. To bear; endure.

The malcontented sort

That never can preserve a state *comport*.

Daniel, *Civil Wars*, I. 70.

comport; (kom-pōrt), n. [*cf.* *comport* = *Sp. comporto* (obs.) = *It. comportare*, comportare, I. Behavior; conduct; demeanor; manner of acting.]

These arguments . . . are intended to persuade us to a charitable *comport* toward the man.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), II. 307.

I knew them well and marked their rude *comport*.

Dryden, *Fables*.

comportable (kgn-pōrt-ā-bl), a. [*cf.* *comport* + *-able*; = *Sp. componible*, etc.] Suitable; appropriate; consistent.

Ousting the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method.

St. H. Watson, *Elem. of Architecture*.

comportance (kgn-pōrt-āns), n. [*cf.* *comport* + *-ance*.] Behavior; deportment.

Goodly comportance is such to other years.

And entertains themselves with court's ease meet.

Spenser, *F. Q. II. l. 30*.

With that I beheld myself the true comports

of that same sweet round face of thine came into my mind.

Wily Beguiled (Hawthorne's *Idyll*), II. 253.

comportation (kom-pōrt-ā-shn), n. [*cf.* *L. comportatio* (-s), a bringing together; *cf.* *comportare*, *p. comportatio*; = *see comport*, v.] An assemblage or collection.

1151

A collection and compilation of Agur's wise sayings.
Sp. Richardson, *Obs. on Old Test.* (1855), p. 303.

comportment (kgn-pōrt-mnt), n. [*cf.* *Fr. comportement* = *Sp. comportamiento* = *It. comportamento*; = *see comport*, v.] Behavior; demeanor; deportment.

The people here generally seem to be more generous, and of a higher *comportment*, than those of the north.

Howell, *Letters*, I. 1. 41.

Her serious and devout *comportment*.

Frederick.

composant (kom-pō-zant), n. Same as *corposant*.

compose (kgn-pōz'), v.; pret. and pp. *composed*, *pt. composing*. [*cf.* *OF. composer*, *Fr. composer*, *compos.*] To put together; adjust; settle; *cf.* *com-* + *ponere*, place, set, put; substituted for reg. *OF. compoñere*, *compundere*, arrange, direct; = *Fr. compoñere*, *componre* = *Sp. componer* = *It. comporre* = *It. componere*, *comporre* = *D. komponieren* = *G. komponieren* = *Dan. komponere* = *Sw. komponera*, *L. componere*, *componere*, put together, compose, *com-* + *ponere*, put, place; see *ponere*. The proper *E.* forms from *L. componere* are *composed*, v., and *composant*, n.; see these words, and *composition*. For the substitution of *P. ponere*, see *pose*, and *of. appose*, *depose*, *expose*, *impose*, *oppose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *trans. I. To compose*, I. To compose by uniting two or more things; put together the parts of; form by framing, fashioning, or arranging. (a) In relation to material things (rarely present).

A casque *composed* by Vulcan's skill.

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 2.

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;

Frank Nature, rather curious than in haste,

Hath well *composed* of thee.

Shak., *All's Well*, I. 2.

(b) In relation to literary composition; as, to compose a sermon or a sonnet.

You desired me lately to *compose* some lines upon your Mistress's black Eyes.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 22.

(c) In relation to musical authorship; as, to compose a sonnet (d) In relation to artistic skill; as, to compose (arrange the leading features of) a picture, statue, group, etc.

2. In printing: (a) To put into type; set the types for: as, to compose a page or a pamphlet.

(b) To arrange in the composing-stick; set; as, to compose a thousand ones. [Rare among printers in both uses, set or set up being the technical term.]—3. To form by being combined or united; be the substance, constituents, or elements of; constitute; make up; as, levies of raw soldiers, *compose* his army; the wall *composed* of bricks and mortar; water is *composed* of hydrogen and oxygen.

Nor did Israel's escape

Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold composed

The call in Orph.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 1. 483.

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and compose their intellectual possessions.

Watts.

Numerous great limestones, of immense thickness, and covering vast areas, are composed altogether of shells of mollusks or corals.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 62.

4. To bring into a composed state; calm; quiet; appose.

Another advantage which retirement affords us is, that it calms and composes all the passions; these capacities of the tumultuous mind.

Sp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. x.

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,

Go freely, search where'er you please.

Prior, *The Dove*.

Upon this, he composed his countenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave.

Addison, *St. Timothy* II.

Their rest, their labours, duties, sufferings, prayers,

Compose the soul, and fit it for the life to come.

Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

5. To settle; adjust; reconcile; bring into a proper state or condition; as, to compose differences.

To reform our manners, to compose quarrels and controversies.

Burton, *Anal. of Med.*, p. 62.

I have, therefore, always endeavoured to compose the mind and angry dissensions between the passions and reason.

St. T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 19.

6. To place or arrange in proper form; put into a settled state; arrange.

Rice, wheat, beans, and such like, which they set on the floor without a cloth, in a wooden case, and the people compose themselves to eat the same, after the manner of the Persians.

Paradies, *Flügelzug*, p. 289.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *composes*. *Dryden*, *Knell*.

7. To dispose; put into a proper mood or temper for any purpose. [Rare.]

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their prayers.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*, viii.

composing-stick

composing-stick is the situation, for to the situation you must come. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxvii.

II. Etymology. 1. To practise composition, in any of the active senses of that word. *Webster*, iv. 4. They say he has an excellent poet . . . I think he can compose as he goes in the street! *Johnson*, *Postscript*, III. 1.

2. To come to an agreement; adjust differences; agree.

If we *compose* well here. *Shak.*, *A. C. II.*

Compose with them, and be not angry and call.

Shak., *Titus Andronicus*, I. 1. 10.

3. In painting, to combine or fall into a group or arrangement with artistic effect; admit of pleasing or artistic combination in a picture; as, the mountains *composed* well.

We all know how in the retrospect of later moods the incidents of early youth *compose*, vail, each as an individual picture, with a magic for which the greatest painter has no corresponding art.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 10.

composed (kgn-pōz-d), p. a. [*cf.* *composere* + *-ed*.] Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; serene; quiet; tranquil.

A *composed* and settled countenance, not set, nor much alterable with sadness or joy.

Byr. Arias, *Micro-cosmographia*, A Stayed Man.

There she lay,

Composed as when I laid her, that last eve,

Of couch, still breathing, motionless, sleep's self.

Shak., *Richard and the Duke*, I. 3. 111.

= *Byn. Cal. Collected*, etc. See *calm*.

composedly (kgn-pōz-d-ly), adv. In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; serenely; sedately.

The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*, I. 50.

composedness (kgn-pōz-d-ness), n. The state of being composed; calmness; tranquillity; repose.

Serenity and *composedness* of mind.

Sp. Wistice, *Practical Religion*, II. 7.

composer (kgn-pō-z'), n. One who writes or that composes. (a) One who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author. [Rare.]

Abbe writers and *composers*.

Milton.

(b) One who composes musical pieces; a musical author. [This is the usual sense in which the word is used.]

His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer*.

Murray, *Encyc. of Music*, p. 287.

(c) One who or that which quies or calms; one who adjusts a difference or reconciles antagonists.

Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,

The sweet *composers* of the passive soul.

Gay, *The Fan*.

(d) In printing, a compositor. *Asp. Laud*.

composing-stick (kgn-pō-zing-rim), n. Same as *composing-stand*.

composing-machine (kgn-pō-zing-m-shn), n.

A type-setting machine. The earliest composing-machine, invented by William Church in 1821, attempted to make the types as well as set them. This special and instantaneous making of the types is also the basis of more recent inventions; but most composing-machines are constructed to set types previously made. The types are specially grooved or cleated to fit them for being set automatically. The arrangement of classified types in separate channels, and their dislodgment in order into a larger channel, is the essential process in the modern composing-machine.

Many of these machines have come into practical use, owing especially to the difficulty of separating or distributing the types in the former process in the special manner required. See *linotype*.

composing-room (kgn-pō-zing-ròm), n. A room in which types are set and made ready for printing.

composing-rule (kgn-pō-zing-rül), n. In printing, a thin piece of brass or steel fitted to the composing-stick, and on or against which the compositor places and arranges the types. The smooth rule permits the free movement of the type in the process of spacing, and is also used as a support in the act of emptying the stick.

composing-stand (kgn-pō-zing-stand), n. In printing, an ornate framework, usually of wood, on which the type-cases are placed in the inclined positions, the part for the upper case having a steeper

slope than that for the lower.

Also called *composing-frame*, or in common use

frame or *stand*.

composing-stick (kgn-pō-zing-sik), n. In printing, a small piece of iron or other metal, with a raised side and end, which is held by a compositor in his left hand, and in which he places



Cabanis, 1850), (Gr. κομψός, elegant, + ὄλιπις, a proper name.) The proper name of the genus of birds commonly called *Parula* (which see).

If the price of life and the value of the *comparative* oath among the Welsh were exactly what they were among the Saxons, it would not be one degree less certain than it is that the world of the Saxons is the world of the Goth, the Frank, and the Lombard.

Stalbo, Conat. Hist., § 30.

comparative (kom-pär' shon), n. [*com-* + *parare* + *-ion*; a humorous formation.] A pursuing up or wrinking together. [Rare.]

With the help of some way faces and portions of the mouth. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.*

comparability (kom-pä-tä-bil' ity), n. [*com-* + *parabile* = *com-* + *parare*.] The quality of being comparable.

comparable (kom-pä-tä-bl' ity), n. [*com-* + *parabile* = *com-* + *parare*.] 1. *com-* + *parabile*, = *com-* + *parare*, = *com-* + *parare*, = *com-* + *parare*, = *com-* + *parare*.] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

Not easily computable by arithmetic.

Sir M. H. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

computer (kom-pü-tät), v. t. [*com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*.] Same as *compute*. *Cockerham.*

computation (kom-pü-tä'shon), n. [*com-* + *putare* = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*.] 1. *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*.] The act, process, or method of computing, counting, reckoning, or estimating; calculation: in *math.*, generally restricted to long and elaborate numerical calculations: as, the *computation* of an eclipse.

By our best *computation* we were then in the 61 degree of latitude. *Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 140.*

By true *computation* of the time. *Shake, Rich. III., III. 5.*

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Adelard, Guardian.*

2. A result of computing; the amount computed or reckoned.

From Novizate to Venice became our *computation* of miles, which is generally used. *Adelard, Guardian.*

We receive from him, as a monument both of his power and learning, the then reformed *computation* of the year. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 80.*

-syn. Calculation, estimate, account.

computational (kom-pü-tä'shon-äl), a. [*com-* + *putare* + *-äl*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of computation.

It has generally been under the idea of such a formal *computational* logic that psychologists, and especially English psychologists, have colored upon the study of mind. *Adelard, Guardian, XX. 78.*

computer (kom-pü-tä-tör), n. [*com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*.] 1. *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*.] A computer; a calculator. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

compute (kom-püt'), v. t. [*com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*.] 1. *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*.] To compute; to calculate. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven.

Adelard, Guardian, VI. 68.

I could demonstrate every pure

Where money lays up all her store;

And in an inch compute the station

Twist judgment and imagination. *Prior, Alma, III.*

-syn. *Reckon, Count, etc. See calculate.*

II. Intrans. To reckon; to count.

A purse is twenty-five thousand medals: but in other parts of Turkey, it is only twenty thousand: and when they speak of great sums, they say they compute by purses. *Fowkes, Description of the East, I. 175.*

compute (kom-püt'), v. t. [*com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*.] 1. *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*, = *com-* + *putare*.] To compute; to calculate. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

In our common *compute* he hath been come these many years. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 46.*

The time of this Battle, by which they could do more harm, is not set down by any foundation given to them to draw a solid *compute*. *Milton, Eng. Hist. III.*

computer (kom-pü-tör), n. One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator; specifically, one whose calculation is done by arithmetical calculations for mathematicians, astronomers, geodesists, etc. Also spelled *computor*.

computist (kom-pü-tist), n. [*com-* + *putare* + *-ist*.] A computer. *Sir T. Browne.*

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Sir H. Watson.*

computer, n. See *computer*.

comquat, n. See *rumquat*.

comrade (kom-rad or -räd, kom-rad or -räd), n. [*com-* + *rad*, = *com-* + *rad*, = *com-* + *rad*, = *com-* + *rad*.] 1. *com-* + *rad*, = *com-* + *rad*, = *com-* + *rad*, = *com-* + *rad*.] A comrade; a fellow; a companion. *Sterne.*

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Comrie (kóm'tist), n. and a. [*Comrie* + *-ist*, after F. Comrie.] 1. n. A disciple of Comrie; a positivist.

Writers whose philosophy had its legitimate parent in Hume, or in themselves, were labelled *Comrie* or *Positivist* by public writers, even in spite of vehement protests to the contrary. *Huxley, Lay Sermon, p. 160.*

II. a. Same as Comitan.

Comus (kó'mus), n. [*Com-* + *mus*, a revel, festive, carousal, a band of revelers, a company; also an ode sung at such a festival; perhaps *comus*, a village or *comedy*.] In late classical myth, a god of festive mirth.

comyn¹, a, n. and v. An obsolete form of *comin*.

comyn², n. An obsolete form of *comin*.

comyn³, adv. An obsolete form of *comin*.

comyn⁴ (kón), v. A dialectal or obsolete variant of *comyn*¹. To comyn; to comyn.

comyn⁵ (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

comyn⁶ (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

comyn⁷ (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

comyn⁸ (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

comyn⁹ (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

comyn¹⁰ (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

comyn¹¹ (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

comyn¹² (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

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comyn²⁷ (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

comyn²⁸ (kón), v. t. To comyn; to comyn.

concrete

trated sulphuric acid.—3. In *pathol.*, applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.—4. In *zool.*, brought together in one region of the body, and more or less combined; said of organs and parts. Thus the lungs and nervous ganglia in the myriapods are distributed over all the segments, but in the insects they are principally concentrated in the head and thorax. This concentration is characteristic of the higher grades of development.—Concentrate (con-sen-tri-shun), *n.* [= *F.* *concentration* = *Sp.* *concentratio* = *Fr.* *concentratio* = *It.* *concentrazione*, < *L.* as if *concentratio* (*n.*), < *concentrare*, *concentro*; see *concentric*.] The act of concentrating. (a) The act of collecting or confining into or about a central point; the act of directing or applying to one object; the state of being brought from several or a common point or center, or into one mass or group; as, the concentration of troops in one place; the concentration of one's energies.

It is customary to talk of a Platonic philosophy as a coherent whole, that may be gathered by observation from his disjointed dialogues. *De Quincy*, *Plato*.
Abroad it (the recovered strength of the monarchic system) resulted from the concentration of great territorial possessions in the hands of a few great kings. *Steuart*, *Const. Hist.*, 250.
(b) Specifically, the voluntary conscious direction of thought upon an object; close attention.
The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual concentration. *B. H. Hudson*.

The word "Attention" in its commoner meaning, as a voluntary prompting to concentration of mind, expresses a great deal, but not everything. It implies, besides, a concentration from mere excitement, painful and pleasurable, as distinguished from the attention under the will, although the two shade into one another. *A. Bain*, *Mind*, 173.

(c) In *chem.*, the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated must, therefore, be soluble in water, or in water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalis, etc. (d) In *metall.*, the separation of the useful-ness and valuable portions of the compounds of a vein, or mineral deposit of any kind, from the gangue. Bringing the ore into the proper condition for smelting. This smaller is generally called *dressing*, but partly the word *concentration* is used in this sense. (e) In *dynamics*, the excess of the value of any quantity at any point, over its mean value within an infinitesimal sphere described about that point as a center, this excess being divided by the sixth of the square of the radius of the sphere. This is the same as the negative of the result of operating with Laplace's operator on the function of the point.

(f) In *astr.*, precisely, the same as the preceding, but the inheritance of characters at earlier stages of growth than those that are the result of the preceding appearance in the ancestors of any given series. *Hagitt*.
concentrative (kon-sen-tri-iv), *a.* [*concentrate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of concentrate; characterized by concentration.
A concentrative act, or act of attention. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, xiv.
People of abnormally nervous constitution, of variable moods and abnormally concentration habit. *Mind* in *Nature*, 1. 130.

concentrativeness (kon-sen-tri-tiv-ness), *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phys.*, one of the propensities seated in the brain, which gives the power of fixing the whole mind or attention upon a particular subject. See *concentration* and *phenomenology*.
I possessed, even as a child, a large share of what phenomenologists call *concentrativeness*. The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment. *B. Taylor*, *Home and Abroad*, 24 ser., p. 435.

concentrator (kon-sen-tri-ter), *n.* [*concentrate* + *-or*.] 1. One who or that which concentrates.—2. In *firearms*: (a) A wire frame or other device in which the shot are placed in the cartridge to hold them together when discharged from the gun, so that they may be expected to effect close shooting. (b) A device which can be attached to the mouth of the bore of a shotgun, slightly narrowing it, to concentrate the shot when they are discharged.—3. In *mining*, the name frequently given especially in the United States, to any complicated form of machine used in ore-dressing, or in separating the particles of ore or metal from the gangue or rock with which they are associated.—*concentric*, *v.* See *concenter*.

concentric (kon-sen-trik), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *concentric* = *F.* *concentrique* = *Sp.* *concentrico* = *Fr.* *concentrique* (cf. *G.* *concentrich*; *D.* *concentrich*), < *ML.* *concentricus*, < *L.* *con-*, together, + *centrum*, center: see *con-* and *center*.] 1. *a.* Having a common center: as, *concentric circles*, spheres, etc.
I often compare you and me, but the sphere in which your revolutions are, and my wheel; both I hope concentric to God. *Donne*, *Letters*.
Concentric circles upon the surface of the water. *Newton*, *Optics*.

Concentric arcs, *bundle*, *radial*, *radial*, etc. See the noun.—**Concentric structure**, in *mineral*, an arrangement of parallel layers around a common center; as in agate.



II. *n.* One of a number of circles or spheres having a common center. [Rare.]

We know our places here, we might not lose in another's sphere, but all move orderly in our own orbit; yet we are all concentric. *B. Jones*, *Simple of Now*, II, 1.
concentric (kon-sen-tri-ka), *a.* Same as *concentric*. *Boyle*; *Arbutnot*.
concentrically (kon-sen-tri-ka-li), *adv.* In a concentric manner; around a common center; so as to be concentric.

Eight series of holes, placed concentrically to the same circle at equal distances from each other. *Blaesma*, *Sound*, p. 126.
concentricate (kon-sen-tri-ka), *v.* [*concentric* + *-ate*.] To concentrate. Quoted by *Latham*.
concentricity (kon-sen-tri-ka-ti), *n.* [*concentric* + *-ity*.] The state of being concentric.
concentricity (kon-sen-tri-ka-ti), *n.* [*concentric* + *-ity*.] The state of being concentric.

concentus (kon-sen-tus), *n.* [*L.* *concentus*, symphony: see *concent*.] 1. In *old church music*, all that part of the service sung by the whole choir, as hymns, psalms, halleluiahs, etc., in contradistinction to *accentus*, the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.—2. Harmony; consonance in part-music for different instruments.
concept (kon-sept), *n.* [= *F.* *concept* = *Sp.* *concepto* = *Fr.* *concepto* = *It.* *concetto* = *D. G.* *concept* = *Dan.* *Sn.* *koncept*, < *L.* *conceptus*, a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc.; < *con-*, *ceive*, *per*, *conceptus*, take in, conceive; see *con-* and *ceive*.] 1. A simple or complex idea or notion. *Q. v.* A general notion, the predicate of a (possible) judgment; a complex of characters; the immediate object of thought in simple apprehension. *Conception* is applied to both the act and the object in conceiving; *concept* is restricted to the object.

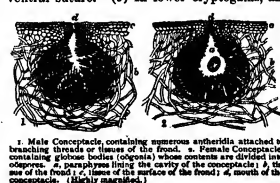
The term *concept* was in common use among the older philosophical writers in English, though, like many other valuable expressions of these authors, it has been overlooked by our English lexicographers. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, III.
For the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, III.

The understanding is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of *concepts*, while *concepts*, as predicated of things, are judgments, and not representations of an object yet undetermined. *Kant*, *Critique of Pure Reason*, fr. by Miller (*Concept*, in *Logic*, p. 108).
Apprehensive concept. See *apprehensive*.—**Higher concept**, in *logic*, a more abstract concept.
conceptacle (kon-sep-tak), *n.* [= *F.* *conceptacle* (in sense 2), < *L.* *conceptaculum*, < *con-*, *per*, *conceptus*, contain, conceive; see *con-* and *ceive*.] 1. That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. *Boissier*.—2. In *bot.*, a receptacle, especially, as used by Linnaeus, a follicle—that is, a fruit formed of a single carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture. (b) In lower cryptogams, an

organ or a cavity which incloses reproductive bodies, usually spores, with or without special spore-cases; applied without reference to the origin of the spores, whether sexual or asexual. In the *order* of *Fungi imperfecti* the conical spores are borne on short threads within conceptacles; in pyrenomycetous fungi the conceptacles (perithecia) contain spores in sacs (thecae); in *Phoridæ* (real signs) either cystic spores or tetraspores may be contained in conceptacles; in *Puccin* (rusts) the conical, anthridial, containing anthridia, and oecidia containing oecidia, are formed in conceptacles. The term *conceptacle* was formerly included under this term, but it is now rarely used in that sense. Also *conceptaculum*.

conceptual (kon-sep-tak), *a.* [*con-*, + *conceptus*, < *L.* *conceptus* (cf. *It.* *concetto*), < *con-*, together, + *ceptus*, take in, conceive; see *con-* and *ceive*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

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conceptibility (kon-sep-ti-bil-i-ti), *n.* [*con-*, + *conceptus* (see *-ibility*), = *F.* *conceptibilité*, etc.] The quality of being conceivable. *Outward*.
conceivable (kon-sep-ti-bi), *a.* [= *F.* *conceivable* = *Fr.* *concevable* (cf. *It.* *concepibile*), < *L.* *concepibilis*, pp. of *concepire*, conceive; see *con-* and *ceive*.] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible.
Attributes . . . easily conceivable by us. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*.

conception (kon-sep-shun), *n.* [*ME.* *conception*, *concep-shun*, < *OF.* *conception*, *F.* *conception* = *Sp.* *concepcion* = *Fr.* *conception* = *It.* *concione* (also *concepcion*, *concepcione*), < *L.* *conceptio* (*n.*), a comprehending, a collection, composition, an expression (*L.* also syllable), also a becoming pregnant; < *con-*, together, + *ceptus*, take in, conceive; see *con-* and *ceive*.] 1. The act or power of conceiving in the mind, or of forming a concept; that which is conceived in the mind. (a) A product of the intellect; a faculty. *The conceptions of his poets*, the creations of his sculptures. *J. Caird*.
There can be little doubt that the perfection of art in Greece is to be largely traced to the conceptions of the dignified and beautiful in man with which the Greek mind was filled. *Faith of the World*, p. 74.

In *philos.*: (1) The act of forming a concept, or the concept itself; as notion. (Latin *conceptio* was used in this sense by Boethius).
The most univocal parts of mankind have some way or other climbed up into the conceptions of a faculty. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, vii.
All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference, a comparison of objects with the objects of the objects. In *conception*, that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions), it compares, divides, or conjoints attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, I.

Conception means both the act of conceiving and the object conceived. . . . Now this is a source of great vagueness in our philosophical discussions. For the act of conceiving, the term *conception* should be employed, and that exclusively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, III.
Conception we regard equally as an occurrence in consciousness; and, though we suppose it to take place in the absence of any object at the time affecting the sense, we practically separate in our thoughts the conceived object or object from the conception, and imagine it vaguely as residing exclusively in the latter. *T. H. Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 58.

(2) Improperly, the faculty of reproductive imagination. *D. Stuart*. (c) Thought, notion, or idea, in a loose sense; as, you have no conception how deep is the sea.
But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that a pagan magistrate could have no conception of it but as a mere superstition. *Warburton*, *Works*, IX, i.

2) A fanciful thought; a conceit.
Full of conceptions, notions of egipsian, and wittiams. *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, II, ii.
3. The act of becoming pregnant; the beginning of pregnancy; the conception of the life of an embryo; hence, figuratively, beginning; origination.
I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception. *Isaiah*, XL, 1.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, I, 11.
High living generates a fullness of habit unfavorable to conception. *Channing*, *Essays*, CXXXI, 4, 5.
False conception, in *pathol.*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen fleshy mass is formed. *See* *conception*.
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False conception, in *pathol.*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen fleshy mass is formed. *See* *conception*.

conceptional (kon-sep-shun-ah), *a.* [= *It.* *conceptionale*, < *L.* *conceptio* (*n.*), a comprehending, a collection, composition, an expression (*L.* also syllable), also a becoming pregnant; < *con-*, together, + *ceptus*, take in, conceive; see *con-* and *ceive*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme or enterprise; harmony.

All these discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication of ideas. *Barth.*

Individual resistance is too feeble, and the difficulty of concert and co-operation too great, . . . to oppose successfully, the organized power of government. *Cathartes, Works, I. 61.*

2. In music: (a) A set of instruments of the same kind, but of different sizes; as, a *concert of violas*. Also *concert*, (b) A public performance of music in which several singers or instrumentalists, or both, participate; especially, one in which the program consists of detached numbers; also applied to the performance of an oratorio, but not of an opera. (c) The harmonious combination of two or more voices or instruments.

Compositions, called playhouse or act tunes, were written and played in *concert*, and not in *unison* as formerly. *Stainer and Barrett, Diet. of Musical Terms, p. 363.*

(d) A *concerto*.—**Café concert.** See *café*.—**Dutch concert.** A concert in which each solo singer sings his song at the same time that his neighbor sings his; or a concert in which each solo singer sings a verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being sung after each verse.

concertante (kon-châr-tân'te), a. and n. [*It.*, pp. of *concertare*, form a *concerto*; see *concert*.]

1. I. a. In music, agreeing; harmonious.

II. n. In music: (a) A composition suitable for a *concert*. (b) A composition for two or more solo voices or instruments, with accompaniment for the organ or orchestra, so constructed that each of the solo voices or instruments comes into prominence in turn. (c) A composition for two or more solo instruments without orchestra.—**Concertante parts.** In orchestral music, parts for solo instruments.—**Concertante style.** That style of composition which affords the performer opportunity for a brilliant display of skill. See *concerto*.

concertation (kon-sér-tâ'shon), n. [*L.* *concertatio* (n.), *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, *concertans*; see *concert*, v.] *Nefls*; conjunction.

After the *concertation*, when they could not agree, the king, coming between them both, called away the idea from the monks. *Faer, Martyrs, p. 216.*

concertative (kon-sér-tâ-tiv), a. [*L.* *concertativus*, *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, *concertans*; see *concert*, v., *concertation*.] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

concerted (kon-sér-ted), a. [*Fr.* *concerté*, v.] **1. Mutually agreed upon, contrived, or planned.**

Poetry was, in all appearance, previous to any concerted plan of worship. *Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.*

On concerted days a simultaneous instruction took place throughout the Province. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isab., v.*

2. Brought into connection or relation; connected by a plan.

A dream may lead us deeper into the secret of Nature than a hundred concerted experiments. *Emerson, Nature, p. 81.*

3. In music, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, etc.

To obtain artistic effect, . . . concerted pieces need intertempering with solo. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 457.*

concert-grand (kon-sér-grând), n. A grand pianoforte of power and size for use in a large hall or with an orchestra. [*Colloq.*]

concertina (kon-sér-fâ'shin), n. [*N.L.*, *It.* *concerto*, a *concerto*, harmony; *concert*, v.; *Fr.* *musical instrument* invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polychrome in shape,

concertion (kon-sér-shon), n. [*Fr.* *concert*, v.] *Concert*; contrivance; adjustment. *Young.*

concert-master (kon-sér-mâ'stér), n. [*G.* *concertmaster*.] The first violinist of an orchestra; the leader.

concertment (kon-sér-ment), n. [*Fr.* *concert* + *ment*.] The act of *concerting*. *R. Pollok.* [*Rare.*]

concert-music (kon-sér-mû'zik), n. Secular music, vocal or instrumental, of decided technical elaboration, and suited to performance in large auditoriums; usually of one or few movements or parts, and thus different from an opera, oratorio, or similar extended work; distinguished from *chamber-music* and *church music*.

concerto (kon-châr' or kon-sér'fô), n. [*It.*; see *concert*, v.] In music: (a) A *concert*. [*Rare.*] (b) Same as *concertante*. (c) A composition for two or more solo instruments of the same or of different kind: as, *Bach's concerto for four pianos*; *Handel's concerto grosso* for two violins and violoncello soli, with accompaniment for a stringed orchestra. Such concertos are called *double*, *triple*, etc., according to the number of solo instruments. (d) A composition, usually in symphonic form, written for one principal instrument (occasionally for more than one), with accompaniment for a large oratorio, and intended to display the ability of a solo performer.

concert-piece (kon-sér-pîs), n. A musical work, usually instrumental, suitable for performance in a *concert*.

concert-pitch (kon-sér-pîch), n. In music, the pitch used in tuning instruments for *concert* use. See *pitch*.

concessable (kon-sés'â-bl), a. [*Fr.* *concessible*, *It.* *concessibile*; *C.* *concessibilis*, *L.* *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, *concede*; see *concede* and *cede*.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [*Rare.*]

concession (kon-sés'hon), n. [*L.* *concessio*, pp. of *concedere*, *concede*; see *concede* and *cede*.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [*Rare.*]

concessionary (kon-sés'hon-â-ri), a. and n. [*Fr.* *concessionnaire*, *It.* *concessionario*, *C.* *concessionarius*, *L.* *concessio*, pp. of *concedere*, *concede*; see *concede* and *cede*.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [*Rare.*]

concessive (kon-sés'iv), a. [*Fr.* *concessif*, *It.* *concessivo*, *C.* *concessivus*, *L.* *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, *concede*; see *concede* and *cede*.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [*Rare.*]

concessory (kon-sés'ô-ri), a. [*Fr.* *concessoire*, *It.* *concessorio*, *C.* *concessorius*, *L.* *concessio*, pp. of *concedere*, *concede*; see *concede* and *cede*.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [*Rare.*]

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concessus (kon-sés'us), n. [*L.* *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, *concede*; see

There is very strong evidence, although it is not conclusive, that in a given gas—say in a vessel full of carbonic acid—the molecules are not all of the same weight.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, p. 308.

The argument from the impossibility of a thing to its non-existence is final in all cases.

Miser, *Nature and Thought*, p. 118.

2. Specifically, bringing about or leading to a logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms cannot know whether they are made in right and conclusive modes and figures.

Locke.

3. In law, possessing such weight, and force as not to admit of contradiction. —*Conclusive evidence*, in law, evidence which precludes further consideration of the facts upon which it is based. If disproved, precludes dispute on the point it is adduced to prove. Thus, a judgment for a debt is said to be conclusive evidence of the indebtedness it establishes, because, having been put in evidence against the debtor, he cannot usually give other evidence merely in denial of the indebtedness, unless he first gives evidence sufficient to avoid the judgment. Such evidence is said to raise a *conclusive presumption* of the fact it is adduced to prove. The phrase *conclusive evidence* is also used, more loosely, of evidence which, though not necessarily conclusive, yet, not having been contradicted, is sufficient as matter of law to oblige a jury to come to the proposed conclusion. —*Eyn. 2*. *Conclusive evidence*, in fact, is convincing, decisive, unanswerable, irrefragable.

conclusively (kon-klo'siv-ly), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is *conclusively settled*.

As it is universally allowed that a man when drunk sees double, it follows *conclusively* that he sees twice as well as his sober neighbors. *Irring*, *Kulcherhooker*, p. 230.

conclusiveness (kon-klo'siv-ness), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive of argument or doubt; the power of determining opinion or of settling a question.

The *conclusiveness* of the proof. *J. S. Mill*, *Logic*.

conclusionary (kon-klo'sh-ur-ry), *adj.* [*L.* *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ary*.] *Conclusionary*, *concludere*, *conclude*, *v.* [*L.* *conclusum* (kon-klo'sh-um), *n.* pl. *conclusa* (-a), [*L.* prop. neut. of *concludere*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude, see *conclude*, *v.*] In diplomacy. See extract.

A *conclusionus* is a rummy of the demands presented by a government. It is usually discussed; and therein lies the danger from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands. —*Encyclopaedia*.

concoagulate (kon-kô-ag'-lâ-t), *v.* [*L.* *co* + *coagulare*.] To curdle or congeal together; to form, or form into, one homogeneous mass. [*Harv.*]

For some solutions require more, others less, spirit of wine to *concoagulate* adequately with them. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 442.

concoagulation (kon-kô-ag'-lâ-shun), *n.* [*L.* *concoagulare*, see *-ation*.] A coagulating or coalescing together, as of different substances or bodies into one homogeneous mass; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

A *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum. *Boyle*, *Works*, III. 68.

concoct (kon-kok't), *v.* [*L.* *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere* (*to* *concoquere*), boil together, digest, prepare, think over, + *co*, together, + *coquere*, cook; see *cook*, *v.*] *I. trans*, 1. To digest.

After a (odd) Fare, either drink wine to *concoct* it, or send for the Priest to confess you. *Cottgrave* (v. c. vii).

He must not be called till he hath concocted and slept his surfeit into a trace and a quiet repose. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1830), I. 100.

2. To purify or sublime; refine by removing the gross or extraneous matter.

Thus the waters of several (Nile) here is none more sweet . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so *concocted* by the Sun. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 78.

3. To ripen; develop.

The root which still continueth in the earth is still concocted by the earth. *Boyle*.

4. To combine and prepare the materials of, as in cooking; hence, to get up, devise, plan, contrive, plot, etc.; as, to *concoct* a dinner or a bowl of punch; to *concoct* a scheme or a conspiracy.

(Grouse pie, with hare

in the middle, is fare

Which, duly concocted with vinegar and care, Doctor Kitcheners says, is beyond all compare.)

Barbarian, *Travels*, p. 100.

That vaulted state-manship which concocts conceptions never has acquainted to anything. *W. Phillips*, *Speeches*, p. 305.

II. trans, 1. To mature; ripen.

The longer the juice staley the root and stalk, the better it *concocted*. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, p. 400.

2. To digest.

For cold maketh appetite, but natural heat *concocteth* or boyeth. *Sir T. Brown*, *Castle of Health*, II.

concocter (kon-kok'ter), *n.* [*concoct*, see *concoct*, *v.* + *-er*.] Cf. *concoct*, *v.* A concocter, *E. concocutor*, a digestive medicine. 1. One who concocts.

This private concocter of imbecility.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

concoction (kon-kok'shun), *n.* [= *F. concoction*, *concoctio* (-o), + *concoquere*, pp. *concoctus*, digest, prepare; see *concoct*.] 1. Digestion.

Also, the eating of sundry sorts of meat require often potors of drink, which hinder *concoction*.

Babes Book (E. E. T. A.), p. 252.

Your words of hard concoction, [your] rude poetry,

Have much impaired my health; 'till some another try.

Shirley, *Hyde Park*, II. 4.

Bad meals will scarce breed good nourishment in the healthiest concoction.

Boyle, *Nat. Hist.*, p. 36.

2. The process by which morbid matter was formerly supposed to be separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off; maturation.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

3. A ripening or maturing; maturity.

The constant notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, till finally to perfect concoction.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, p. 388.

All this smells me for heaven, and so ferments in this warm concoction; till we long concoct in the grave, but hasten to the resurrection. *Donne*, *Letters*, lxxix.

4. The act of preparing and combining the materials of anything; hence, the devising or planning of anything; the act of concocting.

getting up; as, the *concoction* of a medical prescription, or of a scheme or plot.

This was an error in the first concoction, and therefore never to be mended in the second or third. *Dryden*, *Fer. to Oedipus*.

5. That which is concocted; specifically, a mixture of compound of various ingredients; as, a *concoction* of whiskey, milk, and sugar.

concoctive (kon-kok'tiv), *adj.* [as *Fg. concoctivo*; as *concoct* + *-ive*.] 1. Digestive; having the power of digesting.

Heat is the *concoctive* power, with various art, Subdues the crude alimenta to chyle.

Armstrong, *Art of Preserving Health*.

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature.

The fallow ground, laid open to the sun, *concoctive*.

Johnson, *Autumn*.

concolor (kon-kul'gr), *adj.* [= *F. concolor* = *It. concolore*, [*L.* *concolor*, of one color, + *color*, together, + *color*, color.] 1. Of one color; whole-colored; not partly-colored or variegated in color. —2. Of the same color with or as (something else); having the same colors or coloration; specifically, in *entom.*, applied to the wings of a lepidopterous insect, when the upper and lower surfaces show the same colors and patterns.

Concolor animals, and such as are confuted unto one color. *Sir T. Brown*, *Viv. Err.*, vi. 11.

Also *concolorous*.

concolorate (kon-kul'gr-at), *adj.* [as *concolor* + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, having the same color; specifically said of the wings when the upper and lower surfaces have the same colors and patterns, as in some *Lepidoptera*.

concolorous (kon-kul'gr-us), *adj.* [as *concolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *concolor*.

It would seem that, unless specially *reared* by *concolorous* nurseries, blue-eyed bellies will be scarce in the Mitiumium.

Science, IV, 81.

concomitant, *concomitancy* (kon-kom-i'tant, -i'tan-ty), *n.* [*F. concomitant*, *concomitant*, *concomitantia* = *It. concomitantia*, + *concomitantia*, [*L.* *concomitant* (-a), concomitant; see *concomitant*.] 1. The state of being concomitant, a being together or in connection with another.

The secondary nature subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitantia* with the other. *Sir T. Brown*.

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in the single eucharistic element of bread, so that those who partake of the consecrated host receive him in full. Also *concomitancy*.

And therefore the death of the Church of Rome that she the consecrated host receive the blood, because by *concomitancy* the blood is received in the body, is neither true nor pertinent in this question.

Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Concoctions*, II. 3.

3. In *math.*, a relation between two sets of variables such that, when those of one set are

replaced by certain functions of themselves, those of the other set are also replaced by certain determinate functions of themselves. —*Simple concomitancy*, in *math.*, such a relation between two sets of variables that, when the first set is replaced by a set of linear functions of that first set, the second set is also replaced by a set of linear functions of that second set, the coefficients of the two sets of linear functions being related together in a certain manner, so that the kind of simple concomitancy are *congruency* and *congruency*.

concomitantous (kon-kom-i'tant-ous), *adj.* [as *concomitant* + *-ous*.] Accompanying.

Concomitantous with most of other vices.

Philham, *Resolves*, II. 56.

concomitant (kon-kom-i'tant), *adj.* and *n.* [= *F. concomitant*, *concomitant*, *concomitantia*, [*L.* *concomitant* (-a), pp. of *concomitari*, accompany, + *L. com*, together, + *comitari*, accompany, + *comare* (comit-), a companion; see *comit*.] 1. Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending; used absolutely or followed by with or to.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects . . . a concomitant passion. *Locke*.

At the beauty of this landscape the health of it, so certainly is decency concomitant to virtue.

Hughes (quoted by Crabbe).

Re-distributions of Matter into *concomitant* re-distributions of Motion. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, p. 117.

II. n. 1. A thing that is conjoined or concurrent with another; an accompaniment; an accessory; an associated thing, quality, or circumstance.

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hardheartedness. *South*, *Sermon*.

Gaiety may be a concomitant of all sorts of virtue. *Goldsmith*, *Plat.*, p. 7.

Wealth with its usual concomitants, elegance and comfort. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Ism.*, I. 1.

2. A person who accompanies another, an attendant or companion.

Heinrich was the chief attendant of his heir-apparent.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquiae*, p. 212.

3. In *math.*, a form invariably connected with a given form or system of forms. It is a quantic derived from a given system of quantities (of which it is said to be a concomitant) in such a way that, the variables of the given system of quantities being linearly transformed, the concomitant is transformed similarly from the transformed system of quantities, the first derived quantic is transformed into the second (to a constant factor *præ*) either by a similar or reciprocal transformation of the variables to that which gave the second system of quantities. —*Mixed concomitant*, in *math.*, a concomitant of two systems of quantities, such that, when these two systems are severally linearly transformed, the concomitant is transformed similarly as to one set and reciprocally as to the other.

concomitantly (kon-kom-i'tant-ly), *adv.* So as to be concomitant; in company or combination; accessorially.

A few curious particulars . . . which *concomitantly* illustrate the history of the arts. *Wapole*, *Life of Verius*.

concomitance (kon-kom-i'tant), *n.* [*L.* *concomitantia*, pp. of *concomitari*, accompany; see *concomitant*.] To accompany or attend; to be associated or connected with.

This simple bloody secretion of the lungs is differentiated from that which constitutes a pleurisy.

Harvey, *Consumptions*.

concomitancy (kon-kom-i'tant-ty), *n.* [*concomitant* + *-ancy*.] Same as *concomitant*, 2.

My second cause why I was condemned an heretic is that I denied the *concomitancy* and similarity of two twiggling words of the papists, by which they do become . . . that Christ's natural body is made of bread, and the Godhead by it is by force formed therewith.

Taylor, in *Forbes's Martyrs*, p. 188.

concord (kong'kord), *n.* [*F. concord* = *It. F. concordia* = *L. concordia*, agreement, union, harmony, + *concordia*, earlier *concordia*, of the same mind, agreeing, + *concord*, together, + *concord* = *E. heart*; see *cordal*, *cord*, and *heart*, and *E. accord*, *discord*.] 1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; unanimity; harmony; accord; peace.

What concord hath Christ with Belial? *2 Cor. vi. 15.*

Pour the sweet milk of concord and love.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Love quarrels off in pleasing concord and love.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 1. 108.

2. Agreement between things; mutual fitness; harmony.

It, nature's concord broke,

Among the conceptions were seen signs of discord.

Milton, *J. P.*, II. 811.

Far-reaching *concord* of astronomy

Pals in the plants, and in the musical birds.

Thoreau, *Muskeget*.

concretion (kon-krit-ná'shón), n. [*cf.* *LL. concretio* (n.), *concremare*, pp. *concrematus*, burn up, *con-*, together, + *cremare*, burn; see *cremate*.] The act of burning up; burning or cremation, as of dead bodies.

When some one died drowned, in any other way which excluded *concretion* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of Idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread. Quoted by *H. Spencer*.

concrement (kon-kri-mén't), n. [*cf.* *LL. concretum*, *con-*, together, grow together; see *concrete*, and *crementum*.] A growing together; concretion; a concreted mass. [Rare.]

The concrement of a pebble or flint.
Sir M. H. Hall, Orig. of Mankind.

The story *concrements* which are found, about the size of a pea, in the apices of the lungs of old people.
Lodge, Bacteria Investigation, p. 172.

concretes (kon-kres'), v. 4; *pret.* and *pp.* *concreased*, *pp. concreting*. [*cf.* *concrete*, grow together, + *creare*, grow; see *creare*, and *of. acreare*, *acreare*, increase, etc. *cf.* *concrete*.] To grow together.

The concretesd lips of an elongated blastopore.
J. A. Ryder.

concretescence (kon-kres'-sén), n. [*cf.* *Sp. concrecimiento*, *con-*, together, grow together; see *concrete*, and *creare*, grow; together; see *concrete*.] 1. Growth or increase; increment.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor... Inchoate, ... how any other substance should thence take concretescence it hath not been taught.
Hutchins, Hist. World, I. c. 10.

2. A growing together, in general; a coming together in process of growth or development, to unite or form one part; in *anat.* and *zool.*, used of parts originally separate.

A concretescence of the folds of the mantle to form a definitely-closed shell of the individual.
R. F. Lankster, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 671.

3. In *bot.*, the growing together or coalescence of two or several individual cells or other organisms; conjugation; in *zool.*, a copulation in which two or more organisms become one. See *conjugation*, 4.

The act of reproduction commences as a rule with the complete or partial fusion of the individual. This *concretescence* gives the stimulus to changes in the appropriate parts.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 88.

4. In *bot.*, the union of cell walls, or the fusion of mycelial hyphae, by means of a fermenting substance formed in process of growth, so that they are inseparably grown together. Also called *conventation*.

concretescent (kon-kres'-tén), a. [*cf.* *F. concretescent* = *Sp. concretescente* = *It. concretescente* = *L. concretescent*, *con-*, together, grow together; see *concrete*, and *creare*, grow together; see *concrete*.] 1. Capable of becoming or growing together. — 2. Capable of becoming concrete, or of solidifying.

They formed a genulus, fixed, *concretescent* oil.
Journeys (trans.).

concretescent (kon-kres'-tén), a. [*cf.* *concrete* + *-escent*.] Growing together; uniting. [Rare.]

concrete (kon-krit or kon-kret'), a. and n. [*cf.* *D. konkret* = *G. konkret* = *Dan. Sw. konkret* = *F. concret* = *Sp. Fg. It. concret* = *It. concretus*, grown together; hardened, condensed, solid (neut. *concretum*, firm or solid matter), pp. of *concretere*, grow together, harden, condense, solidify; see *concrete*, and *of. concretus*.] I. a. 1. Formed by coalescence of separate particles or constituents; forming a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state.

The first concrete state or constant surface of the chaos must be of the same fact as the last solid state.
Sp. Burnet.

2. In *logic*, considered as invested with the accidents of matter; particular; individual; opposed to *abstract*.

There is also this difference between *concrete* and *abstract* nouns, that the one are invested with before propositions, but these after; for these could have no being till there were propositions from whose copula they proceeded.
Hutchins, World, I. iii. 14.

Burnet is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the *concrete*.

concretine (kon-kres'-tén), n. [*cf.* *concretum*, Pilgrim's Progress. A concrete noun is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities.

concretine (kon-kres'-tén), n. [*cf.* *concretum*, Pilgrim's Progress. A concretine noun is the name of something having a concrete existence; opposed to an abstract noun, which is the name of an attribute. — *Concretine* number. See *abstract*, n. 1.

II. n. 1. A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concrete*, minerals and others, into distinct substances.
Boyle, Works, I. 54.

2. In *gram.* and *logic*, a concrete noun; a particular, individual term; especially, a class-name, or proper name.

Vitality and sensibility, Life and Consciousness, are abstractions having real *concretes*. They are expensious expressions of functional processes conveined in their totality, and not at any single stage.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. 12.

3. A compact mass of sand, gravel, coarse pebbles, or stones, sometimes cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, or by asphalt or refuse tar. It is employed extensively in building under fire (for example, to form the bottom of a canal or the foundations of any structure) raised in the sea, as piers, breakwaters, etc., and for pavements. The walls of houses are sometimes formed of it, the ingredients being first firmly rammed into molds of the requisite shape, and allowed to set. The finer kind of concrete used for purposes requiring the greatest solidity is known as *beton* (which see).

4. Sugar which has been reduced to a solid mass by evaporation in a concretor.

concrete (kon-krit'), v. *pret.* and *pp. concreted*, *concreted*. [*cf.* *F. concretir*, coagulate, = *Sp. concretar* = *It. concretare*, concrete, *con-*, together, pp. of *concretere*, grow together; see *concrete* and *concrete*, a.] I. *intrans.* To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; to form concretions; coagulate; congeal; clot.

The particles of tinging substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord *concrete* and fall to the bottom. *Warden, Lect. on Chem.*, li. 14.

The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete*. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *trans.* 1. To form into a mass, as separate particles, by union or coalescence.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion.

How... could there be such a science as optics were we necessitated to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view till associated? *Harris, Hermes*, II. 4.

concretely (kon-krit'li or kon-kret'li), *adv.* In a concrete form or manner; not abstractly.

The properties of bodies... taken *concretely* together with their subjects. *Cowdworth, Intellectual System*, p. 67. Without studying *Homer* and *Hæc* and *Mulder* and the rest, one can get but a very meagre notion of human history as *concretely* revealed in the thoughts of past generations. *J. Pike, Cosmic Philosophy*, I. 137.

concreteness (kon-kret'-nes or kon-krit'-nes), n. The quality or state of being concrete, in any sense.

The individuality of a concept is thus not to be confounded with the sensible concreteness of an intuition either distinct or indistinct. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 77.

concrete-press (kon-kret'-pres), n. A machine for pressing concrete into the form of blocks for use in building or paving.

concretism (kon-kret'-shén-izm), n. [*cf.* "concretist, erroneous form of *concretion*, in the sense of 'a growing together,' + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the soul is generated at the same time as the body and develops along with it. [Rare.]

concretion (kon-kret'-shén), n. [*cf.* *concretion* = *concretus* = *Sp. concretus* = *F. concretus* = *It. concretione*, *L. concretio* (n.), *con-*, together, pp. of *concretere*, grow together; see *concrete*.] 1. The act of growing together or becoming united in a mass; concretescence; coalescence.

— 2. A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by congelation, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodulus; as, "concretions of slime," Bacon.

These greasy flames shall have devoured whatever was unconvertible, and converted into a smok and vapour all grosser concretions.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 178.



Calcareous Concretions from Clay-beds.

Specifically — 3. In *geol.*, an aggregation of mineral matter, usually calcareous or silicious, in concentric layers, so arranged as to give rise to a form approaching the spherical, but often much flattened. This often takes place about some organic nucleus, the decomposition of which seems in each case to be the cause of the structure. Concretions are common in sandstone, shale, and clay.

4. In *logic*: (a) The state of being concrete; concreteness. (b) The act of determination, or of rendering the concept more concrete or determinate by adding to the marks it contains.

The mind assumes all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself.

Gouty concretions, nodules of sodium urate formed in the tissues of gouty persons. — Morbid concretions, in the animal economy, heart valves which occasionally become their appearance in different parts of the body, as phallic concretions, salivary concretions, hepatic concretions, etc.

concretional (kon-kret'-shén-ál), a. [*cf.* *concretion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; concretory.

concretory (kon-kret'-shén-á-ri), a. [*cf.* *F. concretory*, as *concretion* + *-ary*.] 1. Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

In some Plutonic shells the siliceous cavity is coated by a very peculiar tissue, consisting of innumerable spherical sacs containing a yellow concretory matter.

concretory (kon-kret'-shén-á-ri), a. [*cf.* *F. concretory*, as *concretion* + *-ary*.] 1. Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

In some Plutonic shells the siliceous cavity is coated by a very peculiar tissue, consisting of innumerable spherical sacs containing a yellow concretory matter.

The tubular layer rises up through the pigmentary layer of the crab's shell in little papillary elevations, which seem to be concretory nodules.

W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 12.

Specifically — 2. In *geol.*, consisting of mineral matter which has been collected (either from the surrounding rock or from without) around some center, so as to form a more or less regular, especially shaped mass.

Curious of time deposition, but not of topography, the latter displays the concretory structure in a high degree.

concretory (kon-kret'-shén-á-ri), a. [*cf.* *F. concretory*, as *concretion* + *-ary*.] 1. Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

center: In a concretory rock the whole mass is made up of more or less distinctly formed concretions.

concretum (kon-kret'-shén), n. [*cf.* *concretus*, a.] 1. A concrete; a mass. [*cf.* *concretus* + *-um*.] The habit or practice of regarding as concrete or real what is abstract or ideal.

It is a surprising instance of this tendency to *concretism*, that, among people as civilized as the Buddhists, the most obvious natural beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history. *Spencer, Principles*, I. 274.

concretive (kon-kret'-tív), a. [*cf.* *F. concretif* = *Fr. concretif*, as *concrete* + *-ive*.] Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a concrete mass from separate particles; as, "concretive juices," *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

concretively (kon-kret'-tív-ly), *adv.* 1. In a concretive manner. — 2. Concretely; not abstractly.

It is urged that although baptism take away the guilt as concretely relinquishing to the person, yet the simple abstract guilt is not removed.

Jer. Taylor, Polém. Discourses, p. 307.

concretor (kon-kret'-tör), n. [*cf.* *NL. concretor*, *con-*, together, pp. of *concretere*, harden, condense. — *concretor*.] In sugar-making, a machine in which syrup is reduced to a solid mass by evaporation.

concreture (kon-kret'-tör), n. [*cf.* *con-* + *concretere*, *con-*, together, pp. of *concretere*, grow together; see *concrete* and *concrete*.] A mass formed by congelation. *Johnson*.

concrete (kon-kret'), v. 4. [*cf.* "concrete" (of, *concretere*, formerly also *acretere*), ult. *con-*, together, grow together; see *concrete*.] To grow together.

And his false looks, that went with dintment sweet To be unshamed, and sweat out dainty dew, He let to grow and greatly to *concrete*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

concretization (kon-krim-i-bi-ná'shón), n. [*cf.* *con-*, together, + *concretus*, a.] 1. Concretization, pp. of *concretize*, *con-*, together, + *concretus*, a. (*con-*, intensive) + *concretus*, complain, of, accuse; see *con-* + *concretus*.] A joint accusation. *Maunder*.

concretist (kon-kri-bi-ná'shón), n. [*NL.* *concretus*, *con-*, together, + *concretus*, a.] 1. A fold, pen, or place where cattle lie. *Cowell*.

concretum (kon-kri-bi-ná'shón), n. [*cf.* *concretus* + *-um*.] The practice of concretizing.

Their countenance was very infirm for *concretum* of industry, and incoherence.

Shryve, Edw. VI., vi. 1820.

concupiscence (kon-kū'bi-nā), n. [*F. concupiscence, concubine, + -age*]. 1. The act or process of concubinage without a legal marriage. In law it is a valid ground of objection against the granting of dower to a woman who has been a concubine, but is suing for dower as wife.

The bad tendency of Mr. Tope's "Hymn to Abstinence" is remarked by Sir John Hawkins . . . as deprecating matrimony and justifying concupiscence. *Sp. Home, Essays.*

2. The state of being a concubine. — 3. In Rom. law (*concubinatus*), a legal union, not a marriage, recognized by the law, between persons to whose marriage there was no legal obstacle. It was distinguished from marriage proper (*matrimonium*) by the absence of the legal tie, — that is, the intention of founding a family. As no forms were prescribed in the latter than either for legal marriage or concubinage, the question whether the parties intended to enter into the former or into the latter relation was often one of fact to be determined from the surrounding circumstances, and especially with reference to a greater or less difference of rank between them.

4. A natural marriage, as contradistinguished from a civil marriage. *Bowyer.*

concubinal (kon-kū'bi-nal), a. [*LL. concubinalis, < L. concubina, concubine: see concubine*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage. **concubinarian** (kon-kū'bi-nar-i-an), n. [*M. concubinarium (see concubine) + -ian*]. **concubinarious** (see *concubinary*) + -ous. Connected with concubinage; living in concubinage.

The married and concubinarious, as well as looser clergy. *Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 1.*

concubinary (kon-kū'bi-nar-i-an), a. and n. [= *F. concubinaire, n.* = *Sp. Pg. It. concubinario, n.* < *ML. concubinaricus, < L. concubina, concubine: see concubine*]. 1. a. Pertaining to concubinage; living in concubinage. *Bo. Hall.*

These concubinary priests. *Fox, Martyrs, p. 1074.*

II. n. One who indulges in concubinage. [*Rare*].

The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal, unchaste concubinarious, ambitious, and scandalous priests. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1850), i. 647.*

concubinate (kon-kū'bi-nat), n. [*L. concubinitas, n. < concubina, concubine: see concubine*]. Concubinage.

Such marriages were esteemed illegitimate and no better than a mere concubinate. *Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, tit. 5.*

concubine (kon-kū'bi-nē), n. [*M.E. concubine, < OF. concubine, < F. concubine, n. < M. concubine, f.* = *Sp. Pg. concubina, f.* = *It. concubina, m., concubina, f.* < *L. concubinus, m., concubina, f.* a concubine, < *concupiscere*, to concubine, lit. to couple, to couple together, lit. to couple together, — *concupiscere* (only in comp.), nasalized form of *cupare*, to love, recline, bend: see *cupit*]. 1. A paramour, male or female.

The lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the king's daily and familiar servants to be his suitors and concubines. *Indictment of Anne Boleyn.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; one whose relation is in some respects that of a lawful wife, but who has not been united to the husband by the usual ceremonies: as, Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham. Such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws, and for many centuries they were used or less so by the Jews, by both priests and laymen. The concubine of a priest was sometimes called a priestess.

And he (Solomon) had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubines. *1 Ki. x. 13.*

3. A woman who cohabits with a man without being married to him; a kept mistress.

I know I am too mean to be your queen, And yet too good to be your concubine. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI. ii. 2.*

Indeed, a husband would be surprised who should hear from a wife of exalted rank and spotless virtue half the instances which the King of England here from concubine who owed everything to his beauty. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng. ii.*

concule (kong-kū'li), n.; pl. *concule* (-le). An ancient Roman name for a kept mistress, probably about two thirds of a teaspoonful.

concultate (kon-kul'kat), v. t. [*L. concultatus, pp. of concultare, tread under foot, < concultare, to tread under foot, < calx (calc), heel: see calc*]. Cf. *incultate*. To tread upon; trample down.

Conculturating and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God. *Sp. Montaigne, Appear to Coar., p. 185.*

conculation (kon-kū'li-shun), n. [= *Sp. conculation, (obs.)* = *It. conculatione, < L. conculationis (-n), < concultare, tread under foot: see concultate*]. A trampling under foot; hence, the state of being oppressed.

The conculation of the temple by the Gentiles. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, tit. xi. 1.*

The state of the Jews was in that depression, in that conculation, in that consanguinity, in that extermination in captivity of Babylon, as that God presents it to the prophet in that vision, in the field of dry bones.

concupency (kon-kū'm'bu-si), n. [*L. concupentia (-s), pp. of concupere, lit. to together: see concubine*]. The act of lying together. When Jacob married Rachel and lay with Leah, that concupency makes no matter. *Jer. Taylor, Doctor Dabulianism, ii. 500.*

concupiscence (kon-kū'pi-si-nā), n. [*M.E. concupiscence, < F. concupiscence* = *Sp. Pg. concupiscencia, < L. concupiscencia, concupiscere, < L. concupiscētia, an eager desire, < L. concupiscētia (-s), pp. desiring eagerly: see concupiscere*]. 1. Inimproper or illicit desire; sensual appetite; especially, lustful desire or feeling; sensuality; lust.

We know even secret concupiscence to be sin. *Hooker.* Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of concupiscences. *Rom. vii. 5.*

Which lust or evil concupiscence he at last defines to be an insatiable intemperance of the appetite, never filled with a desire, never ceasing in the prosecution of evil. *Hume, Works, iv. 608.*

2. Strong desire in general; appetite. **concupiscible** (kon-kū'pi-si-bl), a. [= *F. concupiscible* = *Sp. Pg. It. concupiscibile, < L. concupiscibilis, pp. of concupiscere, desiring eagerly, inceptive of (LL.) concupere, desire eagerly, < concupere, together, < cupere, desire: see Cupid*]. Characterized by illicit desire or appetite; sensual; libidinous; lustful.

The concupiscible clown is overdone. *Lamb, To Coleridge.*

concupiscitally (kon-kū'pi-si-shal), a. [*ML. concupiscitally, < concupiscencia, concupiscere, see concupiscence*]. Relating to concupiscence. *Johnson.*

concupiscitously (kon-kū'pi-si-shus), a. [*Concupiscencia (LL. concupiscencia) + -ous*]. Concupiscence.

In the mean time the concupiscitously malefactor makes 'em ready, and take London napping. *Bacon and Walsley, Westward Ho, v. 3.*

concupiscible (kon-kū'pi-si-bl), a. [= *F. concupiscible* = *Sp. concupiscible* = *It. concupiscibile* = *ML. concupiscibilis, concupiscere, having sensual desire, < L. concupiscibilis, worthy to be concupiscere, < L. concupiscere, long: see concupiscere*]. 1. Characterized by concupiscence; concupiscence.

The appetitive and concupiscible soul. *Plutarch, de Virtutibus, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.*

His concupiscible intemperate lust. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1.*

2. Characterized by desire or longing; appetitive.

Both the appetites, the tractable and the concupiscible, fear of evil and desire of benefit, were the sufficient causes of contracts of societies, and republics. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1850), i. Pref.*

concupiscitleness (kon-kū'pi-si-bl-nēs), n. The state or quality of being concupiscible; concupiscence. [*Rare*].

concupiscy (kon-kū'pi), n. A contraction of concupiscence.

He'll tickle it for his concupiscy. *Shak., T. C. v. 2.*

concur (kon-kūr'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *concurred, pp. concurring*. [= *F. concourir* = *Fr. concourir* = *It. concorrere* = *Sp. concurrere* = *G. concurrere* = *Dan. konkurrere*, compete], < *L. concurrere*, run together, join, meet, < *concurrere*, to run together, run: see *currere*. *Shak., Tit. ii. 1.*

1. To run together; meet in a point in space.

It is not now utterly incredible that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to coincide. *Bentley, Sermons, iv.*

And they there encountering both *concur*. With greedy looks and faces like their false. *Huckle, N. H., ch. 3, p. 2.*

2. To come together or be accordant, as in character, action, or opinion; agree; coincide: followed by *with* before the person or thing and *in* before the object of concurrence.

O, he! do you come near me now? no worse man than Sir Toby to look to me? This concurs directly with the latter to send him on purpose, that I may not have occasion to him. *Shak., T. N., ii. 1.*

There was never anything so like another as it is all points to *concur*. *Sir F. Broun, Religio Medici, ii. 1.*

3. To unite; combine; be associated; as, many causes *concur* in bringing about the fall.

In whom all these qualities *concur*. *Watts, F. de S.*

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason concur in it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Jeremy Collier, The Spectator.*

When outward causes concur, the tide is soonest set by this infection. *Jeremy Collier, The Spectator.*

4. *Eccl.*, to fall on two consecutive days, as two feasts. *See concurrence, 4. — 5. To assent: with to.*

Concurs' not to my marriage, but right And equal to reduce me to my duty. *Shak., Tit. L., v. 147.*

concurrency, n. A variant of concurrence.

concurrence (kon-kūr'gēn), n. [= *F. concurrence* = *Sp. concurrencia* = *It. concurrencia* = *It. concurrenza*, concurrence, competition (cf. *D. konkurrenz* = *G. concurrere* = *Dan. konkurrere*, competition, < *ML. concurrere*, < *L. concurrere* (-t), pp. of *concurrere*, concur: see *concur, concurrent*]. 1. The act of running or coming together; meeting; conjunction; combination of causes, circumstances, events, etc.; coincidence; union.

And now it is easy to be observed, what a wonderful Concurrence of Fortunes, in behalf of the Duke of Lancaster, and against King Richard, happened together. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 152.*

When God raises up a Nation to be scourge to other Nations, he raises up from a sapient man, a great man, a man, and by a concurrence of some happy circumstances, more than surpasses all other men in wisdom, piety, and actions. *Steuart, Sermons, II. iv.*

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Joint approval or action; accordance in opinion or operation; acquiescence; contributory aid or influence.

Tamplin the Friend was expelled by the universal concurrence of nobles and people. *Scott, Waverley, vi.*

We are to trust firmly in the Deity, but so as not to forget that he commonly works by second causes, and admits of our endeavouring to influence him. *Dryden, Ded. of the Duke of Fintle.*

In the election of her (Poland's) king, the concurrence or acquiescence of all the nobles and all the gentry present, in an assembly numbering nearly from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand, was required to make a choice. *Watts, F. de S.*

3. A meeting or equivalency, as of claims or power: a term implying a point of equality between different persons or bodies: as, a concurrence of jurisdiction in two different courts.

4. *Eccl.*, immediate succession of two feasts or holy days, so that the second feasts of the first and the first feasts of the second coincide in time, and the same day is observed.

It is often objected, when one plaintiff has several actions against the same defendant, or *several*, when an action may be brought by several plaintiffs against one defendant, or by one plaintiff against several defendants, — *vs. 3. Concur, Acquiescence, &c. See assent.*

concurrent (kon-kūr'gēn), a. and n. A less common variant of concurrence.

concurrent (kon-kūr'gēn), a. and n. [= *F. concurrent* = *Sp. concurrere* = *It. concorrente* = *G. concurrere* = *Dan. konkurrere*, run together, join, meet, < *concurrere*, to run together, run: see *currere*]. 1. Coinciding in a point; passing through a common point.

2. Concurring, or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; coincident.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a concurrent cause of this information. *Shak., Tit. L., v. 147.*

3. Coincided; joint; concomitant; coordinate; combined.

By the concurrent consent of both houses of parliament, the libellous petitions against him . . . were cancelled. *Scott, Waverley, vi.*

The sense of the concurrent concurrence, as the noun, is necessarily a concurrent cause of the fear which they inspire. *Kearny, Prim. Belief, p. 58.*

3. Conjoined; joint; concomitant; coordinate; combined.

By the concurrent consent of both houses of parliament, the libellous petitions against him . . . were cancelled. *Scott, Waverley, vi.*

What sort of concurrent powers were these, which could not exist together? *D. Webster, Supreme Court, Feb. 1848.*

Concurrent consideration, covenant. See the noun.

Concurrent jurisdiction, in law, coordinate jurisdiction: jurisdiction possessed equally by two courts, and exercised by each in its own sphere.

Concurrent resolution, in the parliamentary law of Great Britain, a resolution of the House of Commons, which, unlike a joint resolution, does not require the signature of the President.

Concurrent stress and strain, in mechanics, the stress and strain, the normal component of the mutual force between the parts of the body, which is the stress, and the tangential component, which is the shear, is proportional to the augmentation of distance between

the same plane and another parallel to it and initially at unit of distance, due to the strain experienced by the same body. *See* *Thomson* (184).

II. a. 1. One who concurs; one agreeing with or like another in opinion, action, occupation, or etc.

So noble and so disinterested does divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude to their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

All the early printers, like the rivals of *Vingularia* at home, and his unknown concurren in Germany, were proceeding with the same design. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

2. In *Engl.* law, specifically, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.—3. That which concurs; a joint or contributory thing.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, . . . time, industry, and facilities. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

4. One having an equal claim or joint right.

Tibet, the new competitor of *Omar*, . . . did *not* have no other successor than his *concurrent*. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

5. A rival claimant or opponent; a competitor.

8. Michael's Mount looked so apposite, as it broke through no *concurrent*. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

9. The day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose cycles they follow.

concurrently (kon-kus'-tē-lye). In a concurrent manner; so as to be concurrent; in union, combination, or unity; unitedly.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, . . . *concurrently* making one entire Trinity. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

Concurrent, Intellectual System, p. 619.

He attributed the ill-feeling, which no doubt existed, *concurrently* with a certain amount of bias disdaining in the army army, to several causes. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

concurrentness (kon-kus'-tē-ness). The state of being concurrent; concurrence. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

concurrent (kon-kus'-shun). 1. [L. *concurrent* (n), a running together, concurrence, concurrence, *concurrent*, run together: see *concur*, *concurrent*, *concurrent*.]

Their [atoms] omniunitary *concurrents* and combinations and coalitions. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

concourse (kon-kus'-sē). 1. [Fr. *Sp. concur*, *concourse*, a running together, *concourse*, a running together: see *concur*.] In civil law, the litigation, or opportunity of litigation, between various creditors, each claiming, it may be adversely to one another, to share in a certain estate, the object being to assemble in one accounting all the claimants on the fund. It is usual in cases of insolvency and injunction against a debtor's further transactions.

concourse (kon-kus'-tē). 1. [It. *concourse*, *concourse*, pp. of *concurrere*, shake together, shake violently, agitate, terrify, esp. terrify by threats in order to extort money; *concurrere*, together, *concurrere*, shake; see *concurrere*, *concurrere*, and cf. *discuss*, *percuss*.] 1. To shake or agitate. [Rare.]

Concurred with uncertainty. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

2. To force by threats to do something, especially to surrender or dispose of something of value; intimidate into a course of action; coerce; as, he was *concurrent* into signing the document. [Rare.]

concurrent (kon-kus'-ant), a. [C. *concurrere* + *ant*; = *It. concurren*.] Of or resembling concurrent; of its effects; produced by concurrent. [Rare.]

A loud *concurrent* jar. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

concurrent (kon-kus'-shun), a. [Irreg. for *concurrent*.] A violent shock or agitation.

Vehement *concurrent*. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

concurrent (kon-kus'-shun), a. [Fr. *concurrent*, *concurrent*, a running together, *concurrent*, a running together: see *concur*.] 1. *concurrent*, (L. *concurrent*), a violent shock, extortion of money by threats, *concurrere*, pp. of *concurrere*, shake together, *concurrere*, shake; see *concurrere*, *concurrere*, and cf. *discuss*, *percuss*.] 1. The act of shaking or agitating, especially by the stroke or impact of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities last distributed pestilent air, which may be from the *concurrent* of the air. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

2. The state of being shaken; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly and violently into collision; shock; agitation.

A *concurrent* of the whole globe. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

3. In *surp.*, injury sustained by the brain or other viscera, as from a fall, a blow, etc.

This element of *concurrent* (i. e., the results of shake into motion) enters into almost every case of injury to the head. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

4. In civil law, the act of extorting money or something of value by violence or threats of violence; extortion.

Then *concurrent*, rapine, pilleries. Their catalogues of accusation fill. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

Curvature of concurrent. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

Concurrent (kon-kus'-shun), a. [Fr. *concurrent*, *concurrent*, a running together, *concurrent*, a running together: see *concur*.] 1. *concurrent*, (L. *concurrent*), a violent shock, extortion of money by threats, *concurrere*, pp. of *concurrere*, shake together, *concurrere*, shake; see *concurrere*, *concurrere*, and cf. *discuss*, *percuss*.] 1. The act of shaking or agitating, especially by the stroke or impact of another body.

Public *concurrent* or extortioner. *See* *Watts*, *Worship*, of *Lit.*, I, 270.

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condole

I come not, *Ramano*, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet with it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent.

Milton, R. A. 1. 1078.

Why should our poet petition Is for her safe delivery
and afterward console her miseries?

condolement (kon-dol'mnt), n. [*condole* +
-ment.] 1. The act of condoling; condolence.
They were presented to the king . . . with an address
of condolment for the loss of his queen.

Life of A. Wood, p. 300.

2. The act of sorrowing or mourning; grief;
lamentation; sorrow.

To *persuade*

In obstinate *condolement* is a course
Of impious stubbornness; 'tis unmanly grief.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, 1. 2.

condolence (kon-dol'ens), n. [*condole* +
-ence.] 1. *condolencia* = D. *condoleante* = Sw.
condolenz = Sp. *Condolencia* = It. *condolenza* =
Dan. *condolence* = Dan. *condolence*, c. ML.
as if *condolencia*, c. LL. *condolen* (-s), pp. of
condolere, condole; see *condole* and -*cond*-.
An expression of sympathy addressed to a person
in distress, misfortune, or bereavement.

For which reason their congratulations and their condolences
are equally welcome. *Stead, Treatise, 10. 100.*

A special measure of condolence. *Macaulay.*

= *Syn.* Sympathy, Commiseration, etc. See *pity*.

condoler (kon-dol'ér), n. One who condoles.

condominate (kon-dom'i-nát), a. [*condomi-*
(*nem*) + -*at*-.] Of the nature of condominium.

The King of Prussia . . . had acquired the complete
proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's
condominate rights over that Duchy. *Loose, Blumack, 1. 387.*

condominium (kon-dol'min'ium), n. [NL., c.
ML. *condominia*, a co-proprietor; < L. *com*, to-
gether, + *dominus*, master, proprietor; see *dom-*
-*ine*, *domin*, *dominion*.] Joint or concurrent
dominion; ownership including jurisdiction or
power of disposal, exclusive as against all the
world except one or more co-owners. The term
is much used in the civil law for joint title in rem,
and in international law of concurrent national jurisdiction
or dominion.

Condominium, which tends to split up into property in
the narrow sense. *Watminster Rev., CXXVI. 142.*

condonation (kon-dol-ná'shon), n. [= Sp. *con-*
donacion = F. *condonación* = It. *condonazione*,
c. L. *condonatio* (-m), c. condonare, pp. of
condonare, condone; see *condone*.] 1. The act of condon-
ing, or of pardoning a wrong act; as, the
condonation of an offense.

And we teach and believe that when sinners are
pardoned by God, God does not change the mind of the sin-
ner . . . ; but that the same [sin], remaining in the souls
of men in like manner as it was before, is
only taken away by a not imputation of the guilt.

Sp. Mountains, Appeal to Caesar, p. 189.

Specifically—9. In law, the act or course of
conduct by which a husband or a wife is held
to have pardoned a matrimonial offense com-
mitted by the other, as the taking back of his
wife by a husband, knowing that she has com-
mitted adultery. To have this effect, the con-
duct must be such as to imply intentional and
voluntary remission.

Condonation is the remission, by one of the married
parties, of a matrimonial offense, which he or she
other has committed, on the condition implied by the
law that the party remitting it shall afterward be satis-
fied by the other with conjugal affection.

Black, Marriage and Divorce, II. § 33.

The immediate effect of *condonation* is to bar the party
condoning of his or her remedy for the offense. *Maley and Watkney.*

condone (kon-don'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *con-*
doned, pp. *condoning*. [= OF. *condoner*, *con-*
doner, *condonare*, *condonare*, *condonare*, *condonare*,
p. don, = Sp. *Pg.* *condonar* = It. *condonare*, c. L.
condonare, give, give up, remit, refrain from
punishing, c. com + donare, give; see *donate*.]
1. To forgive or pardon; to do nothing wrong,
especially by implication, as through some act
of friendship or confidence toward the offend-
er; overlook, as an offense or fault.

Condone, an old legal technical term, has of late received
a popular welcome, as a positively suggestive of "pardon"
or "overlook."

F. Hall, Mod. Eng. (ed. 1875), p. 299.

War was rather condoned than concerted, and wist-
er might be the case with a more delicate relation,
the Church did nothing to increase or encourage it.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. sec.

We are not to assume that every offense might be
condoned for a certain sum in money.

C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxiii.

Specifically—2. In law, to forgive, or to not
seek so as to imply forgiveness, a violation of
the marriage vow. See *condonation*, 2.—3. To
cause to overlook or forgive; stone for. [Rare.]

He [Donatello], however, condoned these defects by the
strength of his assertions, the fire of his style, and the
transcendent ease with which his attainments brood
flowing lines of unimpeded delicacy and freedom upon
the marble. *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 72.*

= *Syn.* Pardon.

condor (kon-dor'), n. [*condor*, D. G. Sw. *condor* =
Dan. *condor* = F. *condor*, formerly *condore* =
It. *condore*, c. Sp. *Fig.* *condor*, c. Peruv. *condor*, a
condor.] 1. A very large South American bird
of prey, *Sarcophagus gryphus*, of the family
Cathartidae or American vultures, having the
head and upper part of the neck naked and
highly carunculated, an exposed ruff of downy
white feathers round the neck, and the general
plumage blackish, varied with much white in
the wings. The size of the condor has been greatly ex-
aggerated, it is not known to exceed 9 feet in stretch
of wings, and a little over 3 feet in total length. The bird in-
habits chiefly the Andean regions, at elevations of from
10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, where it breeds, making
no nest, but laying its eggs on the bare rocks. Condors
are never seen in large companies, but in groups of four
or five, and descend to the plain only when impelled by
hunger. At such times two of them will successfully at-
tack sheep, goats, deer, etc., though as a rule they prefer
carrion.

2. A South American gold coin. That of Equa-
dor and Colombia is worth \$8.64; that of Chile
\$9.123.—California condor, the large vulture of Cal-
ifornia, *Cathartes or Pseudogryphus californicus*, resem-



California Condor (*Cathartes californicus*).

bling the Andean condor and fully as large, with the head
and neck naked and carunculated, and the plumage of the
collar, much less white on the wings, and the plumage of
the breast of peculiar texture.

conducter (kon-dol'sér), n. [*con-* +
ducere (to lead), c. L. *ducere*, to lead; see *duc-*
-*er*.] (It., lit. a leader, conductor [= OF. *con-*
duictier, c. ML. as if *conductus*], c. *condotto*,
way, road, conduct; c. ML. *conductus*,
escort, guard; c. L. *conductus*, mercenary sol-
diers, prop. pl. of *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*,
hire, lit. bring together; see *conduct*, *duce*].
In Italian hist., one of a class of professional
military captains in the fourteenth and fifteenth
centuries, who raised troops and sold their ser-
vices to warring states and princes. This system
prevailed to a considerable extent all over Europe
just before the introduction of regular standing armies.

He espoused the cause of Equity in the pending ques-
tion with the seal of a *conductor*.

Review, Modern Institute, II.

conduct (kon-dus'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *con-*
ducted, pp. *conducting*. [In older form *condue*, c. OF.
conduire, F. *conduire* = Fr. *conduire*, *conduire* =
It. *condurre* (see *conduce*); = Sp. *conducir* =
ML. *conducere* = It. *conducere*, *conducere*, *con-*
ducere; c. L. *conducere*, lead, draw, or bring to-
gether, draw toward, connect, take on lease,
rent, hire, employ, etc.; c. com + together, + *duc-*
ere, lead; see *duce*, *duct*. Cf. *abducere*, *adducere*,
educere, *inducere*, *produce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *trac-*
tere, and see *conduct*, v.] 1. To lead; to con-
duct.

His [Christ's] *moder* *moder*

Mat matter [matter] *moder* to the end *moder*

Rom. of Perkins, etc. (E. T. S.), 1st. 1. 302.

There was sent unto my lodging the Cardinal of Bour-
bon . . . to *conduce* me to my lady's presence.

Scott, Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., 1st. 1527.

2. To bring about.

To *conduce* the peace. *Sir T. More.*

II. *intrans.* To aid in or contribute toward
bringing about a result; lead or tend: followed
by an infinitive, or a noun preceded by to: as,
temperance and exercise *conduce* to good health.
Thus, when they intended for show attended for
conducting to piety. *Bacon, Physical Tables, II., Expl.*

The reasons you allege do move *conduce*
To the hot passion of dissimulation. *Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

Nothing does so much *conduce* to the proper health
of man, as to temper which does the most
and severity of his mind. *Shillingford, Sermons, I. 2.*

conduct

Each new specification of industry . . . establishes
itself by *conducting* in some way to the profit of others.

H. Spencer, Principles of Sociology, 1. 161.

conductment (kon-dol'mnt), n. [*conduce* +
-ment.] A leading or tending; tendency.

The *conductment* of all this is but cabalistic.

Brooks, Works, p. 28.

conduct (kon-dol'snt), a. [*L.* *con-*
ducere (-p), pp. of *conducere*, bring together; see
conduce.] Tending or contributing. [Rare.]

Any act fitting or *conducive* to the good success of this
business. *Asp. Laws, Chancery, 1st. 1. 100.*

conductibility (kon-dol'sibil'it), n. [*con-*
ducibilis (-t), ability, c. L. *conductibilis*, profit-
able; see *conducibile*.] The state or character of
being conducive; *conducibility*. [Rare.]

Duties . . . deriving their obligation from their *con-*
ducibility to the promoting of our chief end.

Bp. Whiston, Natural Religion, 1. 14.

conducibile (kon-dol'si-bil'), a. and n. [= It.
conducibile, *conducibile*, c. L. *conductibilis*, profit-
able, expedient; c. *conducere*, *conduce*; see *con-*
ducere.] 1. a. Conducive; tending.

Every Common-wealth is in general *conducibile* to a society
sufficient of itself, in all things conducive to well being
and commodious life. *Wotton, Commonwealth, 1.*

Exordium will be so *conducibile* to the end, as to be
conducibile to reforming men's lives, which will answer all
objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it.
Locke, 1.

II. t. n. That which *conduces* or tends to pro-
mote.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of
the *conducibles* thereto. *Sir M. Hale.*

conducibleness (kon-dol'si-bil'-ness), n. The
quality of conducting, leading, or contributing to
or promoting some end.

Which two contemplations are not inferior to any
other pleasantness in themselves or *conducibleness* for
the finding out of the right frame of nature.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Pref.

conductively (kon-dol'sibil'), adv. In a manner
to promote; *conducively*.

conducive (kon-dol'siv'), a. [*conduce* + -*ive*.]
Having the quality of conducting, promoting, or
furthering; tending to advance or bring about;
with to.

A *conducive*, however *conducive* to the good of our
country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.

Addison, Freeholder.

Nothing is more *conducive* to happiness than the free
exercise of the united faculties of nature.

Macaulay, Milford Hill, Greece.

= *Syn.* Helpful, contributing, promotive, furtherance.

conduciveness (kon-dol'siv'-ness), n. The qual-
ity of being conducive or tending to advance
or promote. *Boyle.*

Its *conduciveness* to the practice of our duty.

Secker, Works, IV. xviii.

If general good, or welfare, or utility, is the supreme
end; and if State-sanctions are justified as means to
this supreme end; then, State-sanctions have such
authority only as arises from *conduciveness* to this supreme
end.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 10.

conduct (kon-duk'), v. [*L.* *conductus*, pp. of
conducere, lead together, lead, hire; see *conduce*,
and *conduct*, n.] The older form was *condut*,
condut; see *conduct*, n. To go with, to go with a
company and show the way to; guide; escort;
lead.

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them
into our presence. *Shak., Hen. VIII., 1. 4.*

I can conduct you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, 1. 119.

2. To direct; act as leader of. (a) As a commander.
The kynge . . . hem [them] *conduct* with a banner
as white as snow. *Morris (E. T. S.), II. 576.*

Certain himself *conduct* the third and smallest divi-
sion.

(b) As a director of a musical performance. See *conductor*, 4.

3. To direct the course of; manage; carry on:
as, he *conduct* his affairs with prudence.

W. Robertson, Hist. America.

Our education is not *conducted* by toys and luxuries,
but by austere and rugged matters, by poverty, solitude, pas-
sions, War, Slavery.

W. Robertson, Hist. America.

Unity of action and energy was especially needed for a
ministry *conducting* a great war.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th C., 1.

4. Reflexively, to direct one's own action, or conduct
of; behave as, he *conduct* himself nobly.

Pray, how is it we should *conduct ourselves*?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 102.

5. In physics, to carry, convey, transmit, or
propagate: as, metal *conducts* heat better than
wood.—*Conducting* tissue. See *conduc*. = *Syn.* *Direct*,
etc. See *manage*.

II. Instrum. 1. In physics, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate motion or energy; especially, to transmit electricity, heat, light, or sound.

Or all substances in the body the blood conducts. *S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.*
2. To act as musical conductor.—3. To behave; used without the reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

There were times when he was obliged to exert all his fortitude, prudence, and candor, to conduct so as not to give offense. *W. Lloyd Garrison, p. 30.*

I called on the king, but he made me wait in his hall, and conducted like a man incapacitated for hospitality. *Thackeray, Waverley, p. 384.*

conduct (kon'dukt), *n.* [In older form (ME.) *conduct*; *condit* (see *conduite*).] = *F. conduite* = Sp. *conducta* = It. *condotta*, conduct, guidance, management, etc. (Pg. also 'conduct'), from. form (ML. *seil* 'conductus'), distinguished from OF. *conduct*, *condit*, *condit*, *conduct*, *conduct*, etc., also way, channel, conduit, *F. conduit* = Sp. *F. conducto* = It. *condotto*, mase., a conduit, channel, etc.; ML. *conductus*, defense, protection, guard, escort, company, herd, also a canal, conduit, C. L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, bring together, collect, lead; to see *conduce* and *conduct*, *n.* and *conducere*, *v.* and *conductus*, *v.* 1. The act of guiding or leading; guidance; escort.

Follow me, that will to some provision Give thee quick conduct. *Shakespeare, Lear, iii. 6.*

The clouds flew down in streams, and the pitchy night had heretofore of the conduct of our eyes, had not the lightning afforded a terrible light. *Scott, Ivanhoe, p. 148.*

After dinner my wife and I, by Mr. Rawlinson's conduct, to the Jewish Synagogue. *Pepys, Diary, II. 46.*
2. The act of directing or controlling; management; administration.

If the Jews under his conduct should endeavor to recover their liberties and fall in it, they knew that the nation would be severely punished by the Romans. *Macaulay, History of England, p. 100.*

Christianity has humanized the conduct of war. *Pulver, The conduct of the state, the administration of its affairs, its policy, and its laws are far more uncertain. Brougham.*

3. A drawing out or development, as of the action of a poem or the plot of a drama or a novel.

Here we have the conduct of the drama laid open. *Goldsmith, Criticism.*

The book of Job, indeed, in modern diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Ezekiel's] dramas. *Macaulay, Milton.*

Though the story ends in this touching manner, it is, in its conduct, extremely easy and vague. *Macaulay, Milton.*

4. Skillful management or administration; good generalship; tact and dexterity in affairs; address.

Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of conduct and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him. *Janine, Letters, iv.*

The Rals had told him our adventure with the saint, at which he laughed very heartily, saying I was a wise man, and a man of conduct. *Brace, Source of the Nile, I. 115.*

5. Personal behavior or practice; way of acting generally or on a particular occasion; course of action; deportment; as, laudable conduct; evil conduct.

Here lies honest William, whose heart was a mine, While the owner we knew full the good that was in't; The pupil of instruction, and the source of his life, His conduct still bright, with his argument wrong. *Goldsmith, Retaliation, I. 46.*

Conduct, in its full acceptance, means the comprehension of all adjustments of acts to ends, from the simplest to the most complex, whatever their special nature and whether considered separately or in their totality. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 12.*

Our conduct is capable, irrespective of what we can achieve certainly and in the future, of being in all degrees of force and energy in the performance of it, of lucidity and vividness in the perception of it, of fulness in the satisfaction from it; and these degrees may vary from day to day, and quite incalculably. *M. Arnold, Literay and Dogma, I.*

6. A conductor, guard, or convey; an escort.

His majesty, Tending my person's safety, hath appointed This conduct to convey me to the court. *Shak., Rich. III., I. 1.*

Come, gentlemen, I will be your escort. *D. Jones, Every Man in the Humour, II. 1.*

7. A good agent. See *safe-conductor*.

8. That which conveys or carries; a channel; a conduit.

By the said distance there is drinks conveyed through certain pipes and conduits. *Habitus, Voyages, II. 61.*

9. A tax levied by Charles I. of England for the purpose of paying the traveling-expenses of his soldiers. Also *conduct-money*. See *cost-money*.

He who takes up arms for *cost* and *conduct* and his tour of the Continent. *Alford, Avesop, p. 10.*

Cost or *cost* and *conduct*. See *cost*.—*Safe-conductor*. See *safe-conductor*.—*Byz. & Carriage, Department*, etc. See *conduct* (kon'dukt), *n.* and *n.2* [ME. *conduct*, C. L. *conductus*, hired, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, hire; see *conduct*, *v.* and *conducere*, *v.*]

1. A hired; employed; as, 'conduct' prelate. *Wyclif, Apoc. for Lollards (Camden Soc.), p. 16.*

II. *n.* The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College, England; a *conductus*.

2. A conductance (kon-duk'tans), *n.* In elect., the conducting power of a given mass of specified material of specified shape and connections. *Standard Elect. Dict. [Recent.]*

3. Conduct-book (kon-duk't-buk), *n.* A book kept on board of United States men-of-war, in which the conduct and ability of each man of the crew is noted.

4. Conductibility (kon-duk'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. conductivité* (etc.); *conducibile* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] 1. Capability of being conducted or transmitted; as, the *conductibility* of electricity or of heat.—2. Improperly, capacity for conducting or transmitting; conducting; *conducibility* (kon-duk'ti-bil'i), *n.* [= *F. conductibilité* = Sp. *conductible*; as *conducible* + *-able*.] Capable of being conducted or conveyed. *Wheatstone.*

5. Conduction (kon-duk'tshun), *n.* [= *F. conduction* = Sp. *conduccion* = Pg. *conduccion* = It. *conduzione*, C. L. *conductio* (n.), *conducere*, pp. *conducere*, *conducere*, *conducere*; see *conducere*, *v.* and *conductus*, *v.*]

1. The act of guiding, directing, or leading; guidance.

For the better *conduction* and preservation of the fleet, and achieving of the voyage. *Shakespeare's Voyages, II. 100.*

2. The act of transmitting heat from one point to another. *W. B. Jones, Case, I. 100.*

3. Transmission; conveyance; especially, in physics, transmission of heat from points of high temperature to points of low temperature, or high electrical conductivity from points of low potential to points of high potential, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles.

4. The act of transmitting heat from one point to another, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles. *W. B. Jones, Case, I. 100.*

5. The act of transmitting heat from one point to another, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles. *W. B. Jones, Case, I. 100.*

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24. The act of transmitting heat from one point to another, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles. *W. B. Jones, Case, I. 100.*

25. The act of transmitting heat from one point to another, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles. *W. B. Jones, Case, I. 100.*

Little is . . . yet known of the conditions of conductivity of the matter of the nerves; they conduct better than muscular tissue. *S. F. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.*

conduct-meter (kon'duk't-mi-tér), *n.* Same as *conduct*, *n.*

conductometer (kon-duk'tom'e-tér), *n.* [Irreg. C. L. *conductometer*, pp. *conductus*, *conduct*, + *-meter*, measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the relative conductivity of different materials, especially as regards heat.

conductor (kon-duk'tér), *n.* [= *F. conducteur* (> D. *konduktör* = G. *Conductor* = Dan. *Sw. konduktör*), OF. *conductor*, etc. (> ME. *conductor* = *conducitor*) = Sp. *F. conductor* = It. *conduttore*, C. L. *conductus*, a leader, guide, agent, L. only in sense of lessee, contractor, farmer, C. *conducere*, pp. *conducere*, lead, bring together, hire, etc.; see *conduce* and *conduct*.]

1. One who conducts or escorts one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way; a leader; a guide.

The muses . . . ought to be the leaders and *conductors* of human life. *Bacon, Fable of Montaigne.*

You come . . . thought to be my Lord Fernando's *Conductor* to old Castile. *Bacon, Fable of Montaigne.*

Specifically.—2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army.

Genl. Who is conductor of his people? *Kent. As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloucester, Lear, iv. 7.*

I myself (though I say it) by my mother's side next to a worshipful gentleman and a *conductor*; he has been three times in his majesty's service at Ghent, and is now the fourth time, God bless him and his charge, upon his journey. *Bacon, Fable of Montaigne, p. 187.*

3. A director or manager in general; a regulator.

If he did not entirely protect the union and regulate, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor*. *Bacon, Fable of Montaigne.*

4. The director of a chorus or an orchestra; one who indicates to the performers the rhythm and the expression of a piece of concerted music by means of motions of the hands or of a baton.

The office of *conductor* in the modern sense is clearly distinguished from that of *leader* until about 1800; formerly the *leader* played an instrument, usually the harpsichord.

5. The chief officer in the modern sense is clearly distinguished from that of *leader* until about 1800; formerly the *leader* played an instrument, usually the harpsichord.

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sume, < com-, together, & *flagrare*, burn; see *flagrant*.] To burn up; consume with fire.

Popularity is as a conflict of illumination, or, at least of conflagration kindled in the mind, and the man himself into ashes and caput mortuum.

Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV, 144.

conflagration (kon-flă-gră'shən), n. [= F. *conflagration* = Sp. *conflagración* = Pg. *conflagração* = It. *conflagrazione*, < L. *conflagratio* (n.), < *conflagrare*, pp. *conflagratus*, burn up; see *conflagrare*.] A burning; a fire; especially, the burning of any large mass of combustible matter; as, the conflagration of a city or of a forest; the final conflagration of the world.

The conflagration of all things under heaven.

Sir T. Browne, *Ulg. Err.*

Floods and conflagrations. Hamilton, *Sermos.*

confate (kon-făt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *confated*, pp. *confating*. [*L. confatus*, pp. of *confare*, blow together, < com-, together, + *far* = E. *blast*. Cf. *inflatus*.] 1. To blow together; bring together as if by convergent winds. [Rare.]

The States-General, created and confated by the passionate efforts of the whole nation, were as a thing born and lifted up.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, v. 1, 1.

2. In diplomacy, to form by inadvertent combination of two readings of the same words. See *confation*.

confatist (kon-făt'), n. [= It. *confatista*, < L. *confatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Blown together; waited together from several sources; heterogeneous. *Am. fol. Mag.*

confated (kon-făt'), p. a. [Pp. of *confate*, n.] Marked by confation or confations. See *confation*, 3.

Whence did the separate members of the *confated* text arise, since both of them by hypothesis cannot be original?

Am. Jour. Philol., VI, 35.

confation (kon-făt'shən), n. [= Sp. *confaciencia*, < LL. *confatio* (n.), < L. *confare*, pp. *confatus*, blow together; *functio*, function, 1. The blowing of two or more musical instruments together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a confation of them all.

Macaulay, *Ess.*, II, 220.

2. A melting or casting of metal. Johnson. [Rare in senses 1 and 2.] 3. In diplomacy: (a) An inadvertent combination of two readings of the same passage, which produces a new reading different from either.

Suppose that a given line of a copy has been affected by some scribe's stupidity, so as materially to change the sense without affecting the length; that the substitution of two or three letters from a wrong line, and that by the subsequent correction of the printer, the error has been placed in close relation, it frequently happens that the real line and the erroneous line which is equal in length to it both combine to form a new reading, which has thus increased the text by one of its own lines. This phenomenon is known by the name of *confation*. It is well known that the most powerful part of Dr. Hort's great introduction to the New Testament consists in the exposition of eight cases of *confation* in the early texts of Mark and Luke.

Am. Jour. Philol., VI, 35.

(b) A reading which has thus originated.

confact (kon-făkt'), a. [Irreg. < L. com-, together, + *ficere*, turn, bend; see *flex*.] In common; crowded; clustered thickly together; as, *confact* hairs or punctures; opposed to *sparsæ*.

confaxure (kon-făk'shūr), n. [= L. *confaxura*, pp. bowed, bent; affix, < q. v.] A bending together; flexure. Bailey.

conflict (kon-flikt'), v. t. [*L. conflictare*, freq. of *conficere*, < *conficere*, strike together, contend, fight, < com-, together, + *ficere*, strike. See *conflict*, n., and affix, *inflict*.] 1. To strike or dash together; meet in opposition; come together violently.

Here unbounded trunks.

To the conflicting elements they spread.

Shak., T. of A., iv, 3.

Laith'd into foam, the furrow conflicting breeze

Seems of a thousand rursels to be born.

Thomson, *Winter*, I, 120.

2. To contend; fight; strive; struggle.

A man would be content to strike with himself, and conflict with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward.

Am. Titian.

In architecture, main problems are how must they sit to enclose a space with solid structures, and to conflict most successfully with the force of gravity.

Wells, *Nature and Thought*, p. 8.

3. To be in opposition; be contrary or at variance; as, the evidence given by the second witness *conflicted* with that given by the first.

The conflicting ingredients, like an acid and an alkali meet, neutralize each other.

conflict (kon-flikt'), n. [= F. *conflict*, now *confit* = Sp. *conflicto* = It. *confitto* = D. *conflict* = G. *conflict* = Dan. *konflikt*, < L. *conflictus*,

struck together, *LL. a fight, contend*; < *conficere*, pp. *confictus*, strike together, contend, fight; see *conflict*, v.] 1. A struggle for superiority; a striving to oppose or overcome; a battle or combat; contention; controversy; strife.

The luckiest *conflict* with the Gygant about this time.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, vi, pt. vi, 32.

In our last *conflict* four of his five wits went halting off.

Shak., *Macb.*, i, 1.

They closed

In *conflict* with the crash of atoms and meteors.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

2. Discord of action, feeling, or effect; antagonism, as of interests or principles; antagonism, as of causes, laws, or agencies of any kind; opposing action or tendency; opposition; collision; as, a *conflict* of the elements, or between right and wrong.

I must confess that I was in great *conflicts* of mind at this time.

Jefferies, *Voyages*, I, 60.

Temple . . . was engaged in the *conflicts* of active life.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

The more complicated operations of the will, as in adjusting many opposite interests, bring in the element of *conflict*, which is always painful and

Bain, *Cours. de Forces*.

Conflict of laws, the opposition between the laws of different countries when each is sought to be applied in preference to the other, upon a controversy on facts occurring in part within the jurisdiction of each, in which redress is sought.—*Irrespressible conflict*, a political phrase much used in the United States during the agitation about slavery; to designate the antagonism between freedom and slavery. It was first used by William H. Sewall in a speech before the Senate, Feb. 2, 1850, in which he said: "It is an *irrespressible conflict* between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation."

2. *Engagement, Combat*, (see *battle*), war, fray.

conflicting (kon-flikt'), p. a. [Pp. of *conflict*, v.] Of opposite or opposing character; tendency, function, intention, etc., mutually contradictory or incompatible; contrary; also, composed of antagonistic or opposing elements; involving antagonism; as, *conflicting* jurisdictions.

The evidence was very *conflicting*.

confliction (kon-flikt'shən), n. [*L. conflictio* (n.), < *conficere*, pp. *confictus*, strike together; see *conflict*, v.] The act of conflicting; the condition of being in conflict; want of harmony. [Rare.]

This question is, however, one of complicated difficulties, from the *confliction*, in every form and degree, of public expediency and private interest.

conflictive (kon-flikt'iv), a. [*Conflict* + -ive.] Tending to conflict; conflicting; clashing.

Conflictive systems of theology. Sir W. Hamilton.

Conflictive propositions, in logic, propositions which cannot both be true of the same state of things.—*Conflictive terms, in logic, such forms as cannot be united in one subject.*

conflow (kon-flo'), v. t. [*Con* + *flow*, after *L. confluere*, flow together; see *confluent*.] To flow together; converge; unite.

The stream was big by occasion of brooks *confloving* thither on every side.

Holland, *tr. of Amelans*, p. 221.

confluxions, n. [*L. a flux*, < *confluere* (n.), < *confluere*, flow together; see *confluent*, a.] A flowing together; a meeting or confluence.

All his effects, his spirits, and his powers, In their *confluxions*, all to run away.

R. Jonson, *Ind. to Every Man out of his Humour*.

confluatuate (kon-flu-ă-tu-ă'), s. t. [*L. confluatus*, pp. of *confluare*, < com-, together, + *fluare*, flow; see *fluatuate*.] To flow together. *Arch.*

confluente (kon-flo-ēns), n. [= F. *confluence* = Sp. *confluencia* = It. *confluencia*, < L. *confluens*, a flowing together, < L. *confluere* (v), pp. of *confluere*, flow together; see *confluent*.] A flowing together; specifically, the junction or union of two or more streams of water or other fluids; also, the place of meeting; as, the *confluence* of the Ohio and the Mississippi; often used figuratively.

The *confluence* . . . of all true joys. Boyle.

The junction of an affluent with the main stream is termed the *confluence*, or place where they "flow together."

Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 4.

2. A running together of people; an assemblage; a throng; a concourse.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of victors.

Shak., T. of A., i, 1.

The *confluence* of the people and multitudes of coaches passed every where over the bridge to a new metropolis in an agreeable diversion.

Swiss, *Diary*, Dec. 26, 1648.

It was under the pretence of rope-dancing that he filled the Red-bud playhouse, which was a large one, with such a *confluence* that as many went for want of room as entered.

I. T. Davis, *Curtis*, of Lit., III, 13.

3. In *philol.*, the tending toward accordance, or the becoming similar or accordant in form; said of words. *Skeat*.

confluent (kon-flo-ēnt), a. and n. [= F. *confluent* = Sp. Pg. It. *confluente*, < L. *confluens* (v), flowing together, as a noun often in pl. *confluencies*, the confluence of two streams, pp. of *confluere* (v) (Sp. Pg. *confluir* = F. *confluere*), flow together, < com-, together, + *fluere*, flow; see *fluent*.] 1. a. Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams.

And the whole ocean's confuent waters swell Only to quench his thirst, or move and banish his shell.

Prior.

These *confluent* streams make some great river's head.

Sir R. Blackmore, *Creation*, i.

2. In *anat.*, having grown or become blended together, as two bones which were originally separate.—3. In bot. and zool., blended into one; as, *confluent* leaves.—4. In *patrol.*: (a) Running together; as, *confluent* pastures. (b) Characterized by confluent punctures; as, *confluent* smallpox. (c) *Confluent* veins, veins in the wings of insects, united at the ends.

LL. n. A tributary stream; as, the Mohawk is a *confluent* of the Hudson. 2. A joining or confluence, as of two streams.

The *confluent* where both streams meet together.

Holland, *tr. of Livy*, p. 21.

A little below the towness of the River Arar and the Rhodanus does make a *confluent*.

Coryat, *Cruities*, II, 21.

confluently (kon-flo-ēnt-ly), adv. In a confluent manner; so that the different parts run into one another; regularly; as, *confluently* punctate or dotted.

conflux (kon-floks'), n. [*L. confluxus*, n. (cf. *flux*), < *confluere*, pp. of *confluere*, flow together; see the verb.] A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents; confluence.

As knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap, Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain

Tortive and errant from his natural growth.

Shak., T. and C., i, 1.

I walked thit and so to the *conflux* of two . . . rivulets.

Goat, *Voyages*, VII, 7.

In the centre of immensities, in the *conflux* of starry worlds.

Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*.

2. A throng; a crowd; a multitude collected.

To the gates cast round this eye, and see

What *conflux* leasing forth, or entering in.

Milton, *P. R.*, iv, 62.

confluxibility (kon-floks-ib-il-ty), n. [*Confluxible*: see *-ible*.] The tendency of fluids to flow together.

The gravity and *confluxibility* of the humors.

Boyle, *Fern Enquiry*, p. 801.

confluxible (kon-floks-ib-il), a. [*L. confluxibilis*, pp. of *confluere* (see *confluent*), + *-ibilis*.] Inclined to flow; run together.

Colles, *Med.*, p. 177.

confluxibilities (kon-floks-ib-il-nes), n. Same as *confluxibility*.

confocal (kon-fôkal'), a. [*L. com*-, together, + *foculus* (in sense, see *focus*) + -al.] In math., having the same focus: as, *confocal* conics; *confocal* circles.

Any two *confocal* homogeneous solid spheroids of equal mass produce equal attraction through all space centers.

Colles, *Med.*, p. 177.

Thomson and Tait, *Nat.*, [Phil.], § 404.

conformances (kon-fôr-măns), n. [*L. conformantia*, < *conformare*, < com-, together, + *form*, market-place: see *form* and *anous*.] Of the same sort or market-place. Colles, *Med.*, p. 177.

conform (kon-fôr-m'), v. a. [= F. *conformer*, < L. *conformis*, similar, like, < L. *com*-, together, + *forma*, form.] Conformable. [Rare.]

Care must be taken that the interpretation given by every *conform* to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other scriptures. *Rev. Hall*, *Cases of Conscience*.

Conform may mean either a preceptor or the true value of all angles . . . intersecting lines or the

of the same sort or market-place.

Colles, *Med.*, p. 177.

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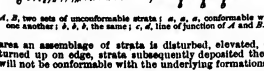
of the same sort or market-place.

Colles, *Med.*, p. 177.

Thomson and Tait, *Nat.*, [Phil.], § 404.

small figure

audience



Whan thou art wery for-walked wiline me to counsaile."
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 202.

congeriate

congeriate (kon-jé'-ti-át), v. t. [*congerie* + *-iate*]. To pile up; heap together. *Colas*, 1717. **congeries** (kon-jé'-ti-ás), n. sing. or pl. [*congerie* = Sp. *Fr.* *congrégation* < *L.* *congregare*, what is brought together; a pile, < *congerere*, bring together, collect; see *congest*]. A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an assemblage or accumulation of things; a combination; an aggregation; a heap.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle*.

The *congeries* of land and water. *Coak, Voyages*, VI. 113.

The system to which our sun belongs has [Herschel] described as "a very extensive bright City with some millions of stars." A. M. Clarke, *Astron.*, in 19th Cent., p. 28. **congeroid** (kong-jé'-oid), a. and n. [*conger* + *-oid*, Cf. *congruid*]. Same as *congruous*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

congest (kon-jest'), v. t. [*L.* *congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, bring together, heap up, < *com-*, together, & *gerere*, bring, carry; see *gest*, just, and of *digest*, suggest]. 1. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; heap together. See *congested*.

In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads which before I have collected. *Bacon*.

Columbus . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England. *Sp. Mountg.*

Many goodly buildings, and from all parts *congested* antiquities, wherewith this sovereign City was in times past so adorned. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 27.

2. In *med.*, to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in; as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

congested (kon-jes'ted), p. a. [*congest* + *-ed*]. 1. Crowded; thronged; affected by excessive accumulation.

I wish that I could transplant some of your people from the *congested* districts of Ireland to simpler climes and content. *Forster's Jour.*, N. S., XXXIX. 178.

Stokes has shown that, if a vibrating system which is incapable of propagating waves of short period be acted upon by such waves, there occurs a sort of compromise, in which the parts of the system are disturbed into a species of *congested* oscillation. *Tait, Light*, § 201.

2. In *med.*, containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion; as, a *congested* liver.

If the smaller veins and arteries are conspicuously and brightly injected, the part may be described simply as *congested*. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 226.

congestible (kon-jes'-ti-bil), a. [*congest* + *-ible*]. Capable of being collected into a mass. *Bayley*.

congestion (kon-jes'-chun), n. [= *F.* *congestion* = *Sp.* *congestio* = *It.* *congestione* = *D.* *congestio* = *G.* *congestion* = *Dan.* *Siv. kongestion*, < *L.* *congestio*(-n-), a heaping up, < *congerere*, pp. *congestus*, bring together; see *congest*]. 1. The act of gathering or heaping together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

The church-yards (tho' some of them large enough) were filled up with earth, or rather the *congestion* of dead bodies one upon another for want of care. *De Witt, Diary*, Oct. 17, 1671.

Congestion of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see as hills rising fringed with snow. *Selden, Drayton's Polyolbion*.

2. An excessive accumulation; an overcrowded condition; specifically, in *med.*, an unnatural accumulation of blood in an organ or part; hyperemia; as, *congestion* of the lungs or of the brain.

congestive (kon-jes'tiv), a. [= *F.* *congestif*; as *congest* + *-ive*]. Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, etc., in some part of the body; as, a *congestive* chill.

congey, **congeyev**, n. and v. Obsolete forms of *congeal*.

conglary (kon-jí'-á-ri), n. pl. *conglaries* (-ris). [*L.* *conglarius*, prop. neut. of *conglarius*, adj., holding a congius, < *congius*, a Roman measure of capacity; see *congius*]. 1. A largeness or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, or in later times, of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome.

Many *conglaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them. *Holland, in Hist.*, p. 280.

2. A coin struck in commemoration of such a distribution.

conglis, n. and v. An obsolete form of *congeal*.

conglis, n. Plural of *congius*.

congi, n. See *congius*.

congius (kon-jí'-us), n. pl. *congi* (-j). [*L.* *congi*]. 1. A measure of capacity among the ancient Ro-

mans, the eighth part of the amphora. The standard congius of Vespasian is extant in good preservation. It is a very small jar, or vase, of a United States (old wine) gallon. Yet most authorities, on theoretical grounds, suppose a mistake to have been made in the construction of this standard, and that it ought to have contained only 3.276 liters, or 0.686 of a United States gallon. It has also been maintained that the construction of this standard marked an increase of 2 per cent. in the Roman measure of capacity.

2. In *astr.*, a gallon. **conglaciater** (kon-glá'-shi-át), n. t. [*L.* *conglaciatus*, pp. of *conglaciare*, turn to ice, freeze up, < *com-*, together, & *glaciare*, freeze, < *glac-*, to make, see *glacial*]. To turn to ice; conglaciate; freeze.

No other doth properly conglaciate with water. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

conglaciation (kon-glá'-shi-át'-shun), n. [= *F.* *conglaciation* = *Sp.* *conglaciación*, < *L.* as if **conglaciatio*(-n-), < *conglaciare*, pp. *conglaciatus*, freeze up; see *conglaciate*]. Congelation.

It is crystal was a subject very unapt for proper conglaciation. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

conglobate (kon-gló'-bat or kon-gló'-bát), v. t. pret. and pp. *conglobated*, ppr. *conglobating*. [*L.* *conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare* (2) *E.* *conglobare*, gather into a ball, < *com-*, together, & *glóbare*, make round, < *glóbus*, a ball; see *glób*, *glób*, *glób*, *glób*.] To collect or form into a ball; combine into one mass, especially a spherical mass. [Rare.]

Matter . . . *conglobated* before its diffusion. *Rev. of Four Letters*, by Newton. A "sweet" distilled from his sacred body as grass and *conglobated* "as drops of blood." *Taggar, Works* (ed. 1885), I. 291.

A mountain brook, And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam And *conglobated* bubbles unsmoothed. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, II. Numerous as stars.

II. intrans. To assume a round or roundish form; become united in one round mass.

This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

conglobate (kon-gló'-bat), a. [*L.* *conglobatus*, pp. see the verb.] Formed or gathered into a ball or a small spherical body; combined into one mass.

Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear Scattered in others, all, in his their sphere, Were first, *conglobated* in his soul. *Dryden, Beach of Lord Hastings*, I. 55.

Conglobate gland. See *gland*.—*Conglobate inflorescence*, a globular head of loosely sessile flowers.

Conglobate (kon-gló'-bat), v. t. [*L.* *conglobatus*, pp. see the verb.] To collect or form into a roundish form.

conglobation (kon-gló'-bat'-shun), n. [= *F.* *conglobation* = *Sp.* *conglobación* = *It.* *conglóbatione* = *L.* *conglóbatio*(-n-), < *conglóbare*, pp. *conglobatus*, gather into a ball; see *conglobate*, v.] 1. The act of forming or gathering into a ball.—2. A round body; a spherical formation. [Rare.]

In this spaw are discerned many specks, or little conglóbations. *Sir T. Browne*.

conglóbe (kon-glób'), v. t. pret. and pp. *conglóbed*, ppr. *conglóbing*. [= *F.* *conglóber* = *Sp.* *conglóbar* = *It.* *conglóbare*, < *L.* *conglóbare*, gather into a ball; see *conglóbate*, v.] *Trans.* To gather into a ball; collect into a round mass. [Rare.]

Like things to like. *Milton, P. L.*, vi. 280.

II. intrans. To collect and become spherical; gather in a round mass.

Drumsticks *conglóbing*. *Milton, P. L.*, vi. 292.

Let no thing misdeem me disloyal. *Burns, To Mr. William Tytler*.

conglobulate (kon-glób'-jít-át), v. t. pret. and pp. *conglobulated*, ppr. *conglobulating*. [*L.* *conglóbatus*, together, & *glóbulus*, a globule, dim. of *glóbus*, a ball; see *glób*, and of *conglóbate*, v.] To gather into a small round mass or globule. [Rare.]

A number of them [swallows] *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw their bodies together, and make a ball.

conglomerate (kon-glóm'-gá-t), n. t. pret. and pp. *conglomerated*, ppr. *conglomerating*. [*L.* *conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare* (2) *It.* *conglomerare* = *Sp.* *conglomerar* = *F.* *conglomérer*, < *L.* *conglomerare*, wind up, heap up, < *com-*, together, & *glomerare*, gather into a ball, < *glómus* (*glomer-*), a ball, a clud; see *glomerate*]. 1. To gather into a ball or round body; collect into a round mass.

The thickworm *conglomerating* her both female and natal clud. *Dr. H. More, Immortality of the soul*, III. 13.

conglutinate

2. To bring together to a mass or heap; collect and form into a whole, without regard to congruity or homogeneity; form a conglomeration of.

conglomerate (kon-glóm'-gá-t), a. and n. [= *F.* *conglomerat*, n., = *Sp.* *Fr.* *conglomerado* = *It.* *conglomerato*, p. a., < *L.* *conglomeratus*, pp. see the verb.] 1. a. 1. Gathered into a ball or round body; collected or clustered together.

The beams of light when they are multiplied and conglomerates generate heat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. In bot., densely clustered.—3. In *entom.*, gathered irregularly in one or more spots, instead of being distributed evenly over the surface; said of hairs, punctures, dots, etc.—4. Composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials; conglomerated.

The romantic Gothic era, whose genius was conglomerate of old and new. *Stedman, Gen. Poets*, p. 10.

Conglomerate gland. See *gland*.—*Conglomerate rock*, in *geol.*, a rock made up of the rounded and water-worn debris of various rocks, previously existing rocks, consisting at least in part, of fragments large enough to be called pebbles.



Conglomerate, polished surface.

Also called *conglomerate rock*.—2. Anything composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials.

Why should they not turn Birmingham into a London of the Midlands—a small London certainly, but unlike the mechanical conglomerates of great London—an organism with a life of its own, and a life to be good. *Nineteenth Century*, XLI. 226.

conglomerative (kon-glóm'-gá-tí'-k), a. [*F.* *conglomerative*, < *conglomerat*, < *conglomerare*, < *L.* *conglomerare*, < *conglomeratus*, p. a., < *L.* *conglomeratus*, pp. see the verb.] 1. The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus gathered; collection; accumulation.

The multiplication and conglomeration of sounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. That which is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed or incongruous mass of any form; a mixture.

conglomerite (kon-glóm'-gá-tí'-k), a. [*F.* *conglomerite* (with altered term, of *granite*) + *-ite*]. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a conglomerate.—2. Relating or pertaining to the process of conglomeration; formed by conglomeration.

The loles . . . course E. and W. through greenstone and conglomeritic rock. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 288.

Also *conglomeritic*.

conglutin (kon-glób'-tín), n. [*L.* *conglutin*, < *com-*, together, & *glutin*, glue, & *-in*, < *-in*]. A vegetable albuminoid contained in almonds, maize, and possibly other seeds. In properties it closely resembles animal casein. It is not soluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing basic phosphates. The solution is coagulated by acids, but not by heat.

conglutinant (kon-glób'-tín-ant), a. and n. [*F.* *conglutinant*, ppr. of *conglutiner*, glue together; see *conglutin*]. 1. a. Gluing; uniting; causing to adhere. *Bacon*.

II. n. A medicine or medicinal application that promotes the healing of wounds by adhesion.

conglutinate (kon-glób'-tín-át), v. t. pret. and pp. *conglutinated*, ppr. *conglutinating*. [*L.* *conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutinare* (2) *It.* *conglutinare* = *Sp.* *Fr.* *conglutiner* = *F.* *conglutiner*, glue together, < *com-*, together, & *glutin*, glue, < *gluten* (*glutin*), glue; see *gluten*, *glue*]. *Trans.* To glue together; unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; reunite by adhesion; cement.

In many the bones . . . have had their broken parts conglutinated within three or four days. *Works*, II. 108.

II. *intrans.* To adhere; coalesce; become united by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

When the blood is withdrawn from the blood vessels, these plaques have a tendency to conglutinate, forming the granular masses of Schüffner. *Science*, VII. 220.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 715.

A congregation of plovers.

congregational (kong-grā-gū'shou-al) a. [C]

The next Baptist demonstration, with some leading

al music, music in which the congregation take part, as

n. [*< congregational + -ism.*] 1. A system of church government based upon the autonomy

Congregationalism is the democratic form of church or

H. M. Dexter. Congregationalism (2d ed.).

gregational Church. See *congregationalist*, 2.
congregationalist (kong'wā'gī-shon-el-ist) n

ment. See *congregationalism*, 1. In this sense, Bay

2. [con-] One of a denomination of Christians.

In a congregational manner; by congregations;

That ceremony is used as much in our edifice as in the

fervency and importunity of congress with God.

Their congress in the field great Jove withstands.

—3. A formal meeting or association of per-

ganization or authorized assemblage of persons
for the consideration of some special subject

see extract under *conference*, 2 (a).

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxviii.

Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 46.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 830.

and nominations to office made by the President.

the United States, - Requires no explanation. It is a mere change of phraseology. *Californian Works, I. 226*

the equal rights of the several states.

The valetudinarians who congregate every winter at Nice

gression = Sp. *congrasion*, < L. *congrassio* (n-), < *congradi* pp. *congrassus*, meet together; so

sembly; a company. *Cotgrave*.—2, Sexual in-

Many men excellently learned have . . . approved by

the Christian side. *Jer. Taylor*, *Doctor Dubitantium*, l. 123

the "Congressional Record."

pasture. *Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 68*

2. Meeting in sexual commerce.

congressman (kong'gres-man), *n.*; pl. con

gress, especially of the House of Representa

tives, but in popular usage it is limited to the latter.

kind of lucifer match. See *lucifer*, 3.

Conarida (Aong gila), n. A fish of the family
Conaridae.

+ $-4d\alpha$.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Gnathypops*, to which different limits

(a) By some authors it is extended to include the *Ophiichthys* and some others as well as the true *Caranx*.

lied to the family *Anguillidae*, but differs in the more de-

marine.

Congrogadidae (kong-grō-gad'i-dě), *n. pl.* [NL.]

are without ventrals, have the anus in the

membranes united beneath but free from the throat. The species are few in number and rare.

[NL., < *Congrogadus* + *-ina*.] In Günther

sent; vent remote from the head; gill-openings of mod-

By Congregation.

Congregados (kong-grō-gā'dus), n. [NL. < Conger, v. + *gadius*, q. v.] A genus of fishes combining forms somewhat like those of the cod (*gadus*) and the conger. It is typical of the family *Congridae*.

congruoid (kong-grō'id), a. n. < [L. *congruus*, conger (see *congru*), + *-oid*.] I. A resembling the conger; or of pertaining to the *Congridae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Congridae*; a congrid or conger.

Also *congruoid*.

congrue (kong-grō'yū't), t. pret. and pp. *congrued*, *pp. congruing*, *ing*. < [L. *congruere* = *con-* + *gruere* = Dan. *kongruere*, < L. *congruere*, come together, agree, accord, suit, fit; < *con-*, together, + *-gruere*, only in comp. *congruere*, and *ingruere*, rush upon; orig. = *gruere*, to crush. Cf. *congruous*.] I. To be in accordance; correspond; agree. [Rare.]

Letters congruing (congruing in some editions) to that effect.

congruent (kong-grō'yū't), a. < [F. *congruent* = Sp. *congruente* = Pg. *l. congruo*, < L. *congruus*, fit, suitable; see *congruous*, and cf. *congruus*, v.] Fitting; suitable; congruous.

Neither have you any *congrue* occasion in my book so to judge.

congruently (kong-grō'yū't), adv. Fittingly; congruously. *Hall*.

congruence (kong-grō'yū's), n. [OF. *congruence* = Sp. *congruencia*, < L. *congruentia*, fit, suitable; < D. *congruētie* = G. *congruens* = Dan. *kongruente*, < L. *congruentia*, < *congruent* (-*is*), suitable; see *congruent*.] I. Suitableness or appropriateness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. Also *congruency*.

A sullen tragic scene. Would suit the time with pleasing congruence.

Shak. *Hamlet*, iv. 3.

2. In math., a relation between three numbers such that the difference between two of them, which are said to be *congruent*, is divisible by the third, which is called the modulus. The following examples show the mode of writing a congruence: $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ (i.e. $a - b$ is divisible by m).

3. In gram., concord; agreement. — 4. Same as *congruency*. 2. — Linear congruence, a congruence in which the unknown number is not multiplied itself. *Algebra* (kong-grō'yū's), n. 1. Same as *congruence*, 1.

The philosophic cabala and the text have a marvelous fit and easy congruence.

Dr. H. More, *Conjectura Cabalistica* (1655), p. 236.

2. In math., a continuous and doubly infinite system of infinite straight lines; the system of all the forms of any given kind in space which fulfil two conditions, as all the double tangent lines of a surface. The order of a congruence is the number of the rays that lie in an arbitrary plane; the class of a congruence is the number of lines that pass through an arbitrary point; the order-class is the number that intersects both of an arbitrary pair of lines, which is the same as the sum of the order and class. Also *congruence*. — Congruency of rotations or forces, a system of rotations or forces which are in three, four, or five couples. — Cremonian congruency, a twofold system of rays, each of which is the same pair of corresponding points in two places having a Cremonian correspondence. — Double congruency, a system of rotations or forces belonging to three complexes. — Triple congruency, a system of forces or rotations belonging at once to four complexes.

congruent (kong-grō'yū't), a. < [F. *congruent* = Sp. *l. congruente* = D. G. *congruent* = Dan. *kongruent*, < L. *congruentia* (-*is*), pp. of *congruere*, agree, suit; see *congruence*.] I. Harmoniously joined or related; agreeing; corresponding; appropriate.

The congruent and harmonious fitting of parts.

Dr. J. Davol, *Discoveries*.

Congruent squares.

G. Chagne, *Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion*.

For humble grammars first due set the parts Of congruent and well-seconding speech.

Dr. J. Davol, *Dancing*.

2. In math., the relation of two numbers; thus, one number is said to be *congruent* to another relatively to a third, called the modulus, when the first two numbers on being divided by the modulus give the same remainder. — 3. In logic, predicable of the same subject as terms, or true of the same state of things, as propositions. — 4. In gram., accordant; agreeing.

congruently (kong-grō'yū't), adv. In a congruent manner; agreeably; in accordance; harmoniously.

Full congruently. A nature could not deviate.

Shak. *Philos. Spewer*.

congruity (kong-grō'yū'ti), n. pl. *congruities* (-*ties*). < [ME. *congruitud*, < OF. *congruité*, F. *congruité* = Sp. *congruidad* = Pg. *congruidade* = It. *congruità* < L. as if **congruatus* (< *congruus*, suitable, agreeing, congruous; see *congruous*).]

1. The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; harmony of relationship; pertinence; consistency; appropriateness.

Verbes or rime be a kind of Musical vitæritas, by reason of a certain congruity in sounds pleasing the ear, though not perhaps so explicated as the harmonical concords of the artificial Musick.

A whole sentence may fall of its congruity by wanting one particle.

The corals which they wreat enfold.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poets*, p. 52.

Congruity is the names of Criticism, 1. 304.

On the hypothesis of Evolution, there must exist between all organisms and their environments certain congruities expressible in terms of their actions and reactions.

2. In scholastic theol., the performance of good actions which is supposed to be rewarded by God and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. See *congruity*, 2.—3. In geom., equality; capacity of being superposed without being turned over or perverted. — Inverse congruity, in geom., capacity of being superposed only by means of perversion, or turning over.

congruently (kong-grō'yū'ti), adv. < [F. *congruement* = It. *congruentemente*, < *congruere*, agree; see *congruence*.] Congruently.

congruous (kong-grō'yū's), a. < [F. *congru* = Sp. *l. congruo*, < L. *congruus*, agreeing, fit, suitable, < *congruere*, agree; see *congruence*, and cf. *congruus*, v.] 1. Accordantly joined or related; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit; consistent.

I am of opinion that the pure congruous grammatical Latin was never spoken in either of them (France or Spain) as a vulgar vernacular language.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the truth of it.

It was very congruous that God should be always enlightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.

Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the enquirer will gladden himself to the apostrophe, "I am a man," his disposition, and intellectual difficulties will seldom arrest him.

2. In math., characterized by congruence; applied to two quantities the difference between which is divisible without remainder by a third. See *congruence*, 2.—3. In geom., having congruity.

congruously (kong-grō'yū's), adv. In a congruous manner; accordantly; pertinently; agreeably; consistently; appropriately.

Nothing can sound more congruously or harmoniously, than the words of the apostle, "I am a man."

3. In geom., to its own nature. *Boyle*, *Works*, ii. 33.

congruousness (kong-grō'yū's-ness), n. The state of being congruous; congruity.

congruist (kong-grō'yū's-ti), a. < [L. *con-*, together, + *gruere*, to suit, to agree; see *congruence*.] Having a taste like that of congruence; else; having the same taste; similar in flavor.

In the country of Provence, towards the Tyrenean, and in Langueadoe, there are wines *congruisti* with those of Spain.

congruity (kong-grō'yū'ti), n. An obsolete form of *congruity*. *Burton*.

Sir William with a low *congruity* saluted him.

conhydrine (kong-hi'drin), n. < [C. *Conium* + *hydr* (*hydr* + *-ine*).] An alkaloid (C₁₂H₁₇N) found in the leaves and fruit of *Conium maculatum*. It forms colorless indurated crystals.

coni, n. Plural of *conus*.

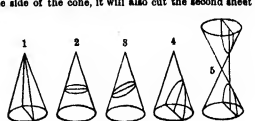
conia (kong-i'k), a. n. [NL., < *Conium*, q. v.] Same as *conus*.

conical (kong-i'k), a. n. < [F. *conique* = Sp. *conico* = Pg. *conico*, < L. *conicus*, < Gr. *konikos*, pertaining to a cone, < *konos*, a cone; see *cone*.] I. a. 1. Having the form of a cone; elevating at the base and tapering to a point; conical.

Whilst towing *Piper* in *Conic* Forms arose, And with a pointed *Spear* divide the Skies.

2. Specifically, in math., of or pertaining to a cone; as, *conic* sections. — *Conic* section (NL. *sectio*

conion, Gr. *κωνίον*, *konion*), a. curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone. If the plane is more inclined to the axis of the cone than is the size of the cone (Fig. 3), the intersection is oval and is called an ellipse. If the plane is perpendicular to the axis of the cone, the plane becomes perpendicular to the axis of the cone. If the plane is less inclined to the axis of the cone than is the size of the cone, it will also cut the second sheet of



Conic Sections.

The two principal forms are fig. 3, giving the hyperbola, and fig. 4, giving the ellipse. Fig. 2 is the ellipse, and fig. 1 is the circle. The degenerate form of the hyperbola is a pair of straight lines, as shown in fig. 5, which shows the directrix as a special case of the ellipse having no special relations to the infinitely distant part of the real plane, though it passes through two fixed imaginary points on the line at infinity.

the cone on the other side of the vertex (Fig. 5), and the twofold curve thus generated is a hyperbola. A particular case of the hyperbola is the parabola, the plane passing through the vertex of the cone, is that of two intersecting straight lines, called a degenerate cone. Intermediates between the ellipse and the parabola are the ellipse and the parabola. The degenerate form of the ellipse is a point, that of the parabola a straight line. The degenerate forms are not true conics, because they are of the second class, and the parabola is of the second class. — Spherical conic section, a curve produced by the intersection of a sphere with a cone.

II. n. 1. A conic section (which see, under L.); a plane curve of the second order and second class, or the equation to such a curve.

2. pl. See *conics*. — Axis of a conic. See *axis*.

3. See *conics*. — Focal conic. See *focal*. — Principal tangent conic, one of the ten conics which may be drawn through every point of a surface having six point contacts with it at that point.

conic-acute (kong-i'k-ak-ūt), a. Conical and sharp-pointed; as, the *conic-acute* base of a bird.

conical (kong-i'k), a. < [C. *conic* + *-al*.] Having the form of a cone; coniform. — *Conical* shaped; as, a conical mountain; a conical cap.

Dr. H. More, *Deat. of Lat. Cabala*, i.

Conical bearing. See *bearing*. — *Conical* bearing. See *bearing*. — *Conical* map, a map of the earth first upon a tangent or secant cone with the subsequent development of the cone. The back-conic projection is known as a conic map.

In constructing a map on this projection, a central meridian and a central parallel are chosen, and the map is drawn along the central parallel, is then assumed, and the central meridian developed along that generator of the cone which is tangent to it, and the cone is then developed on a tangent plane. The parallel falls into an arc of a circle with its center at the vertex, and the meridian becomes a graduated right line. Concentric circles are then conceived to be traced through points of this meridian at elementary distances along its length. The zones of the sphere lying between the parallels through these points are next conceived to be developed, each between its corresponding parallels. Thus all the parallel zones of the sphere are rolled out on a plane in their true relations to each other and to the central meridian, each having in protection the same width, length, and relation to the neighboring zones as they have in the sphere. As there are no openings between consecutive developments, the map is unaltered in the development. Each meridian of the projected sphere is a straight line, and the same point in which it intersected it on the sphere. *Craig*, *Treatise on Projection*, p. 72. — *Conical* point, in geom., a point on a surface, the intersection of which is a point on the surface.

Conical (kong-i'k), a. < [C. *conic* + *-al*.] Conical.

Conical (kong-i'k), a. < [C. *conic* + *-al*.] Conical.

Conical (kong-i'k), a. < [C. *conic* + *-al*.] Conical.

Conical (kong-i'k), a. < [C. *conic* + *-al*.] Conical.

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Conical (kong-i'k), a. < [C. *conic* + *-al*.] Conical.

Conical (kong-i'k), a. < [C. *conic* + *-al*.] Conical.

We have learned in logic that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in fact. *Abp. Brownell*, Answer to Hobbes.

2. In *chem.*, a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical. — 3. A conjugate axis. — Conjugate of a question, another question having the same scalar and the vector reversed. — Harmonic conjugates, two points so situated with respect to a line that either one of the first pair is the center of the harmonic mean with respect to the other, as a pole of the second pair. If four points A, C, D, in a straight line are in such distances that $AC \cdot AD = -1$, then C and D are said to be harmonic conjugates with respect to A and B, and vice versa.

conjugating-tube (kon-jō-ga-tīng-tub), n. In some Conjugales, as *Dumetia*, a short tube which protrudes from each of the plants conjugating, to meet that of the other. The two tubes thus meeting become one, and the union of the conjugation-bodies takes place in it. conjugation (kon-jō-ga-shūn), n. [= F. conjugation = Fr. conjugatio = Sp. conjugación = Pg. conjugação = It. conjugazione = D. conjugation = G. conjugation = Dan. Sv. conjugation, < L. conjugatio (-tō), a joining, etiological relationship, in L.L. conjugation (for which the earlier term was *declinatio* (-nō) = *declension*), conjugate, *pr. conjugate*, join; see conjugate, v. 1. The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; conjunction; assemblage.

Aristotle. — Inquireth the nature of a commonwealth, first in a family, and the simple conjugations of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 124. I intended it to do honour to Christianity, and to represent it to be the best religion in the world, and the conjunction of all excellent things.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), I. Pref. All the various mixtures and conjugations of stone do beget nothing. Bentley, Sermons. 2.

3. In *gram.*: (a) The inflection of a verb in its different forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; a conjugation, a series of its derivative forms of a verb. (b) A class of verbs similarly conjugated: as, Latin verbs of the third conjugation. (c) In Hebrew and other Semitic languages, one of several groups of inflections normally formed from the same verb, and expressing a modification of meaning analogous to that found in certain classes of derivative verbs in Indo-European languages, or to the voices of those. (The Latin conjugatio is a translation of the Greek *conjugatio*, properly derivation, including inflection as well as formation of new words, but afterward limited to the inflection of verbs, which had previously been called simply *inflection*, or *inflection of verbs* (*κλίσιν ὀνόματι*, *declinatio verborum*).

3. A union or coupling; a combination of two or more individuals. [Obsolete except in scientific use. See 4.]

The sixth conjugation or pair of nerves, &c. Sir F. Brown, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

4. In *biol.*, a union of two distinct cells for reproduction; a temporary or permanent growing together of two or more individuals or cells, with fusion of their plasmoidic substance, as a means of reproduction by germs or spores, or as a means of renewing individual capacity to multiply by fission. It is a kind of copulation of the bodies of different individuals, or of the same individual, for the purpose of producing a new one of new nuclei or other form-elements, preparatory to the

fact to that from which it came. The process is considered a sexual one, though the cells which unite cannot be distinguished as male and female.

The conjugation of the Algae and some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.

Arrest, Cross and Self-fertilization, p. 408.

The conjugation of two Infusoria occurs in very different ways, and leads to more or less complete fusion, which, after a variable time, results in the formation of a new ciliate in the frequency of fission. Paramecium, Stentor, Spirogyra, during conjugation, become conjugated by their mutual attraction; other Infusoria, with a flat body like Oxytricha or Chilodon, by their sides; while Enehydra, Heterostyche, join together the anterior ends of their bodies, giving the appearance of transverse fission. A lateral conjugation also takes place not infrequently in Volvox, Eudorina, etc., but between individuals of unequal size, the smaller one having the appearance of a bud.

conjugational (kon-jō-ga-shūn-al), a. < conjugation + -al. Pertaining to or of the nature of conjugation.

conjugationally (kon-jō-ga-shūn-al-lī), adv. In a conjugational manner.

Will any of your readers explain why I overrule is never seen, but overrule therein to do what it often claims duty for it, and where overrule would conjugationally fit and to the very word in situ? N. and G., 7th ser., III. 512.

conjugation-body (kon-jō-ga-shūn-bodī), n. In *biol.*, a mass of protoplasm which unites with another to form a zygospore. See conjugate, v. 1. conjugation-cell (kon-jō-ga-shūn-sel), n. A cell which unites with another to form a zygospore. See out under conjugation.

conjugation-nucleus (kon-jō-ga-shūn-nū-kli-sū), n. In *biol.*, the nucleus of a fecundated ovum, arising from the conjugation or fusion of a male with a female pronucleus.

conjugative (kon-jō-ga-tiv), a. [*conjugare* + a conjugative process.

conjugial (kon-jō-jī-al), a. [*L. conjugialis*, < conjugium, marriage, < conjungere, join, unite; see conjugation, v. 1.] conjugal, n. [*conjugal*: used by Swedborg and his followers to distinguish their special conception of the nature of true marriage.

Conjugal love is celestial, spiritual, and holy, because it corresponds to the celestial, spiritual, and holy marriage of the Lord and the Church.

Swedenborg, Conjugal Love (trans.), § 62. conjunct (kon-jūngkt'), a. and n. [*L. conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together; see conjoin, v., and of *conjunct*, an older form of conjoin.] I. A. Conjoined; conjoint; united; associated; concurrent.

The interest of the bishop is *conjunct* with the property of the king. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II. 147. The Duke of Marlborough . . . carried over Lord Carter to the town to be conjunctly independent of himself.

Sp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1700. He discusses the conjunct questions with great accuracy from every point of view.

Sir H. Hamilton. Conjoint charges. See *conjoined* charge, under charge.

Conjunct degrees, in music, degrees that are adjacent or successive in the scale. — Conjunct mode, in logic, a modal proposition in which the modality affects the copula (as, *where the sign of modality forms the predicate* (as, for a while man to be black is possible). — Conjunct mode, a mode of succession. — Conjunct mode, progression without steps of more than one scale degree. — Conjunct rights, in law, rights of the same person in the same thing. — Conjunct system, in G. music, a system of tonal-scale made up of three conjunct modes, distributed to three voices. — Conjunct tetrachords, in G. music, tetrachords having one tone in common, namely, the upper tone of one tetrachord and the lower tone of the other.

II. 1. A combination; an association; a union. — Creach. [Rare.]

conjunction (kon-jūngkt-shūn), n. [*ME. conjunction*, -*tion* (in astronomy) = F. *conjonction* = Sp. *conjunction* = Pg. *conjunção*, *conjunção* = It. *congiunzione* = D. *conjonctie* = G. *Conjunction* = Dan. Sv. *konjunktur*, < L. *conjunctio* (-nō), a. joining together, union, a connecting particle, conjunction, < conjungere, join, conjunct, join together; see conjoin, v., conjoin.] I. A. Joining or meeting of things, persons, or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

We will unite the white rose and the red; Smiles heaven upon this fair alliance. Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

Never was so happy a conjunction of civility, freedom, easiness, and silence. See *conjunction*, under civil, easiness, and silence.

Swedenborg. The history of the people, would be exhibited in that mode in which alone they can be exhibited justly, in inseparable conjunction.

2. In *astron.*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same longitude; as, the conjunction of the moon with the sun, or of Mars with Saturn. When a planet, star, or comet is in the same direction as the sun, it is said to

be in conjunction with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and earth, or when it is in a direct line on the side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior* conjunction. A superior planet can be in conjunction with the sun only when it is in a direct line between it and the earth. See *syzygy* and *opposition*.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor any conjunction of the stars should be taken under a second loss. Sir W. Raleigh, Hist. World.

3. In *gram.*, a connective particle serving to unite clauses, sentences, or collected words in the same sentence or clauses, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions, *coordinating* and *subordinating*; the former joining clauses of equal rank (as, he went and I came); the latter joining a subordinate or dependent clause to that on which it depends (as, *because* he went; *when* he was here). Most conjunctions are of adverbial origin, and some, as, for instance, *and*, share almost equally the character of both parts of speech. — Comparative conjunction, conditional conjunction, copulative conjunction, etc. See the adjective. — *Edipic* conjunction. See *edipic*. — *Participle* conjunction, an exact conjunction. — *Plastic* conjunction, a conjunction within the planet's orbit.

conjunctional (kon-jūngkt-shūn-al), a. [*conjunction* + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction; as, the conjunctional use of a word.

conjunctionally (kon-jūngkt-shūn-al-lī), adv. In a conjunctional manner.

conjunctiva (kon-jūngkt-iv-ā), a. Used as n.; pl. conjunctivæ. The mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and thence is reflected over the cornea, or eyeball, thus connecting the lids and the globe of the eye; a contraction of *tunica conjunctiva*. In low vertebrates it is rudimentary and non-secretory, or not to be demonstrated; in the higher vertebrates which have eyelids, it is well defined. In birds and many reptiles and mammals it forms a special fold, called the nictitating membrane, or third eyelid. It is very delicate, and it passes over the cornea, offering no impediment to vision.

It makes a fold, or velum, or curtain, which is drawn from the skin over the eye, and is shed with the rest of the eyelid. The membrane is regarded as one of the integument or coats of the eyeball, and is so addressed, etc.

2. In *entom.*, the membrane uniting two sclerites, or hard parts of the integument, which move freely.

conjunctival (kon-jūngkt-iv-āl), a. [*conjunctiva* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva. — Conjunctival membrane, in *anat.*, the conjunctiva.

It is through this system of canals that the conjunctival mucous membrane is continuous with that of the nose. — Conjunctiva, in *anat.*, the conjunctiva.

conjunctive (kon-jūngkt-iv), a. and n. [= F. *conjonctif* = Sp. *conjuntivo* = Pg. *conjuntivo* = It. *conjunctivo*, < L. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect, < L. *conjungere*, pp. of *conjungere*, connect; see conjoin, v., conjunct, conjunction, I. a. 1. Closely connected or united.

She's so conjunctive to my life and soul. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. Connecting; connective; uniting; serving to connect or unite.

Some [conjunctions] are conjunctive, and some disjunctive. Harris, Hermes, II. 2.

Conjunctive mode (L. *conjunctivus*, *modus conjunctivus*), in *gram.*, the mode which follows a rational conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency of the mind.

II. 1. In *gram.*, the conjunctive mode. See above. — 2. In *math.*, the sum of rational integral functions, each affected by an arbitrary multiplier.

The sum is said to be the *conjunctive* of the functions.

conjunctively (kon-jūngkt-iv-lī), adv. In a conjunctive or united manner; in combination; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak conjunctively. Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

conjunctiveness (kon-jūngkt-iv-nēs), n. The quality of being conjunctive.

conjunctionitis (kon-jūngkt-iv-tī-tis), n. [NL., < *conjunctiva* + -itis.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the conjunctiva. It is one of the commonest affections of the eye.

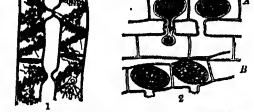
conjunction (kon-jūngkt-iv), adv. In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood conjunctively, so as always to go together. See *conjunction*, under *conjunction*, I. xxi.

The theory of the syllogism, in which both quantities conjunction is not generalized by Aristotle.

conjunction and disjunction are the same as *jointly* and *severally* (whence see, *jointly*).

conjuncture (kon-jūngkt-iv), n. [= F. *conjoncture*, < Sp. *conjunctura* = Pg. *conjunctura* = It. *congiunzione*, < L. *conjunctio*, < L. *conjungere*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together,



Cells of a seaweed (*Sargassum elegans*) conjugating; highly magnified.

1. Portion of two cells in the act of conjugation; a protrusion has arisen from each cell to meet a similar one from the opposite cell. 2. A portion of the same cells, the protrusions having fused together, and the conjugation-bodies are now in the process of fusing. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing through and combining with that of the other. The union of the cells has already taken place. A portion of a filament containing young zygotes, each surrounded by a cell-wall. (From the work of L. Leuckart, de Botanica.)

development of new individuals. It is also called *zygote*, and the resulting blended organism is called a *zygote*, or *zygospore*. The process occurs only in the lower animals and plants, among many of which it is an ordinary mode of reproduction. It is very common in protozoa, and has been observed in certain worms. (See *Diplozoon*.) A permanent fusion takes place in the conjugation of the green algae and *Dumetia* by the union of the contents of two separate cells; in the *Zygomonas* and *Acetabularia*, by that of two cells of different size, the smaller being the flamelet; and in the *Zygospores*, by that of zoospores from different mother-cells. In the latter case the union, which is called a *zygospore*, the latter produces a plant sim-



Conoccephalus

1201

Conoccephalus (kō-nō-sēf'-sūs), n. [NL., < Gr. *konos*, a cone, + *kephala*, a head.] 1. A genus of salatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*, having the vertex conical (whence the name), the elytra long and leafy, the legs long and slender, the antennae filiform, and the ovipositor ensate. There are several species of these green grasshoppers, such as *C. ensiger* of Europe and the common *C. ensiger* of the United States.

2. A generic name variously used for certain crustaceans, beetles, rolyat, and worms. **conocuneus** (kō-nō-kū-nē-us), n.; pl. *conocunei* (-i). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, + *cuneus*, a wedge; see *cone* and *con-*.] 1. A geometrical solid having one curved and three plane faces, one of which is the quadrant of a circle and has as one edge a line equal and parallel to one of the radii of the circle forming a boundary of the quadrant.—2. A surface generated by a right line which constantly crosses a fixed right line at right angles, and also constantly intersects the circumference of a fixed circle.

conodont (kō-nō-dōn), n. [*Gr. konos*, a cone, + *odon* (dōn) = *tooth*.] A small glistening fossil organism, discovered by Pander in Silurian and Devonian rocks in Russia, and subsequently observed in other strata in different localities, and variously supposed to be a remnant of a cyclostomous fish, or a spine, hooklet, or denticle of a mollusk or an annelid; so named from its conical tooth-like appearance. These organisms are certainly not teeth of any vertebrates, and are probably the remains of worms.

Conodonts, supposed to belong to the Myxiniæ, are minute palaeozoic tooth-like fossils. *Passes*, Zool. class., p. 178.

conoid (kō'noid), a. and n. [= *F. conicæ* = Sp. *conido* = Pg. *it. conide*, < Gr. *konos*, a cone, neut. *rod* *konoidēs*, a conoid,] < Gr. *konos*, a cone, + *oidēs*, form. I. A. Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

II. n. 1. In geom.: (a) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a paraboloid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, or ellipsoid. (b) A solid figure. *Conoid* is often used to include the hyperboloid and paraboloid and to exclude the ellipsoid. This is the meaning of the Greek word with which it is a loan-translation. It is a surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. (c) A solid figure, formed by the revolution of an arc of a circle about its sine.—2. In anat., the conarium or pineal body.

conoid (kō'noid), a. and n. [*Conus* + *oid*.] I. a. In conch., resembling or having the characters of the *Conidae*.

II. n. A gastropod of the family *Conidae*. **conoidal** (kō-nō'idāl), a. [*Conoid* + *al*; = *F. conoidal*, etc.] 1. Having the form of a conoid; as, a conoidal bullet.—2. Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical.

Conoidal ligament, in anat., a portion of the coracoclavicular ligament, which is distinguished from the trapezoid division of the same structure. It is an important defense of the shoulder-joint, being contributing to hold the distal end of the clavicle in place.

conoidally (kō-nō'idāl), adv. In a conoidal form or manner.

Conoidea (kō-nō'idē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Conus* + *-oidea*.] In conch., same as *Conidae*. *Latr.* 1825.

conoide, conoidal (kō-nō'idē-ā), a. [*Conoid* + *-ide*, *-oide*.] Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

Conomedusæ (kō-nō-mē-dē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *konos*, a cone, + *medusa*.] Hæcckel's name of an order of Scyphozoa, formed for the reception of the *Charybdeæ* and allied jelly-fishes. The disk is bell-shaped with quadrangular base, and the parts are arranged in four. The 4 tentacles are peristaltic; the lamelliform gullet is in a pair, attached to 4 internal septa dividing the enteric cavity into 4 gastric pouches, in which the gullet is long freely. There are 4 internal plates, bearing each a long tentacle, and a broad vascular false vein penetrated by the enteric canal.

conomedusæan (kō-nō-mē-dē-ān), a. and n. [*Conomedusæ* + *-an*.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conomedusæ*; charybdean.

II. n. One of the *Conomedusæ*; a charybdean.

conomine (kō-nō-mīnē), n. [*Co*-1 + *nomine*.] One named or designated as an associate; a joint nominee.

cononite (kō-nō-nīt), n. [*Conon* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A member of an unimportant sect of Trichistæ which followed Conon, Bishop of Tar-

sus in Cilicia, and appeared and disappeared in the seventh century. See *Trichistæ*.

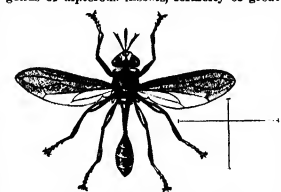
Conopidae (kō-nō-pī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Conopus* + *-idae*.] A family of dipterous brachyptera, or winged insects, typified by the genus *Conopus*.



Black-chested ant-thrush (Conopophaga melanocephala).

Conopidae (kō-nō-pī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *konos*, a cone, + *phayis*, eat.] A genus of ant-thrushes, or formicarioid passerine birds, of South America, divided into the species *C. aurita*, *C. lineata*, *C. melanope*, etc.

Conops (kō-nō'p), n. [NL., < Gr. *konos*, a cone, + *phayis*, eat.] A genus of dipterous insects, formerly of great



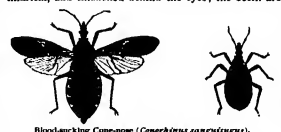
Conops fly. (Cross shown natural size.)

extent, now restricted as the type of the family *Conopidae*. *C. flavipes*, the larva of which live in the abdomen of hymenopterous insects, is an example.

Conoparise (kō-nō-pā-rī-sē), n. pl. [NL., (Linn.) *Conoparise*; prob. < Gr. *konos*, a cone, + *paris*.] In Latr.'s classification of insects, the third tribe of *America*, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Conoparise* and the modern family *Conopidae*, but including some forms now usually referred to *Mutidae*.

Conopside (kō-nō-pī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Conopidae*.

Conorhynchus (kō-nō-rhī-nūs), n. [NL., < Gr. *konos*, a cone, wedge, + *rhynchus*, a nose.] A genus of Hemiptera, founded by Laporte in 1833. The body is somewhat flattened, and the sides of the abdomen are strongly recurved. The head is long, narrow, and cylindrical, and thickened behind the eyes; the ocelli are



Blood-sucking Conocone (Conorhynchus sanguinolentus). Imago and pupa, natural size.

placed on this stout part. The antennæ are short, the eyes transverse, and the legs short, the hind pair being much longer than the others. *C. sanguinolentus*, the blood-sucking cone-nose, is a widely distributed species in the United States, and is known in some localities to infest beds and seek human blood. *Amer. Entomologist*, i. 28.

Conorhynchidae (kō-nō-rhī-nchī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Conorhynchus* + *-idae*.] A family of malacocephalyan fishes, typified by the genus *Conorhynchus*; same as *Albulidae*.

Conorhynchus (kō-nō-rhī-nchūs), n. [NL., < Gr. *konos*, a cone, wedge, + *rhynchus*, mouth.] A genus of malacocephalyan fishes, typical of the family *Conorhynchidae*; same as *Albulæ*.

conormal (kō-nō-rmāl), a. [*Co*-1 + *normal*.] In math., having common normals.—*Conor*, correspondence of vicinal surface, a correspondence according to which points having the same normal correspond to one another.

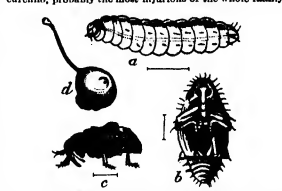
conoscentæ, n. See *conoscentæ*.

conoscope (kō-nō-skōp), n. [*Gr. konos*, a cone, + *scopos*, view.] A form of polariscope used

conquer

to observe sections of crystals in converging polarized light.

Conotrachelus (kō-nō-trā-kē-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. *konos*, a cone, + *trachelus*, the neck, throat.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family Curculionidae. *C. nemiphar* is the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, probably the most injurious of the whole family



Plum-weevil (Conotrachelus nemiphar). a, larva; b, pupa; c, imago; d, plum and curculio, the plum bearing one of the punctures of the weevil's natural size.

In America. The beetle is of small size, and of a dark-brown color spotted with black, yellow, and white. It infests the plum, this weevil attacks the apricot, nectarine, peach, cherry, apple, and quince, and creates in the quince-curculio, which infests the quince, pear, and haw. The eggs are laid in the fruit, and the young weevils bore out and fall to the ground, where they remain all winter, assuming the pupa form in the spring, and hatching as beetles in May. There are many other species. The elytra are tuberculate, and in some species handsomely variegated with hairy markings.

conourish (kō-nūr'ish), v. t. [*Co*-1 + *nourish*.] To nourish together. [Rare.]

If two or more living subjects be *conourished* during the period of development, they will tend to "similar proportional development" and "similar series of kinetic actions." *W. Farmer*, Physical Expression, p. 286.

conquadrate (kon-kwōd'rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *conquadrate*, pp. *conquadrate*, *conquadrate*, pp. of *conquadrate*, make square, < *com* + *quadrare*, square; see *quadrare*.] To bring into a square; square with another. *Ash*. [Rare.]

conquassat (kon-kwas'sāt), v. t. [*L. con-quassatus*, pp. of *conquassare* (cf. *conquassare*), shake violently, < *com*, together, + *quassare*, shake, from *tr. quassare*, pp. *quassus*, shake. Cf. *concus*.] To shake.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey*.

conquassations (kon-kwa-sā'shōn), n. [= *It. conquassatione*, < L. *conquassatio* (n.), < *conquassare*, pp. *conquassatus*, shake violently; see *conquassare*.] Concusson; agitation.

I have had a *conquassation* in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

conquer (kōng'kēr), v. [*ME. conqueren* (or, without inf. suffix, conquer, earlier *conquer*, in the earliest instance *conqueren*), < OF. *conquerre*, *conquerre*, *conquerre*, *F. conquérir* = *Pr. conquerre*, *conquerre*, *conquerir* = *Sp. conquerir* = *It. conquidere*, < L. *conquiere* (ML also in deriv. *conquerere*), pp. *conquistus* (ML also *conquistus*) (> Sp. *q. conquistar*; see *conquest*, v.), seek after, go in quest, seek eagerly, procure, ML after, go *com* + *quarere*, pp. *quassatus*, seek; see *quar*, *quere*, and *quere*, *quere*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *require*, which contain the same radical element. Hence *conquest*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To overcome the resistance of; compel to submit or give way; gain a victory over; subdue by force of arms, or by superior strength or power of any kind; as, to *conquer* the enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a prize-fight; to *conquer* a stubborn will, or one's passions.

Because that mightiness as soon as he hadde *conquered* these x kynge, for thei doubtet that he shoulde be-reve him of her lordes. *Merin* (R. E. T. S.), li. 171.

If we *conquer* let us *conquer* as conquerors.

And not these bastard Breteignes. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's chains; Her arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, III. l. 368.

The natives of the Hudson valley were soon to *conquer* and to rule them. *Maconey*, Lord Clive.

How hard a matter it is to *conquer* the prejudices of education. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

3. To gain or secure by conquest; obtain by effort; as, to *conquer* pupils, to *conquer* the first place in her husband's affection.

By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary *conquered* the first place in her husband's affection. *Maconey*, Hist. Reg., xx.

Man, as conscious of his liberty to act, and of the law by which his actions ought to be regulated, recognizes his personal accountability, and calls for a before the internal tribunal which we denominate conscience. Here he is either acquitted or convicted, and his feelings are connected with a peculiar feeling of pleasurable exultation, as with the condemnation with a peculiar feeling of painful humiliation. — *Reveries*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

4. Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

They had *conscience*, and holden it for a great bygone, to casten a Knif in the Fury and for to draw the Planchet out of a Pot with a Knif. *Mendelssohn*, *Travels*, p. 249.

He had, against right and conscience, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's dignity. *Knodds*, *Hist. Turks*.

5. *Involved feeling*; pity.

Al was *conscience* and tender heart.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 130.

6. Same as *broadsheet*, 4. — 7. A bollarmine.

Like a larger jug that some men call

A bollarmine, but we a conscience. *Swift*.

A bad conscience, a reproving conscience. — A clean or clear conscience, a conscience void of reproach. — A good conscience, i. e., approving conscience. — Case of conscience, a question as to what ought to be done in a given case or under given circumstances; a problem in casuistry.

A man will pretend to be perplexed with a case of conscience, when really he is wishing to make out that some general rule of conduct does not apply to him, because its fulfillment would cause him trouble, or because it conflicts with some passion which he wishes to indulge.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 314.

Conscience clause, a clause or article inserted in an act or law involving religious matters, which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples against joining or being present in religious services or acts, as in taking judicial oaths or in performing military or naval duties during religious service. — Conscience money, money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the public treasury in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded, or money paid to atone for some act of dishonesty previously committed. — Court of conscience, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other British trading cities and districts. — In all conscience, most certainly; in all reason and fairness. (Colloq.)

He had a dozen foals are, in all conscience, as many as you should require.

In conscience, (a) In justice; in honesty; in truth; in reason.

Doat thou in conscience think — tell me, Emilia — That there be women do abuse their husbands In such gross kind? *Shak.*, *Othello*, iv. 3.

What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred. *Milton*.

(b) Most certainly; assuredly.

We have but a few days longer to stay here, to sit idle in conscience for such a place. *Gray*, *Letters*, l. 10.

To free one's conscience, *See free*. To be conscience-master of conscience, to consider from a conscientious point of view; as act in regard to a conscience dictate; as, to make daily exercise a matter of conscience. To make conscience, to act according to the dictates of conscience; to do what is required by one's sense of right and wrong.

Thro' I do make conscience of vexing thee this on the dog-days. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

There is no conscience to be made in the kind or nature of the meat being fed or fish.

Prayer Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 302).

Children are travellers arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make conscience not to deceive them. *Locke*.

Conscienceless (kon'shens-less), a. [*Conscience* + -less.] Having conscience. [Rare.]

Young conscience's casuist.

Sir W. Davenny, Goodfellow, II. 7.

I would be understood, not only an Attorney, but an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and untemperamented Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. *N. Ward*, Simple Cumber, p. 15.

Conscienceless (kon'shens-less), a. [*Conscience* + -less.] Having no conscience; free from or not marked by conscientious scruples.

Conscienceless and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in the Church of England. *Hooker*, *Eccl. Pol.*, v. § 4 (ord. MS.).

That has never been paralleled in all the history of your conscienceless partiality. *The American*, VII. 346.

Conscience-smitten (kon'shens-smit'n), a. Smitten by conscience or remorse.

Conscient (kon'shient), a. [= *F. conscient*, *< L. conscient* (-s), pr. of *consciō*, know well; see *conscience*.] Conscience. [Rare.]

Conscient to himself that he played his part well. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*.

The most complex conscient act.

Allen, and *Neurot*, VI. 500.

Conscientious (kon-si-en'shush), a. [= *F. conscientieux*, *< F. conscient*, *< L. conscient*, *< L. conscientia*, conscience; see *conscience*.] 1. L. Conscience.

The heretic, guilty and conscientious to himself of reprobation. *Whitlock*, *Manners of English People*, p. 141.

2. Controlled by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience; or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; as, a conscientious judge.

It is the good and conscientious man chiefly, that is uneasy and dissatisfied with himself; always ready to condemn his own imperfections, and to suspect his own superiority, upon the slightest occasions.

By. Atterbury, *Sermon*, II. xv.

3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; springing from conscience; as, a conscientious scruple.

It was a worldly repentance, not a conscientious. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*.

Lead a life in so conscientious a probity.

Sir R. L. Estlin, *By. Atterbury*, *Sermon*, II. xv.

4. Conscientious (kon-si-en'shush-ness), n. The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulousness to the dictates of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

There were the high Christian graces, conscientiousness as such things are able or dare to be played in a group, which never swerved either through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milton*, *Latin Christianity*, x. 1.

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4. Present to consciousness; known or perceived as existing in one's self; felt; as, *conscientious* guilt.

When they list, into the womb That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw My bowels, their repast; then, bursting forth Arore, with conscious terror, they rise round me. That rest or intermission none I find.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, I. 1, 801.

The ingratitude of the world can never derive us of the *conscientious* happiness of having acted with humanity upon others. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, III.

The *conscientious* thrill of shame. *M. Arnold*, *Isolation*.

5. Aware of an object; perceiving. (a) Aware of an internal object; aware of a feeling, feeling, or volition. Let us retire into ourselves, and become *conscientious* of our own nature and of its high destination. *James Mill*, *Human Mind*, v. 18.

To say that I am conscious of a feeling is merely to say that I feel it. To have a feeling is to be conscious, and to be conscious is to have a feeling. To be conscious of the prick of a pin is merely to have the sensation.

James Mill, *Human Mind*, v. 18.

When he (Augustus Caesar) died, he desired his friends about him to give him a plaudite, as if he were *conscientious* to himself that he had played his part well upon the stage. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

A tenderness which he was *conscientious* that he had not merited. *James Mill*, *Human Mind*, v. 18.

(b) Aware of an external object; a less correct use of the term; followed in either use by *of* or *that*, formerly by *to* or *myself* or *self*.

Were not two of the Jews who were *conscientious* of the Plot (conspiracy) preferred afterwards at Rome? *Stillingfleet*, *Discourse*, II. ii.

Slowly and *conscientious* of the raging eye That watch'd him. *Tranqugen*, *Aylmer's Field*, v. 1.

6. Aware of some element of character as belonging to one's self.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised Above his fellows, with the presence of his own *Conscientious* of highest worth, unmoved this spoke. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 490.

7. *By. To be Sensible or Conscious*, *< F. se*, *to be aware*, *Conscientious*. *Aware* returns commonly to objects of perception outside of ourselves; *conscientious*, to objects of perception within us; as, to be *conscientious* of the presence of a stranger; to be quite aware of the danger of one's situation; to be *conscientious* of one's own weakness; to be *conscientious* in perception without feeling; *conscientious*, generally recognition with some degree of feeling.

Conscientiousness (kon'shush-ness), n. The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulousness to the dictates of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

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consecutive

Church three larger crosses are cut upon the altar-slab instead of five, and the pillars supporting the altar also receive crosses. See altar-board.

consecrator (kon'se-kra-tor), *n.* [= *F.* *consecrateur* = *It.* *consecratore*, < *LL.* *consecrator*, < *L.* *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, *consecrate*: see *consecrate* "1. One who consecrates

consecratory (kon'sĕ-kŕĕ-tō-ri), *a.* [*consecrate* + *-ory*; = *Pg. consecratorio.*] Making sacred: consecrating: of the nature of consecra-

Again, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, *consecraturis*, Eucharisticall, and so forth.

Consecratory words.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 60.

consectaneus (kon-sek-ta'ne-us), *a.* [**L.**
consectaneus, following after, consequent, **< L.**
consectari, follow after, pursue eagerly, freq.
of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*] **Ec.**

consequatory (kon'sek-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. consecrarius* that follows logically *< consecrari*

consecrarius, that follows logically, \ consecrari, follow after: see consecraneous.] I. a. Following logically; obviously deducible.
From the inconsistent and contrary determinations

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* hypotheses and conclusions may arise.

Sir T. Browne.

II. *n.* A corollary; a proposition which fol-

These propositions are *consequaries*.

consecute (kon'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [*L. consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.]

1. To follow closely after; pursue.

Bp. Burnet, Records, ii. 23.

Few men hitherto, being here in any auctoritie, hath finally consecrated favors and thankses, but rather the contrarie, with povertie for theire farewell.

consecution (kon-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [= *F. consécution* = *Pr. consecutio* = *Sp. consecución* = *Pg. consecução* = *It. consecuzione* (*L. consecutio*)]

seccūdo = *l. consecuzione*, < *L. consecutio(n-)*, < *consequi*, pp. *consecutus*, follow after: see *consequent*.) 1. The act of following, or the condition of being in a series: that which is consec-

In a quick succession of colours, the transference of

2. In *logic*, the relation of consequent to antecedent, or of effect to cause: deduction: con-

Consecutions . . . evidently found in the premises.
Sir M. Hale.

In every [argument concerning religious belief] . . . sooner or later there comes a point where strict logical *consequence* falls, and where the passage is made from premise to conclusion by an appeal to faith and feeling or some

The conception of *emancipation* itself, the shifting function of the infinitive, the oscillation of the leading parti-

ele *ὄντι* are enough, single or combined, to perplex the student who tries either the analytical or the historical method, or both. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 168.

Consecution month. In *astron.* the space between one

Consecution of the moon, in *astron.*, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a lunar month.—**Consecution of tenses.** Same as *sequence of tenses*. See *sequence*.—**Reciprocal consecution, in logic,** the relation of two facts either of which implies the

consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consécutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *consecutivo*, < L. as if

**consecutivus*, (*consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow: see *consequent*, *consecution*.) I. a. 1. Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeed-

ing one another in a regular order; successive.
Fifty consecutive years of exemption.
Arbutnot, Anc. Coins.

2. Following; succeeding: with *to*.
Comprehending only the actions of a man, *consecutive*
to volition. *Locke.*
Consecutive combination. *See* *combination.*

Consecutive combination. See combination.—**Consecutive intervals**, in music, the similar intervals that occur between two voices or parts that pass from one chord to another in parallel motion.

tion. Also called *parallel intervals*. Consecutive thirds and sixths are agreeable; consecutive fourths, disagreeable; while con-

Consecutive Octaves.

when the fifth or octave is reached by similar but not parallel motion; such progressions are rarely objectionable, except when occurring

Consecutive Fifths.

2. That which follows from or grows out of any act, cause, proceeding, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding influence, action, act, or cause; a consequent; a result.

Shun the bitter consequence: for know,
The day thou art set thereof, say some command
Transcendeth, inevitably thine. *Milton, P. L.*, III, 358.

The misfortune of speaking with littleness is a most natural consequence of the prejudice of a small standing. *John Austin, Trials and Prejudices*, p. 103.
He [Mr. Bentham] says that the atrocities of the Revolution were the natural consequence of the absurd principles on which it was commenced.

Newbury, Mr. James Mackintosh.

3. The conclusion of a syllogism.

Can syllogism act without a result?
No—majors show with minors fight,
Or both in friendly combat join it.
The consequence thence false belied.

Prior, Almas, li.

4. A consequent inference; deduction; specifically, in logic, a form of inference or argument under which any inference may be regarded, having but one premise, the antecedent, and one conclusion, the consequent, the principle according to which the consequent follows from the antecedent being, like the antecedent, unqualified, and the inference, consequently, unqualified, termed the consequence.—5. (a) Importance; moment; significance: applied to things; as, this is a matter of consequence; as a person, little, great, or of no consequence. (b) Consequence; a slight; as, a slight is but small trouble, and little pains.

To answer matters of this consequence.
To people whose eyes do not wander beyond their leaders,
It seems of no consequence how the affairs of mankind go.

F. M. Spencer, Social Statist, p. 458.

6. Importance; influence; distinction; note; applied to persons: as, a man of consequence. Their people are . . . of little consequence as women and children.

Swift.

Here, Dangle, I have brought you two pieces, one of which you must exert yourself to make the managers accept; I can tell you that; for 'tis written by a person of consequence.

Shakespeare, The Critic, i. 1.

6. pl. A game in which a player writes down an adjective, the second the name of a man, the third an adjective, the fourth the name of a woman, the fifth what he said, the sixth what she said, the seventh the consequence, etc., etc., no one seeing what the others have written. After all have written, the paper is read.

They met for the sake of eating, drinking, and laughing together, playing at cards, and conversing, or any other game that was sufficiently novel.

John Austin, Sense and Sensibility, xlii.

In consequence, as a result; consequence. In consequence of, as the effect of; by reason of; through.—*Syn.* 2. Result; issue, etc. See effect. (Consequence) (kon-sé-kwens), v. t. [Consequence, n.] To draw inferences; form deductions.

Moore—'consequences . . . to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and concluding'.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

consequent (kon-sé-kwent), a. and n. [Cf. ME. consequent, < Olf. consequens, F. consequent = Sp. consecuente = Pg. consequente, etc.] = Dan. konsekvent, consequent, < L. consequens(-), following, consequent (ML. also as a noun, a consequent, apodictic, i. e. *per se* evident), prop. prim. of consequi, follow after, pursue, follow a cause as an effect (< Sp. Ego consequi, obtain = It. conseguire, obtain, follow), < com-, together + sequi, follow = see sequent, second, and cf. subsequent.] I. a. 1. Following as an effect or result, as or as necessary inference; having a relation of sequence: with on, or rarely to; as, the war and the consequent poverty; the poverty consequent on the war. 2. Following in time. The right was consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal.

Locke.

He had arrived on the eve of a general election, and during the excitement of political changes consequent upon the murder of Mr. Perceval.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

2. Following in time; subsequent.

By the way,
After thy life, in brazen characters
Shall monumentally be registered
To ages consequent.

Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. Characterized by correctness of inference or connectedness of reasoning; logical: as, a consequent action.

The intensity of her [Dorothea's] religious disposition . . . was but one aspect of a nature altogether ethical, theoretic, and intellectually independent. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, i. 82.

Consequent factor, in math., that factor of a non-computable product which is written last.—Consequent part, a remark. See margin.

II. n. [Cf. ME. consequens, n.; from the adj.] 1. Effect or result; that which proceeds from a cause; outcome. [Rare or obsolete.]

That means that I see per me
Of all true actions are the natural consequences.
Chapman and Shirley, 'Chalos, Admiral of France', li.

Death is not a consequence to any sin but our own.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1853), i. 77.

Avorio is the necessary consequent of old age.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, li. 12.

A world's lifetime with the incident and consequents is but a progressive cooling.

Winchell, World's Life, v. 538.

2. In logic: (a) That member of a hypothetical conclusion which contains the conclusion. See antecedent. (b) The conclusion of a consequence, or necessary inference conceived as consisting of an antecedent (or premise) and a consequent (or conclusion), and as governed by a consequence (or principle of consequence).—3. In music, same as comes. 3.—Consequent of a ratio, in math., the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio $\frac{a}{b}$, or a to b , a is the consequent and b is the antecedent.—Fallacy of the consequent. See fallacy. Consequential (kon-sé-kwent-shal-ne), a. and n. [Cf. Lat. consequentialis, consequens (see consequent).] + -al. I. a. 1. Following as the effect or result; resultant.

We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
We quarrel with the incident and consequents
A bad effect, but from a noble cause.

Prior.

The expansion of trade and production, and the consequent increase of social activity, are highly consequential.

Birmingham Review, CLXIV, 30.

2. Having the consequence properly connected with the premises; logically correct; conclusive.

Though these arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and conclusive to my purpose.

Sir A. Hall, Orator, of Mankind.

3. Assuming airs of consequence or great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners.

Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an air of consequence, but upon occasion was very unassuming and important.

Boswell, Johnson (ed. 94).

His stately and consequential pace.

Scott.

Consequential losses or damages, in law, same as consequential damages; i. e., those which arise out of the act complained of, but as a result of it.

Law, i. 1. Inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

[Rare.]

It may be thought superfluous to spend so many words upon our author's previous observations out of the Lord's random History, and some consequential remarks done.

Roger North, Examiner, p. 23.

consequently (kon-sé-kwent-shal-ne), adv.

1. In a connected series; in the order of cause and effect; or of antecedent and consequent.

2. With correct deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; connectedly; coherently.

The faculty of writing *consequently*.

Ed. R. Frode, Court and City, iv. 1.

3. In sequence or order of time; hence, not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary that God himself can not discharge a rational creature from it; although consequently indeed he may do so by the annihilation of such creature.

Locke, i. 2. 1. Inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

4. Consequentially; in due order and connection.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?

Locke, i. 2. 1. Inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

5. With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously; pretentiously.

He adjusts his cravat *consequentially*.

Ed. R. Frode, Court and City, iv. 1.

[Now rare in all senses but the last.]

consequentialness (kon-sé-kwent-shal-ne), n.

1. The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse. [Rare.]—2. Consequence; outcome; pretentiousness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

consequently (kon-sé-kwent-shal-ne), adv. 1. By consequence; by the connection of cause and effect or of antecedent and consequent; in consequence of something; therefore.

Man was originally immortal, and it was consequently a plan of nature to cherish the hope of an undying life.

Breemen, Nature and the Bible, p. 304.

2. Subsequently.

He was visited and saluted: and consequently was brought unto the Kings and Queens mothers presence.

Elizabeth's Progress, i. 387.

—*Syn.* Wherefore, Accordingly, etc. See therefore.

consequentness (kon-sé-kwent-ne), n. A regular connection of propositions; consecutive-ness of discourse; logicalness.

The consequentness of the whole body of the doctrine.
Sir K. Digby, Deat. of Nature of Man's Soul.

consertion (kon-sér-shun), n. [Cf. LL. consertio(-), < L. consertare, pp. consertare, put together, < com-, together, + sertare, bind, join. Cf. concert.] Junction; adaptation; conformity. [Rare.]

What order, beauty, motion, distance, size,
Concertion of design, how exquisite!

Shakespeare, Night Thoughts, li.

conservable (kon-sér-vá-bl), a. [Cf. LL. conservabilis, < L. conservare, keep; see conserve, v.] That may be preserved; able to be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

conservancy (kon-sér-van-si), n. [Cf. ML. conservantia, < L. conservant(-), pp. see conserve, v.] The act of preserving; conservation; preservation; as, the conservancy of forests.

Conservancy has been introduced in time to preserve many of the advantages they [forests] are calculated to afford, [and] to make them a considerable source of revenue to the state.

Court of conservancy, a court held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

conservant (kon-sér-vant), a. [Cf. L. conservant(-), pp. see conserve, v.] Conserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or injury.

In the traditional Aristotelian philosophical tradition, efficient causes are divided into proximate and consensual causes. The proximate cause is that which makes a thing to be which before was not; the consensual cause, that which causes an existent thing to continue.

The papacy . . . was either the procreant or consensual cause . . . of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.

T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 402.

conservation (kon-sér-vá-shun), n. [Cf. F. conservation = It. conservazione = Sp. conservación = Pg. conservação, etc.] Conservation, v. conservare; keep; see conserve, v.] 1. The act of conserving, guarding, or keeping with care; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in its state.

Certainly ordinances and rules . . . concerning the said estate . . . and for the conservation of the politic government of the said city.

They judged the conservation, and in some degree, the reversion, of natural bodies to be no desperate or impossible thing.

Aristotle distinguishes between as the faculty of Conservation from reminiscence, the faculty of Reproduction.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xix.

2. Persistence; permanence.—

Conservation of energy. See energy.

conservational (kon-sér-vá-shun-bl), a. [Cf. conservation + -al.] Tending to conserve; preservative.

conservatism (kon-sér-vá-tizm), n. [For conservatism, < conservative + -ism.] 1. The disposition to maintain and adhere to the established order of things; opposition to innovation and change; as, the conservatism of the clergy.

Of all the difficulties that were met in establishing locomotion by steam, the obstruction offered by blind, stupid, unscrupulous conservatism was not the least.

John Quincy Adams, Figures of the Past, p. 300.

The hard conservatism which refuses to see that he has never yet seen, and so on, is the worst of all.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 88.

2. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives. See conservative, n., 3.

I advocate . . . neither Conservatism nor Liberalism in the sense in which those slogans of modern party warfare are commonly understood.

E. Craney, Eng. Cont., p. 11.

conservative (kon-sér-vá-tiv), a. and n. [Cf. F. conservatif (< D. conservatif = G. konservativ = Dan. konservativ) = Sp. Ego. It. conservativo, < ML. conservativus, < L. conservare, pp. of conserve, keep, preserve; see conserve, v.] I. a.

1. Preservative; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; protecting from loss, waste, or injury; said of things.

The place of which I tell . . .
Is safe anywhere, if these things
Remain, either, and see the safe,
As most concern.

Chaucer, House of Fame, li. 830.

I refer to their respective conservative principles: that is, the principle by which they are upheld and preserved.

Calhoun, v. 1. 27.

2. Disposed to retain and maintain what is established, as institutions, customs, and the like; opposed to change; as, a conservative in an extreme and unfavorable sense; opposed to progress: said of persons or their characteristics.

considerable

3. Of distinction; deserving of notice; important.

3. In *novis iure*, the depositing in the hands of a third person of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition. *[Cf. in litibus, the act of making the sign of the cross with one half of a consecrated oblate or host over the other, the first half having been previously dipped in the chalice. This rite is found in the Greek and Syriac liturgies of St. James, in the Coptic liturgy of St. Basil, in the Nestorian liturgy of the Apostles, etc.]*

consignatory (kon-sig'-nā-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl. consignatories* (-rīz)]. [*con* + *signatory*]. A person who signs any document jointly with another or others.

consignature (kon-sig'-nā-tūr), *n.* [*con* + *signature*. *Cf. consign.*] Complete signature; joint signing or stamping.

consigne (kon-sīn'), *n.* [*F. from consigna* = *1. conveyance*, orders, instructions. *Cf. assigner*, *consign*, *deliver*; see *consign.*] *Milit.*, special order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign.

consigné (*F. pron. kōn-sē-nyā'*), *n.* [*F.*, *pron. pp.* of *consigner*, *consigne*, put under orders; see *consign*, *consigne*.] A person commanded to keep within certain bounds, as an officer in the army or officer ordered to keep his quarters as a punishment.

consigne (kon-sīn'-nō'), *n.* [*con* + *sign* + *-cel*, *Cf. consigné*.] The person to whom goods or other property sent by carrier are consigned or addressed; specifically, one who has the care or disposal of goods received upon consignment; a factor.

consigner (kon-sīn'-nēr), *n.* Same as *consignor*.

consignific (kon-sig-ni-fī-kant), *a.* [*con* + *signific*]. Having the same signification or meaning.

consignificate (kon-sig-ni-fī-kāt), *n.* Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

consignification (kon-sig-ni-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*con* + *signification*.] Joint signification; connotation. [*Rare.*]

As they [verbal] always express something else in their original meaning, he [John of Salisbury] calls the additional denoting of things by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*.

consignificative (kon-sig-ni-fī-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*con* + *significative*.] *I.* *a.* Having a like signification; jointly significative.

II. *n.* That which has the same signification or meaning as some other.

consignify (kon-sig-ni-fī), *v.* *t.* and *pp.* *consignified*, *ppr. consignifying*. [*con* + *signify*.] To signify secondarily; use in opposition to *connote*, which is in a secondary way. Thus, a relative noun connotes its correlative; a verb *consignifies* its time. [*Rare.*]

The cypher . . . has no value of itself, and only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*.

consignment (kon-sin'-ment), *n.* [*con* + *sign* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of consigning; consignation. 2. The act of sending or committing, in trust for sale or custody; usually implying conveyance by a carrier, and agency on the part of the recipient.

The merchants who act upon *consignment*.

Amos Nix Khan had sent to Meshed for a large consignment of tea and sugar, and rolls of cloth.

D. Donovan, Mory, xxv.

consistent (kon-sil'-ent), *a.* [*L. con* + *-sistent* (-s), the form in comp. of *salire* (-s), *ppr. of salire*, leap; see *salient*. *Cf. E. jump*, agree with, *con* + *salire*, to jump, to jump, as, *consistent* testimony," *Hampton Lectures*, viii.]

The discovery of the provision for the consistent or consistent action of different organs of the body by the coordinating agency of the great nerve centers.

N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 41.

consimular (kon-sim'-lār), *a.* [*L. consimilis* (-l), *con* + *similis*, alike (to), together, *similis*, like, like, + *-ar*; see *similar*.] Having common resemblance. [*Rare.*]

consimilitudo (kon-sim'-lī-tūd), *n.* [= *F. consimilitudo*, etc., as *con* + *similitudo*. *Cf. consimular*.] Resemblance. [*Rare.*]

consimilarity (kon-sim'-lī-ti), *n.* [*L. consimilarity*, alike (see *consimular*), + *-ity*.] Common resemblance; similarity. [*Rare.*]

By which means, and their consistency of disposition, there was a very conjoint friendship between the two brothers and him.

consist (kon-sist'), *v.* *i.* [= *F. consistere* = *It. consistere* = *L. consistere*, stand together, stop, become hard or solid, continue, exist, *con* + *istere*, to stand, to stand, *istere*, cause to stand, stand, *caus*, of *stare* = *E. stand*; see *stand*. *Cf. assist*, *deist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] 1. To stand together; be in solid or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.

It is before all things, and by him all things consist.

2. To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

It is against the nature of water . . . to consist and stay itself.

3. To abide; rest; to be comprised, contained, performed, or expressed; followed by *in*.

Consist not in the multitude of friends. But in the worth and choice.

The whole freedom of Man consists either in Spiritual or Civil Liberty.

4. To be composed; be made up; followed by *of*.

Humility particularly consisteth of the same parts whereof sin consisteth.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

Either opinion will consist well enough with religion.

6. To consist with any degree of motion or action, for the taking away of the cross, upon condition it may consist with God's glory and our shortly part.

7. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

8. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

9. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

10. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

11. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

12. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

13. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

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21. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

22. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; harmonize; accord; followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

Hence—2. *State*, or degree of density or viscosity; as, the *consistency* of cream, or of honey. Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistency* of a syrup.

These Burnside wells are sunk to a depth of about sixty feet, and yield an oil of the *consistency* of treacle.

3. A dense or viscous substance. [*Rare.*]

4. Nature, constitution, or character. [*Rare.*]

5. Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system; or of solid, or of solid things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; congruity; uniformity; as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of religious life; *consistency* of behavior or of character. [*Now only in the form consistency.*]

6. Permanence; persistence; stability. [*Rare* or obsolete.]

7. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

8. The Church of God, as meaning the whole consistency of orders and Members.

9. A consistent (kon-sist'-ent), *a.* [= *F. consistent* = *Sp. Ig. I. consistente*, *L. consistens* (-s), *ppr. of consistere*, stand together; see *consist*.] 1. Fixed; firm; as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

2. Standing together with the shell, becoming solid and consistent.

3. Standing together with the shell, becoming solid and consistent.

4. Standing together with the shell, becoming solid and consistent.

5. Standing together with the shell, becoming solid and consistent.

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29. Standing together with the shell, becoming solid and consistent.

30. Standing together with the shell, becoming solid and consistent.

31. Standing together with the shell, becoming solid and consistent.

constablewick

as much as possible

consultor (kon-sul'tér), *n.* One who consults, or seeks counsel or information; as, a **consultor** with familiar spirits.

consulting (kon-sul'ting), *p. a.* [*Pr. of consult*, *v.*; in comp. the verbal *n.* of *consult*, *v.*, used attributively.] Acting in consultation or as an adviser; making a business of giving professional advice; as, a **consulting** barrister; a **consulting** physician; a **consulting** accountant.

consultative (kon-sul'tiv), *a.* [= *Sp.* *Ep. It.* *consultativo*; *en consult* + *-ive*. Cf. *consultative*.] Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation or reflection; maturely considered.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, **consultative**, knowing act. *Jay, Taylor, Works* (ed. 1888), I, 770.

consultatively (kon-sul'tiv), *adv.* In a consultative manner; deliberately.

consumable (kon-sū'mā-b), *a.* [= *F.* *consumable*, etc.; as *consum* + *-able*.] Capable of being consumed, dissipated, or destroyed; destructible.

Articles both truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being inconsumible, and not consumable by fire. *Wilkins, Math. Magick*.

consummah, **consummar** (kon'sum-ik, -ār), *n.* [Also written *consummah*, *consummar*, and *consummar*; *ropr.* Hind. *kṣānam*, a house-steward or butler, perhaps < *kṣāna*, a tray, + *samāra*, effects.] In the East, a butler, or a person having charge of the supplies; especially, a house-steward or butler.

The **consummah** may be classed with the house-steward and butler, both of which offices appear to unite in this servant. *T. Widdeman, East India Vade Mecum*.

consume (kon-sūm'), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *consumed*, *pr. consuming*. [*ME.* *consumen* = *D.* *consumere* = *G.* *consumere* = *Lat.* *consumere* = *Sw.* *consumera*, *C.* *OF.* *consumere*, *F.* *consommer* = *Sp.* *consumir* = *It.* *consumare*, *L.* *consumere*, eat, consume, use up, destroy, lit. take away or wholly, *C.* *com*, together, + *sumere*, take, contr. of *sumere*, *C.* *vel*, *sumere*, *C.* *sumere*, *C.* *emere*, buy, orig. take; see *ration*. Cf. *de*, *consume*, *desume*, *presume*, *resume*.] *I. trans.* 1. To destroy by separating into parts which cannot be reunited, as by decomposition, burning, or eating; devour; use up; carry out; hence, destroy the substance of; annihilate.

A vulture or eagle stooped by him, which in the day-time gnawed and consumed his liver. *Bacon, Physical Tables*, II.

Where two raging fires meet together, they do **consume** the thing that feeds their fire. *Shak.* *T.* of the *K.*, II, 1.

Consume *v. t.* To consume *us* day by day. *Shelley, Adonais*, xxix.

Specifically — 2. To destroy by use; dissipate or wear out (a thing) by applying it to its natural or intended use; as, only a small part of the produce of the West is **consumed** there; in an unfavorable sense, waste; squander; as, to **consume** an estate.

You ask, and receive not, because ye ask **unkindly**, that you may **consume** it upon your lusts. *1. Cor.* II, 8.

Italy with silks and velvets consumes her chief commodities. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels*, I, 128.

It would require greater pains of money to furnish such a voyage, and to fit them with necessaries, than the **consumed** estate would amano to. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 26.

There are numerous products which may be said not to **consume** of being consumed; otherwise they would not productively. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ.*, I, III, § 15.

3. To consume to waste away; run thin.

He became ulcerably worn and consumed with age. *Bacon, Moral Fables*, II.

He was **consumed** to an anatomy. . . . having nothing left but skin to cover his bones. *R. Knott (Arthur's Eng. Garner, I, 352).*

4. To bring to utter ruin; exterminate.

Let me alone. . . . that I may **consume** thee. *Ps.* xxiii, 10.

I'll be myself again, and meet their furies, Meet, and **consume** their misdeeds.

Pletcher (and another), False Tith., IV, 2.

5. To make use of; employ the whole of; fill out; spend; with reference to time.

Thus in soft anguish she **consumes** the day. *Thomson, Spring*, I, 1033.

The day was not long enough; but the night, too, was consumed in keen recollection. *Emerson, Essays*, lat ser., p. 140.

— *Byn.* *Devour*, etc. (see *above*) to use up, engulf, absorb, lavish, dissipate, exhaust.

II. trans. 1. To waste (away); become wasted or attenuated.

— *Consum* *v.* . . . their eyes. . . . their tongue shall **consume** away. *Zeck.* xiv, 12.

In languishing affections for that **consum**. *Forst. Broken Heart*, III, 2.

2. To be destroyed as by use, burning, etc.; as, the fire was lighted, and the wood **consumed** away.

What heard they deep? . . . that victims **consumed** speech, but he must & would keep sufficient for their selves & their return. *Perceval, Beau Stratagem*, III, 1.

consumedly (kon-sū'mēd-lī), *adv.* [Said to be a corruption of *consummately*.] Greatly; hugely; mightily. [*Slang*.]

I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd **consumedly**. *Perceval, Beau Stratagem*, III, 1.

consummless (kon-sū'm'les), *a.* [*C.* *consum* + *-less*.] Unconsumable. [*Rare*.]

How the purple waves Scald their **consummless** bodies. *Quarles, Emblema*, III, 14.

consumer (kon-sū'mér), *n.* 1. One who consumes, destroys, wastes, or spends; that which consumes.

Time, the consumer of things, causing much time and pains to her spent in curious search, that was might produce some light out darkness. *Shak.*

The **consumers** of the energy stored in the fly-wheel of an engine are the machines in the mill.

2. Specifically, in polit. econ. one who destroys the exchangeable value of a commodity by using it: the opposite of producer.

No labour tends to the permanent enrichment of society which is engaged in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ.*, I, III, § 5.

consumingly (kon-sū'ming-lī), *adv.* In a consumingly manner.

consummah, **consummar**, *n.* See *consummah*.

consummate (kon-sū'māt or kon-sū'māt), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *consummated*, *pr. consummating*. [*L.* *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare* (*L.* *consummare* = *Fr.* *consummer* = *F.* *consommer*), sum up, make up, finish, complete, *C.* *com*, together, + *summa*, a sum: see *sum*, *summatum*.] 1. To finish by completing what is intended; perfect; bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; carry or bring to completion; complete; achieve.

During the twenty years which followed the death of the French revolution in England, poetry was **consummated**. *Macaulay, Moore's History*.

Samuel Adams . . . had done more than any one man to realize the ideas of the New England leaders, and to advance the progress of Revolution.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, IV.

Specifically — 2. To complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse.

consummate (kon-sū'māt), *a.* [= *Sp.* *consumado* = *Pg.* *consumado* = *It.* *consummato*, *C.* *consummatus*, pp.; see the verb.] Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as, *consummate* felicity; *consummate* hypocrisy.

The light **consummate** flower. *Milton, P. L.*, v, 481.

A Person of an absolute and consummate Virtue should never be introduced in Tragedy. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 273.

An accomplished hypocrite . . . who had acted with consummate skill the character of a miser and good friend. *Macaulay, History*.

By one fatal error of tactics by Fox completely wrecked his cause, while the young minister who was opposed to him conducted the conflict with consummate judgment as well as indomitable courage. *Lecky, Eng.* in 18th Cent., xv.

consummately (kon-sū'māt-lī), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

consummation (kon-sū'mā'shun), *n.* [= *F.* *consummation* = *Sp.* *consumacion* = *It.* *consummatio* = *L.* *consummatio* (*n.*), *C.* *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, finish: see *consume*, *v.*] Accomplishment; completion; end; the fulfilment or conclusion of anything; as, the **consummation** of one's wishes, or of an enterprise.

By a sleep, by a deep, to say we and The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks That flesh is heir to — 'tis a consummation Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.* *Hamlet*, III, 1.

The just and regular process . . . from its origin to its consummation. *Addison, Spectator*.

Consummation of marriage, in law, its completion by sexual intercourse. **Consummation of the mass**, in the Catholic liturgy, the last post-communion prayer.

consummation (kon-sū'mā'shun), *n.* [= *Sp.* *consumacion*, *C.* *consummatio*, *L.* as if *consummatus*, *C.* *consummare*, pp. of *consummare*, finish: see *consume*, *v.*] Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

The final, the consummative procedure of philosophy. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

consummator (kon-sū'm-tōr), *n.* [= *F.* *consummator* = *Sp.* *consumador* = *Pg.* *consummador* = *It.* *consummator*, *C.* *LL.* *consummator*, *L.* *consummator*, pp. *consummatus*, complete: see *consume*, *v.*] One who consummates, completes, or brings to perfection.

consummatory (kon-sū'm-tōr-ē), *a.* [*C.* *consummatus* + *-ory*.] Tending or adapted to consummate or make perfect. *Donne*. [*Rare*.]

consumpt, *a.* [*ME.* *L.* *consumptus*, consumed, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumed.

It is that gives to knowe hem that he had cold and consumpt. *Chaucer, Boethius*.

Alayn thanne the aduersaries with a grete venulance, and rayneth the death almost continually. *Wyclif, Josh.* x, 20 (Ozt).

consumpt (kon-sūmpt'), *n.* [*C.* *ML.* as if *consumptus*, consumed (cf. *L.* *sumptus*, expense), *L.* *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumption; as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the **consumpt**. [*Old Eng.* and *Scotch*.]

consumption (kon-sūmpt'shun), *n.* [= *F.* *consumption* = *Fr.* *consommation*, *C.* *consumptio* (*n.*), *C.* *consumptio*, *L.* *consumptio* (*n.*), a consuming, wasting, *C.* *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*, consumed: see *consume*.] 1. The act of consuming; the use of a thing by destruction, burning, eating, etc.; hence, destruction of substance; annihilation. Specifically — 2. Dissipation or destruction by use; in *polit. econ.*, the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of anything having an exchangeable value.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench . . . his consumption. *Bacon*, III.

The distinction of Productive and Unproductive is applicable to Consumption as well as to Labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either productively or productively.

The first proposition of the theory of consumption is, that the satisfaction of every lower want in the scale creates a desire of higher wants.

3. The state of being wasted or diminished.

The mountains themselves (Kins and Vesuvius) have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption. *Macaulay, Moore's History*.

4. In med. (a) A wasting away of the flesh; a gradual attenuation of the body; progressive emaciation: a word of comprehensive signification. (b) More specifically, a disease of the lungs accompanied by fever and emaciation, often but not invariably fatal: called technically *phthisis*, or *phthisis pulmonaris*. See *phthisis* and *tuberculosis*.

Such are Kings-evil, Dropsy, Gout, and Stone, Blood-boiling Lepra, and Consumption. *Nylander*, *et.* of *Dr. Barthe's Weeks*, II, The Furies.

consumptional (kon-sūmpt'shun-əl), *a.* [*C.* *consumption* + *-al*.] Consumptive.

consumptionary (kon-sūmpt'shun-ē-ri), *a.* [*C.* *consumption* + *-ary*.] Consumptive.

His wife being consumptionary, and so likely to die with child. *By. Gaudin*, *By. Brownrigg*, p. 206.

consumptiveness (kon-sūmpt'shun-ē-ness), *n.* [*C.* *consumption* + *-ness*.] Consumptiveness.

consumer, **consummer** (shōn-ār), *n.* — 2. A retailer.

These duties, which were in addition to the ordinary customs duties, were to be paid by the consumer, as the retailer was exempt. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England*, II, 35.

consumptive (kon-sūmpt'iv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *consumptif*, *Fr.* *consommatif*, *C.* *consumptivus*, *L.* as if *consumptivus*, *C.* *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*, *C.* *consumere*, *L.* *consumere*, eat, consume, use up, destroy, lit. take away or wholly, *C.* *com*, together, + *sumere*, take, contr. of *sumere*, *C.* *vel*, *sumere*, *C.* *sumere*, *C.* *emere*, buy, orig. take; see *ration*. Cf. *de*, *consume*, *desume*, *presume*, *resume*.] 1. A destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating.

Consumptive of time. *Jay, Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, Pref.

A long consumptive war is more likely to break the grand alliance than the briefest. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 273.

2. In med., pertaining to or of the nature of consumption, or phthisis pulmonaris — 3. Affected with a consuming disease; specifically, having or predisposed to consumption; as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution.

The lean consumptive man, with countenance dead, Is called a pretty, light, and slender maid. *Dryden*.

While that (the Body) drops and sinks under the burden, the Soul may be as vigorous and alive in such a consumptive state of the Body as ever. *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I, xii.

4. Relating to or designed for consumption or destruction — 5. *Specifically*, recent use, pertaining to or designed for consumption by use; as, a *consumptive* demand for hope.

Coleridge, Religious Musings

Suburban and contaminant fairs.
Hawell, Vocal Forest.

If haply your dates of life were *contaminant*.
Lamb, Elia.

contaminant (kon-tér'-mí-nát), a. [*L. contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare* > *it. contaminare*], border on, < *L. com*, together, + *terminus*, a border; see *terminat*.] Same as *contaminous*.

A strength of empire fixed
Contaminant with his power.
H. J. Manon, Prince Henry's Barriers.

contaminous (kon-tér'-mí-nús), a. [= *Sp. Pg. it. contamin*, < *L. contaminans*, bordering upon, < *com*, together, + *terminus*, a border; see *terminat*.] 1. Having the same limit; bordering; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This conformed so many of them as were *contaminous* to the colonies and garrisons to the Roman laws.
Sir M. Hale.

Became speculation in *contaminous* at one side with unimpeded, it has frequently been carried by its actor over its own lawful boundaries into that nebulous region where all totals fail.
G. H. Lewes, Probe of Life and Mind, I, § 47.

(*Gannan, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia*—taken in its widest use—are in certain sense *contaminous*, and form the southern boundary of the world as known to the Hebrews.
G. H. Lewes, Origin of Nations, p. 107.

2. Having the same borders or limits, or limit of the same extent or size; of equal extension.
Our English alphabet is a member of that Latin family of alphabets whose geographical extension was originally *contaminous*, or nearly so, with the limits of the Western Empire.
Jesse T. Jones, The Alphabet, p. 71.

3. In *zoöl.*, having the same limitation or definition; said of classificatory groups. Thus, a genus which is the only one of a family is *contaminous* with it; the modern group *Ichneumonidae* is *contaminous* with the two classes *Pleura* and *Amphibia*. Also *contaminat*.

As applied by Linnaeus, the name *catena* is almost *contaminous* with what is now regarded as the natural order Catceae, which embraces several modern genera.
Eugene Druce, *Ich.*, IV, 625.

Also *contaminous*.

contaminous (kon-tér'-mí-nús), a. [*Fr. contaminé*, < *contaminare*, to contaminate, < *com*, together, + *terre*, earth, country.] Of the same earth or world or country.

contaminous (kon-tér'-mí-nús), a. [= *Sp. Pg. it. contamin*, < *L. contaminans*, < *com*, together, + *terre*, earth, country.] Of the same earth or world or country.

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those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the great-
est ridicule.
F. D. Correll.

The magnificence and power of this [the dramatic literature of the period] as a mirror of life cannot be overstated.
Whipple, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, II, 13.

-syn. 3. To debate, challenge.
it. contendere, 1. To strive; contend; dispute; followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contending with it, when there are hopes of victory.
Sp. Burnet.

2. To vie; strive in rivalry.

As hotly and as nobly with the world
As ever in ambitious strivings I did
Contend against thy valor.
Shak., *Cor.*, iv, 6.
Mas who dares in pomp with Jove contend.
Pope, *Odyssey*.

contest (kon'test'), n. [*< contest*, v.] 1. Strife; struggle for victory or superiority, or in defense; a struggle in arms.

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty contests rise from trivial things.
Pope, *R.* of the *L.*, I, 1.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one stunner and another.
Hollan.

2. Dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument; disagreement.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours and brawling language.
Watts.

Greatness follows, and much learned dust
Invades the *contests*; each claiming truth,
And truth declining both.
Cromer, *The Task*, III, 161.

-syn. 1. *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*), encounter.
See *Contest*, 2. Altercation; dissension; quarrel.

contestable (kon-tes'tá-b'l), a. [*< F. contestable*, < *contest*, v.] 1. That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [*Rare*].

contestant (kon-tes'tánt'), n. [*< F. contestant* = *It. it. contestante*, < *L. contestans* (pl.), pp. of *contestare*, to contend, to strive, to dispute, to contend; see *contest* and *-ant*.] That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [*Rare*].

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The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they grow.
H. Kenig, Devout Essays.

contestless (kon'test'-less), a. [*< contest*, v. + *-less*.] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible. [*Rare*].

context (kon-tekst'), n. [*< L. contextus*, weave together, < *com*, together, + *texere*, weave; see *text*. Cf. *contast*, v.] To weave together.

Either by the plastic principle alone, or that and heat together, or by some other cause, to *context* the matter, it is yet possible that the matter may be anew continued into such bodies.
Boyle, *Works*, II, 559.

context (kon-tekst'), v. t. [*< L. contextus*, pp. of *contextare*, to knit or woven together; see *context*.] To knit together; connect.

If the subject be history or *contexted* table, then I hold it better put in prose or *context*.
Folliott, *Resolves*, I, 171.

context (kon-tekst'), a. [*< L. contextus*, pp. of *contextare*, to knit or woven together; see *context*.] Knit or woven together; close; firm.

The coats . . . are *context* and callous.
Derham, *Physico-Theology*, IV, 3.

context (kon'tekst'), n. [= *F. contexte* = *Sp. Pg. contexto* = *It. contesto* = *L. contextus*, a joining together, connection, < *contextare*, pp. of *contextare*, to knit or woven together; see *context*, v.] 1. Texture; specifically, the entire text or connected structure of a discourse or writing.

The skillful gloss of her reflection
But paints the context of her course.
Rushmore, I, 1.

Being a point of so high wisdom and worth, how could it be but that we should find it in that book within whose sacred context all wisdom is hid.
Trotter, *Church-Government*, Pref.

We should not forget that we have lost any fragments of text, separated from the *context* of causal and unstrained conversation.
Solomon, *Tales*, p. 10.

2. Less properly, the parts of a writing or discourse which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, some other part referred to or quoted.

Cæsar's subject in giving the Crastinus episode seems to have been, judging from the immediate context, an illustration of the very zeal of his soldiers.
Trotter, *Church-Government*, Pref.

contextual (kon-tekst'-shun), a. [*< L. contextus*, context (see *context*), v.] 1. Pertaining to or dealing with the context.

So as to admit of a *contextual* examination.
Trotter, *Church-Government*, Pref.

The argument is not grammatical, but logical, and *contextual*.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII, 715.

2. Conforming to or literally agreeing with the text; as, a *contextual* quotation.

contextually (kon-tekst'-shun), adv. Agreeably to the text; verbatim et literatim; as, an extract *contextually* quoted.

contexture (kon-tekst'-shun), n. [*< F. contexture* = *Sp. Pg. contextura* = *It. contestura*, < *ML*, as if *contextura*, < *L. contextus*, pp. of *contextare*, to knit together; see *context*, v.] 1. A weaving or joining, or the state of being woven or joined together.

A perfect composition or *contexture* of the thread of the narration.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 128.

The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to one another; composition of parts; constitution; complication.

The fine doctrine is touching the *contexture* or composition of things.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 161.

Pray let's now rest ourselves in this sweet airy nook, which nature herself has woven with her own fine fingers; 'tis such a *contexture* of woodbine, ivy, roses, jasmine, and myrtle.
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 207.

View his whole life: 'tis nothing but a cunning *contexture* of dark arts and unequalled subtleties.
Stowe, *Tristram Shandy*, II, 17.

Relia hung the alga in the pool
Of that broad rustic loveliness, and all who passed
Admired their fair *contexture*.
Byrd, *Sella*.

Context (kon'tekst'), n. In a *contexture*, where one part does not always depend upon another, . . . there it is not always very probable to expound Scripture, and take its meaning by its proportion to the neighbouring words.
J. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1888), II, 380.

4. In *Scots* law, a mode of industrial association, arising when a master, as well as his workmen, belong to one person is woven into cloth belonging to another, and is carried therewith as ac-

cessory. In principle it is similar to *contemture* (which see).

contemture (kon-tig'g'ed), *a.* [*F.* *contemture* + *-g'ed*.] Woven; formed into texture. [*Rare*.]

A garment of flesh (or of skins) *contemtured* in the loom of Heaven. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, I. 10.

continent (kon-ti-nent), *a.* [*L.* *continens* (*-tis*), *p.p.* of *continere*, to hold, *L.* *contine* (Intensive) + *terre*, be silent; see *facti*.] *Silent*; hushed; quiet. [*Rare*.]

The servants have left the room, the guests all *continent*. *Thackeray, The Virginians*, II.

contingation (kon-tig'ga-shun), *n.* [*F.* *contingation* = *Sp.* *contingunt*, *L.* *contingunt* (*-n*), a floor, a story; *contignare*, *p.p.* *contignatus*, join with beams, < *com*, together, + *ignis*, a beam.], *f.* A frame of beams; a story; the beams that bind or support a frame or story.

The uppermost *contignation* of their houses. *J. Gregory, Works*, I. 10.

An arch, the works of Baltazar di Senna, built with wonderful ingenuity, so that it is not easy to conceive how it is supported, yet it has some imperceptible *contignations* that do not betray themselves easily to the eye. *Burke, Diary*, Oct. 2, 1764.

2. The act of framing together or uniting beams in a fabric.

Their own buildings . . . were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France. *Burke*.

contignature (kon-tig'g'at), *a.* [*F.* *contignature*, *contignatus*, *p.p.* of *contignare*, be contignous, < *L.* *contignatus*; *contignatus* = *contignatus*.] *Contignous*.

The two extremities are *contignate*, yea, and caudate. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 817.

contiguity (kon-tig'g'iti), *n.* [*F.* *contiguity* = *Sp.* *contiguitad* = *F.* *contiguus*, < *ML.* *contiguus*, *contiguus*; see *contiguus*.] *1.* Actual contact; a touching; the state of being in contact, or within touching distance; *2.* Intimate proximity of situation or place; contigueness; adjacency.

regard is justly had to *contiguity*, or adjacency, in private lands and possessions. *John Maltby of Vane*.

In a community of so great an extent as ours, *contiguity* becomes one of the strongest elements in forming party constitutions, and distance one of the weakest, in repelling them. *Calhoun, Works*, I. 233.

Phidias's presence, and the *contiguity* of her fresh life to his blighted one, was natural to all eyes. *Howarth, Seven Gables*, ix.

Hence—**2. A series of things in continuous connection; a continuity.**

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless continent, *Shakespeare, Couper*, The Task, II. 2.

3. In psychol., the coexistence or immediate sequence of two or more impressions or experiences. The law of *contiguity* is that law of mental association according to which an idea which has been accompanied or followed by another is more likely to be accompanied or followed by that other on any occasion of reproduction, and that this tendency is stronger the nearer and the closer the *contiguity* of the ideas has been. The law also includes the tendency of ideas to recall ideas that have immediately preceded them—if there is such an elementary tendency, which is distinctly shown in the most characteristic of the principles of association. It was stated by Aristotle, and has been repeated by many, who used the word *contiguity* to translate Aristotle's term *synesis*.

The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner conveyed from one idea to another, are, three, viz.: Resemblance, *Contiguity* in time or place, and Cause and Effect.

Hume, *Treatise of Human Nature* (1780), I. 4. *1.* The *contiguity* in time and place must mean that of the sensations; and so far it is affected that the order of the ideas follows that of the sensations. *Contiguity* of two sensations in place means the synchronous order.

James Mill, *Analysis of Human Mind*, III.

contiguous (kon-tig'g'u-s), *a.* [*F.* *contiguus* = *Sp.* *contiguus*, < *L.* *contiguus*, < *contingere* (*-tigit*), touch; see *contingent*, *contact*, *contagion*.] *1.* Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; hence, close together; neighboring; bordering; adjoining; adjacent; *2.* *Two places*, towns, houses, or estates: usually followed by *to*.

I saw two general Castles built on a rock, which are so near together that they are even *contiguous*. *Crutwell*, I. 83.

A picturesque house *contiguous* to the churchyard, which in Queen Elizabeth's time was a palace and was visited by that sovereign. . . . *W. W. Roper, English Rambles*, p. 46.

Specifically—**2. In entom.**: (*a*) So thickly strewn as to be scarcely together, or so close that without coalescing; *as*, *contiguous* spots, dots, or punctures. (*b*) Almost or quite touching at

the base; *as*, *contiguous* antennæ.—*Contiguous* angles. See *angle*, *1*.—*3. Adj.* *contiguous*, see *adjacent*. *Contiguously* (kon-tig'g'u-sli), *adv.* In a contiguous manner; by contact; without intervening space.

The next of kin *contiguously* embrace: And loss are sinder by a larger space. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. vi. 1.

contiguously (kon-tig'g'u-sli), *adv.* In a contiguous manner; by contact; without intervening space.

The suspicious house, as if afraid to be infected with contagion, they have already, by *contiguously* kept off from it at a distance, having many waste places between them. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 276.

contiguence, *contingency* (kon-ti-nen-si, -nig-si), *n.* [*F.* *contiguence*, < *OF.* *contingence*, *contingence* = *Pr.* *contingence* = *Sp.* *contingencia* = *L.* *contingencia*, < *L.* *contingens*, holding back, moderation, temperance, < *contingere* (*-tigit*): see *contingent*.] *1.* In general, self-restraint with regard to desires and passions; self-command.

A harder lesson to learn *Contingence* In joyous pleasure than in grievous pain. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. vi. 1.

He knew . . . when to leave off—a *contingence* which is practiced by a few writers. *Dryden, Pref.* to *Fables*.

2. In a special sense, the restraint of the sexual passion within due bounds, whether absolute, as in celibacy, or within lawful limits, as in marriage; chastity.

(Chastity is either abstinence or *contingence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *contingence* that of married persons. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. vi. 1.)

3. Capacity for holding or containing; as, a measure which has only one half the *contingence* of another.—**4.** Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Let the *contingence* of the course should be divided. *Alfieri, Paragon*.

continent (kon-ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *a.* < *ME.* *continent*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *continent*, *Sp.* *contiente*, *L.* *continent* (*-e*), holding back, temperate, moderate, also hanging together, continuous, uninterrupted, *p.p.* of *continere*, hold back, check, also hold together; see *contine*. II. *n.* and *f.* *L.* *S.* early *continent* = *F.* *continent* = *Sp.* *contiente* = *D.* *kontinent* = *G.* *continent*, *kontinent* = *D.* *kontinent*, < *ML.* *kontinent* (*-e*), a continent, that is, a continuous tract of land, in *ML.* applied also to a broad continuous field, prop. adj. (*see L.* *terra*, land, or *ager*, field, *L.* *kontinent* (*-e*), continuous, unbroken; see above. In *def.* 1. and *2.* *see* above.] *1.* *Continental*.

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, *Learn*, I. 2.

3. Moderate or abstinent in the indulgence of the sexual passion; maintaining continence; chaste.

He has been as *continent*, as chaste, as true. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, III. 2.

4. Restraining; opposing.

All *continent* impediments would I cheer. That did oppose my will. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, IV. 3.

5. Containing; being the container; with off.—*6.* *Continuous*, *adj.*, *contiguous*, not interrupted.

Notes.—I think it was called *continent* in the sense which is in English a corner, for that it is but a corner in respect of the mayne and *continent* land of the whole world. *Greaves, Laws*.

The North-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of Australia, yet certainly . . . the least divided by sea of all that come. *Brecon, Languages*.

Continent cause. See *cause*, *1*.

II. n. 1. That which contains or comprises; a container or holder.

Here's the scroll, The *continent* and summary of my fortune. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, IV. 3.

2. That which is contained or comprised; contents; the amount held or that can be held, as by a vessel.

Great vessels into less are emptied never. There's redundancy past their *continent* ever. *Chapman, Revenge of Busy d'Ambois*, II. 1.

3. In phys. geog., one of the largest land-masses of the globe. From the most general point of view there are two *continents* named, the eastern and the western, the old world and the new world. In breaking them up into lesser divisions, Europe and Asia together naturally constitute one mass, conventionally designated as *Eurasia*, though each is commonly reckoned as a continent. Africa, formed of a single slightly by the isthmus of Suez, and now artificially severed from it by the Suez canal, forms another *continent*. Australia is regarded by many as a third *continent* and subdivision of the eastern land-mass (or as a subcontinent). The Arctic region, the North and South America form the two great natural subdivi-

sions (also separately called *continents*) of the western continent, and are hardly more united than were Africa and Asia before the cutting of the Suez Canal.

4. [cap.] In a special sense, in English literature, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands; *as*, to travel on the *Continent*.

([Hic] implicitly communicated to her, as is the way with the best-learned English on their first arrival "on the *Continent*," all his impressions regarding the slight and persons he had seen. *Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book, A Cautious Traveller*.)

5. Land in a general sense, as distinguished from water. *See* *continent*.

The carcas with the stream was carried down, But 'th head left backward on the *Continent*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. v. 23.

Make mountains level, and the continent, Weary of solid firmness, melt it self Into the sea! *Shak.*, *Macb.*, IV. III. 1.

To conduct them through the Red Sea, into the *continent* of the Holy Land. *Purcell, Pilgrimage*, p. 150.

6. [cap.] Same as *Enraciné*.—*Old* *continent*. See *old*.

continental (kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *continental*, *n.*, + *al*; = *continental*, *n.*]. *1.* Relating or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continent; entitled to be considered a continent.

Greenland, however insulated it may ultimately prove to be, is in mass strictly *continental*.

See *See*, *Gram.*, App. I. 225.

2. Characteristic of a continent; opposed to insular; as, a *continental* climate. See below.

—**3.** Specifically, of or belonging to the continent, as distinguished from adjacent islands, and especially to the continent of Europe; *as*, the *continental* press; the *continental* Sunday.

In *Amer. Hist.*, (*a*) Pertaining to the government and affairs of the thirteen revolutionary colonies during and immediately after their struggle against England; *as*, the *continental* Congress; *continental* money (the paper currency issued by Congress during the Revolution).

The army before Boston was designated as the *continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gates, which was called the *British* army.

(b) Inclined to favor a strengthening of the general government and an increase of unity among the colonies.—*Continental* climate, in *phys. geog.*, the climate of a part of a continent, especially peculiar to this fact. Such a climate is subject to great fluctuations of temperature, and is distinguished from the insular climate, on the other hand, is much more equable. This difference is most marked in the case of a small island remote from all continents, and is contrasted with the insular portions of a great continental mass like Asia. Places near the sea, but much removed from the continent, by *contiguity* and in proportion as they are distant from the land, enjoy the more equable or insular climate. At a great distance from the sea, and especially if the land is very extensive, the summer is abnormally hot and the winter proportionally cold, while the annual rainfall is very unequal, and night and day are also very marked. The interiors of the continents have in general a smaller rainfall than their coasts.—*Continental* pronunciation, or system of pronunciation, of Latin and Greek. See *pronunciation*.

Continental system, in *modern hist.*, the plan of the emperor Napoleon for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the continent of Europe. It was instituted by the decree of Berlin, issued November 22, 1806, which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and made provisions of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe.

It appears that the *Continental* system of the *Continental* house to maintain their right of free and independent action. *English Hist.* (E. E. T. 8.), p. ixix.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a soldier of the regular army of the revolution; *as*, a *continental* soldier.

—*Not* worth a *continental*, not worth as much as a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress in the revolutionary war, and hence, from the depreciation of that money, of little or no value; worthless; good for nothing.

The quality term "Continental" long ago fell into disuse, and the use of the phrase now serves only to refer to the debased condition of our currency at the close of the Revolution.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 104.

continentalist (kon-ti-nen'tal-ist), *n.* Same as *continental*, *2*.

continentalist (kon-ti-nen'tal-ist), *n.* [*F.* *continentalist* + *-ist*.] *1.* A native or an inhabitant of a continent; a continental.

Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by his readers. No *continentalist* could have conceived either idea.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, one who, just after the close of the revolutionary war, desired a stronger union of the States.

continently (kon-ti-nent-i), *adv.* In a continent manner; chaste; moderately; temperately; with self-restraint.

When Paul wrote this epistle, it was likely enough that the man would be a *continently*.

T. Martin, Marriage of Priests (1854), p. 2.

8. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great controller of our tale
Delg'd to be man, and lived in low estate,
Dryden, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 400.
Chief controller of the king's household. *See clerk.*
Controller of the household. In England, an officer at court, ranking next after the treasurer of the household, who investigates the accounts of the household, and among the servants of the royal household. His duties, like those of the treasurer and lord steward, are now customarily performed by the master of the household. He is usually a peer, or of the peer of a peer, and a privy councillor, and bears a white staff as his badge of authority.
The sewer will take no more than doth till they be commanded by the controller.
Paton (*Letter*, ed. 1841), l. 144.

On the 18th of February Gloucester arrived with about eighty horsemen, and was met a mile out of town by his . . . treasurer and . . . controller of the king's household, who bade him retire at once to his lodgings.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, i. 343.

Controller-general (kon-trôl'-jen'-g'ral), *n.*
An officer charged with the immediate control or direction of some branch of administration. It has been the title of many officers of the French government, chiefly connected with the revenues. The controller-general of the finances in England, an officer to the superintendent of the finances, but from 1601 to 1791 was himself the head of the department. The title was given to the two officers appointed by the French and English governments, under the arrangement of 1879, for the joint supervision of the financial relations of the two countries.
Controller-general (kon-trôl'-jen'-g'ral), *n.*
The office of a controller.

Controlling-noise (kon-trôl'-ing-noiz'), *n.*
A device for regulating the size of a stream issuing from a nozzle. It consists of a rotating sleeve which thrusts forward or retracts a cone-valve, so as to close the opening altogether or in part, or to leave it unobstructed, as may be desired.
Controlment (kon-trôl'-ment), *n.*
1. The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.
Except for the public behoofs, every man to be free and out of constraint. *Poyns*, *Parliament*, p. 486.
They made war and peace with one another without constraint.
Sir J. Davis, *State of Ireland*, 1601.
2. Opposition; resistance; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without constraint? *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, III. 17.
controver, controvert. Middle English form of controvert, *controvert*.

It is alone to controvert
That thing that is to be reprieved.
Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, l. 7545.
controvertible (kon-trôl'-vêr'-i-bil), *n.*
1. *See* *controvertible*.
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The Temple of Janus with his two *controvertible* faces might now act insufficiently to act upon.
Milton, *Arcadiana*, p. 61.

2. **Controversial.**
I may perhaps have taken pains in studying controverted divinity. *Bayle*, *Love of God*, l. 122 (Ord. M.).
controvertory (kon-trôl'-vêr'-s-ri), *n.*
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Controversy (kon-trôl'-vêr'-s-ri), *n.*
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In litigious and controverted causes . . . the will of God is to have them [men] to do whatever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., v.
controvertible (kon-trôl'-vêr'-i-bil), *n.*
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Some fifty now here cometh next in place,
After the proofs of proofs; and all well;
The *controvertible* of beautifuls sovereign grace.
Spenser, *F. F.*, IV. v. 2.
controvertory (kon-trôl'-vêr'-s-ri), *n.*
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tion of the electrified body itself, as when the electricity of a conductor is discharged by a point, it being carried off by a stream of electrified air particles.

The term *convective* is applied to those processes by which the diffusion of heat is rendered more rapid by the motion of the hot current from one place to another, through the ultimate transfer of heat may still take place by conduction.

When a hot body is placed in air, it sets up a number of *convective* currents. *A. Danieli*, *Ann. de Physiq.*, p. 364.

convective (kon-vek'tiv), a. [*L. convectus*, pp. of *convectere*, convey (see *convection*), + *ive*.] Resulting from or caused by convection; as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday*.

The significant point is, that *convective* neutralization is a gradual process, requiring time. *Science*, IV, 413.

convectively (kon-vek'tiv-ly), adv. In a convective manner; by means of convection; as, heat transferred *convectively*.

convellent (kon-vel'ent), a. [*L. convellent*, v. pp. of *convellere*, pull up, tear up, wrench away; see *convulse*.] Tending to pull up or extract; as, a *convellent* force. *Todd and Bowman*.

convenable (kon-ven'g-bl), a. [*F. convenable*, OF. *convenable* (earlier *convenable*), > ME. *convenable*; see *convenable*] (= *Fr. convenable* = *Sp. convenible* (cf. *Fr. convenable*), *convenable*, agreeable, suitable, > *convenir*, agree, suit, formerly also *convence*, < *L. convenire*, conveni, come together; see *convene* and *convenient*, and cf. *convendish*, the older form of *convenable*.) Suitable; fit; consistent; conformable.

This place that was voyde at the table of Joseph benedeth the place that Maheu fulfilled; and art, thus he these two tables *convenable*. *Berlin* (B. E. T. S.), I, 10.

And with his word his wife is *convenable*. *Spranger*, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

Another ancient nursery says of its hero, "He every day was prouid in dancings and in songs that the ladies could think were necessary for a gentleman to know."

Spang, *North American*, February, p. 10.

convenable (kon-ven'g-bl), a. [*F. convenable* + *able*.] Capable of being conveyed or assembled.

convenably (kon-ven'g-bl-ly), adv. Suitably; conveniently. *Lydgate*.

convenes (kon-ven's), v. pret. and pp. *convened*, pp. *convening*. [= *Fr. convenir* = *Sp. convenir* = *Fr. convenir* = *It. convenire*, < *L. convenire*, come together, join, fit, suit, < *con-*, together, + *venire* = *E. come*, cf. *convenient*, and *advene*, *supervene*.] I. *trans.* 1. To come together; meet; unite; said of things. [Rare.]

The rays [of light] converge and *convene* in the eye. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

2. To come together; meet in the same place; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose or the promotion of some common interest; as, the legislature will *convene* in January; the citizens *convene* in the city hall.

On Wednesday, that fatal day,
The people were *convening*.
Wilde's Broken in Gossamer (Child's Ballads, II, 185).

-Syn. 2. To congregate, muster, gather.

II. trans. 1. To cause to assemble; call together; convoke.

On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron saint is celebrated, &c., the people assemble, and their scholars. *Quoted in Barber's Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

And now the singularity father of the gods
Convenes a council with the Olympians.
Pope, tr. of Statius's *Thebaid*, I.

Frequent meetings of the whole company might be deemed for the transaction of ordinary business. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, I, 111.

2. To summon to appear, as before a public (especially a judicial) officer or an official body.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Aspley*, *Targum*.

Foker, whom the proctor knew very well, . . . was taken, . . . summarily conveyed and sent down from the university. *Quoted in Barber's Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

3. In civil law, to sue. *Rapin*, and *Lawrence*.

convenise (kon-ven'is), n. [*F. convenir* + *ise*.] One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

convenor (kon-ven'or), n. 1. One who convenes or meets with others. [Rare.]

I do reverence the *convenors* [at the Synod of Dort] for their . . . worth and learning.

By Montaigne, Appeal to Caesar, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call together an organized body, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman; as, the *convenor* of the Home Mission Committee.

Ye dainty Deacons and ye doctores of love
Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*.

convenience (kon-ven'ien), n. [= *F. convenance* = *Fr. convenance*, *convenansa* = *Sp. Pg. conveniencia* = *It. convenienza*, *convenienza*, < *L. conveniendus*, < *convenire* (cf. *convenire*), convenient; see *convenient*.] 1. A coming together; assemblage; conjunction; joinder.

Of birth she was highest of degree,
To whom also suggested did obedience
Of Dauides [sic] which sprung out of Jesse,
In whom alone virtue is by lust conceived.

Politian, *Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 47.

2. The state or character of being convenient; fitness; suitability; adaptation; propriety.

To debate and question the *convenience* of Divine Ordinances is neither wisdom nor piety.

Milton, *Episcopacy*, xvii.

3. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease in use or action; comfort.

All
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and ease.

Cowper, The Task, II.

4. That which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants or necessity; that which is handy; an accommodation.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will be lost out for convenience more, which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden*, *Pref. to Fables*.

Trade has a strong influence upon all people, who have to be contented of (or bringing forth) to many of the conveniences of life as it does. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II, 110.

Excellent! What a convenience! They [the negroes] are provided by Providence to begeth the whip, the whip, and make these fine articles [sugar, coffee, tobacco]. *Amerson*, *Misc.*, p. 154.

5. A convenient appliance, utensil, or other article, as a tool, a vehicle, etc.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leather *convenience* with a wife and children? *Greene*, *Spirit of Quixote*, II, 11.

6. Agreement; consistency. — (*As one*) *convenience*, when it is convenient; as, do not hurry, but do it at one's *convenience*.

convenience (kon-ven'ien-si), n. Same as *convenience*. [Formerly common, but now nearly obsolete.]

"That imitation wherof poetry is, hath the most convenience to Nature of all other."

Sir P. Sidney, *Appl. for Poetrie*.

Rather intent upon the end of the glory than our own convenience. *Jer. Taylor*.

You think you were marry'd for your own Recreation, and not for my Convenience. *Congreve*, *Way of the World*, II, 7.

convenient (kon-ven'ient), a. [*ME. convenient* = *F. convenienc* = *Sp. Pg. It. conveniente*, < *L. conveniens* (cf. *fit*, suitable, convenient, pp. of *convenire*, come together, suit; see *convene*, and cf. *convenient*, vlt. a doublet of *convenient*.)

1. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming; used absolutely or with to or for.

Thou were as a God of the Nazarenes; and it is convenient to a God to do no Mele that is mortale.

Manderly, *Travels*, p. 230.

At that super were they served so well as was convenient to so myghty a prince as was the kynge Arthur. *Morte* (E. E. T. S.), III, 614.

Feed us with food convenient for me. *Rev. xix. 8*.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient. *Eph. v. 4*.

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; serviceable; rendering some act or movement easy or performance or freeing it from obstruction; as, a convenient staircase; a convenient harbor.

Because the Cells were sent above each other, some higher some lower in the side of the Rock; here were convenient stairs for the easier communication betwixt the upper and nether Regions. *André*, *Allegory*, p. 118.

Exchange may be often convenient; and, on the other hand, the cash purchase may be often more convenient. *H. Walter*, *Speech on the 17th of April*, 1824.

When we speak of facilities of the sort, it is but a convenient mode of expression to denote different classes of its acts. *Mortimer*, *Heart and Thought*, p. 213.

3. Opportune; favorable; as, a convenient time.

When a convenient day was come, . . . Herod on his birthday made a supper. *Mark*, vi, 21.

When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee. *Acts xvi, 11*.

4. At hand; easily accessible; readily obtained or found when wanted; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither convenient for burning hard by. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, IV, 1.

conveniently (kon-ven'ient-ly), adv. 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the occasion and effect; as, the house was not conveniently situated for a tradesman.

Courtlip, and such fair ceteras of love
As shall conveniently become on the way.
Shak., *M. v*, II, 6.

2. With ease; without trouble or difficulty.

He sought how he might conveniently betray him. *Mark*, xiv, 11.

convenit (kon-ven't), v. [*L. conveniatis*, pp. of *convenire*, come together; see *convene*.] I. *trans.* 1. To meet; concur.

All our surgeons
Convenit in their bedchamber.
Shak., and *Two Noble Kinsmen*.

2. To serve; agree; be convenient or suitable.

When that is known and golden time *convenit*,
A solemn combination shall be made.
Of our times. *Shak.*, *T. N. v*, i.

II. trans. 1. To call together; convoke; convene.

By secret messengers I did convene
The English nobles to my camp.
Mir. for Maps, p. 630.

There were required the whole number of acutem and only in determining the going to Warsaw in adding to a Cite, or the revenues of the Temple, or in commenting the ordinary duties of the Tribes.

Purchase, *Virginia*, p. 112.

2. To call before a judge or tribunal.

And all probation, will make up full clearing.
Whichever he's convenient, *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, v, 1.

Even this meeting.
Before the common-council, young Malfoe.
Convened to some of the nobles, and the
Belong'd to certain orphan. *Forlady's Trial*, II, 2.

And letters missive were dispatched immediately, to convene Mr. Tolson before the Court.

C. Waller, *Mag. Circuit*, III, 1.

convent (kon-vent), n. [*OF. convent*, *convent* (> ME. *convent*, < *v. Fr. convent* = *Fr. convent*, *convent* = *Sp. Pg. It. convento*, *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, union, company, ML. a convent, < *convenire*, pp. *convenire*, meet together; see *convene*.) 1. A meeting or an assembly.

These forms whichs beginning to dance (which is an usual ceremony at their convent or meetings).

B. Jensen, *Masque of Queens*.

2. An association or a community of persons devoted to religious life, as a medieval society of monks or nuns. The term is popularly limited to such associations of women.

One of our convent, and his [the duke's] confessor. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv, 8.

3. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery or nunnery. The parts of a convent are: (1) the church; (2) the choir; that part of the church where the monks or nuns sit in choir; (3) the choir; (4) the chapter-house, a place of meeting, in which the community business is discussed; (5) the library; (6) the refectory; (7) the dormitory; (8) the infirmary; (9) the parlor, for the reception of visitors; (10) the cells; (11) the treasury; (12) the crypt. *Colloq.* *conventual* (kon-ven'ti-kal), a. [*F. convent + -ual*.] Of or belonging to a convent. — *Conventual prior*, an abbot.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), n. [*ME. conventicle* = *F. conventicula* = *Sp. conventiculo* = *Fr. conventicula*, < *It. conventicula*, < *ML. conventiculum*, a meeting, place of meeting, ML. esp. a meeting of heretics, dim. of *convenire*, a meeting; see *convent*, n.] 1. An assembly or gathering; especially, a secret or unauthorized gathering for the purpose of religious worship.

I did not gather together the *conventicles* [Latin conventus, of the term of *convenire*]. *1 Peter*, II, 8.

The people were assembled together in those hallowed places dedicate to their gods, because they had yet no large halls or places of assembly.

Futtenbach, *Art of Eng. Poet.*, p. 24.

It behooved that the place where God shall be served by the whole Church be in the city of Jerusalem. *1 Peter*, II, 8.

They are commended to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *1 Peter*, II, 8.

Specifically.—2. In Great Britain, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statute. It was especially common as a term of opprobrium, to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

An act recently passed, at the instance of James, made it death to preach to any Presbyterian *conventicle* what-ever, and even to attend such a *conventicle*. *Wat. v. v.*

Necessity, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. A building in which religious meetings or conventicles are held.

In hall,
Court, theatre, or shop.
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, vi.

Permission to erect, at their own expense, a church or other religious edifice.

R. Anderson, *Hawaiian Islands*, p. 175.

4. Connection; following; party.

The same Theophilus, and other bishops, which were of his *conventicle*. *Hooker*, *Disc.*, Polity, vi, 6.

conventionalist (kon-ven'shən-al-ist), *n.* [*conventional* + *-ist*.] 1. One who adheres to conventional usages; a formalist.—2. One who adheres to a convention or treaty.—3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by the more radical faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during several years succeeding 1808. They had previously also borne the title of "Friends of the People."

conventionality (kon-ven-shn-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. **conventionalities** (-tiz). [*< conventional + -ity.*]
The character of being conventional as opposed to natural; artificiality; a conventional custom, form, term, principle, etc.

It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of conventionalities. *Lamb, To Coleridge*

Conventionalities are all very well in their proper place but they shrivel at the touch of nature like stubble in the fire. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 163

conventionalization (kon-ven'shon-al-i-zā'shun), n. [*< conventionalize + -ation.*] The

The trim of the doors is also in enameled wood, fluted and carved with the shell ornaments which is a common

Art Age, IV, 48

conventionalize (kon-ven'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*
pret. and pp. **conventionalized**, ppr. **conventionalizing** [*conventional* + *-ize*] 1 To render

conventional; bring under the influence of conventional rules; render observant of the form

and precedents of society. Specifically—2. In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in a conventional manner—that is, either by exact ad-

herence to a rule or in a manner intentionally incomplete and simplified.

The fact is, neither (leaves nor figures) are idealized but both are conventionalized on the same principles, and in the same way.

conventionally (kon-ven'shon-al-i), *adv.* In conventional manner.

I should have replied to this question by something conventionally vague and polite.

conventional (kon-ven'shun-ā-ri), *a.* [*< con-*
vention + -tional] "Acting under contract; set

tion + *ary*-.] Acting under contract; settled by covenant or stipulation; conventional as, *conventional* tenants.

In the case of the peculiar *conventional* holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years,

F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 204, April 1900.

convention-coin (kon-ven'shan-koin), *n.* 1. A German coin adopted by most of the German states in 1763. 2. A Cologne mark of silver.

—2. A German coin struck according to a con-

vention of 1857 between Austria, Prussia, and other states. A mint pound or 500 grams of

convention-dollar (kon-ven'shon-dol'är):

conventionist (kon-ven'shon-ist), *n.* [*< con-*

ren-tion + -ist. One who makes a bargain or contract. [Rare.]

The buyer (if it be but a sorry postchaise) cannot, forth with the seller thereof into the street, . . . but he views his *conventionalist* . . . as if he was going along with him to Hyde Park Corner to bid for a . . .

conventual (kon-ven'tū-al), *a. and n.* [= *convent*]

conventuel = Pr. Sp. Pg. conventual = It. conventuale, < ML. *conventualis*, < *conventus*, a conven

monastic: as, *conventual* priors.

Conventual regularity. *Thackeray*

Conventual church, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

In southern Italy . . . even a metropolitan church was not likely to reach, in point of mere size, to the measure of a second-class cathedral or conventual church in England or even in Normandy. E. A. Freeman, *Venerable*, p. 28.

II. n. 1. One who lives in a convent;

The venerable conventual, Addison, Spectator, No. 16

2. [cap.] A member of one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order, the other being the Observants. See FRANCISCAN.

live in convents, follow a mitigated rule, wear a black habit and cowl, and do not go barefooted.

The Franciscans . . . had so far swerved from the obligations of their institute, which interdicted the possession of property of any description, that they owned large

called *conventuals*, while the comparatively small number

ber who put the strictest construction on the rule of their order were deaconesses, or brethren of the observance.

converge (kon-vér'), *v.*; pret. and pp. **converged**, *pp.* **converging**. [*F. converger* = Sp. *pg. converger* = *It. convergere*, < *L. convergere*, inflating together, < *L. con-*, with, + *vergere*, incline, turn, bend; see *verge*, *v.* Cf. *converge*, *I. intrans.* To tend to meet in a point or line; incline and approach nearer together, as two or more lines in the same plane; as, two lines parallel, or two planes which are not parallel; tend to meet if prolonged or continued; figuratively, to tend or lead to a common result, conclusion, etc.; opposed to *diverge*.

And lines converge.

Alexander, Treasures of Instruction, III. The mountains converge to a single ridge. *Jefferson.* From whatever side we commence the investigation, our paths alike converge toward the principle of which this theory of equity is a development.

II. Spenser, Social Statics, p. 400. As the tree grows, the outer leaves diverge, and get farther from the tree and from each other; and two extremities that have once diverged never converge and grow together again. *W. R. Clifford, Lectures, I. 30.*

II. trans. To cause to approach, or meet in a point.

For, on observing what happens when the axes of the two eyes are converged on an object, it will be perceived that we become conscious of the convergence, and of the closely-innervated space, with much more distinctness than we are conscious of any other space.

II. Spenser, Hilly, p. 325. To obtain a knowledge of the behavior of crystalline plates in converging polarized light, a polarizing apparatus constructed by Hübner is employed.

convergence, convergency (kon-vér-jens, -jen-si), *n.*; pl. **convergences, convergencies** (kon-vér-jen-sis), [*F. convergence* = Sp. *pg. convergencia* = *It. convergenza*], *convergent*, *see convergent*. 1. The character or fact of converging; tendency to one point; the act of meeting in a point. — 2. *In math.*: (a) The gradual and indefinite approximation of the sum of an infinite series toward a finite value. (b) The scalar part of the results of forming upon any vector function the operation of converging.

$\frac{1}{dx} + \frac{1}{dy} + \frac{1}{dz}$

It is so called because, if the vector function be considered as representing the velocity of a moving point, the surface integral of this function over a closed surface, or the flow inward through that surface, is equal to the volume integral of the divergence within the surface. See *curl*. — **Circle of convergence**, a circle so drawn in the plane of a power series as to enclose all the values of all the points that it represents; and all points without it represent points for which the series is divergent. But of points on the circumference of the circle, some are generally of one class and some of the other. — **Magnetic points of convergence**, *See nonpolar*.

convergent (kon-vér-jent), *a.* and *n.* [*F. convergent* = Sp. *pg. It. convergente*, < *L. convergere*], *convergent*, *pp.* **converging**; *see convergent*. 1. *a.* Tending to meet or actually meeting in a point; approaching each other, as two lines; figuratively, tending to a common result, conclusion, etc.; as, convergent series, convergent theories.

Artistic beauty and moral beauty are convergent lines which run back into a common source.

S. Lauer, The English Novel, p. 273. **Convergent fraction**, Same as *convergent*, *n.* — **Convergent series**, Same as *convergent*, *n.* — **Converging series**, Same as *convergent series* (which see, under *convergent*).

II. a. A fraction expressing the approximate value of a continued fraction, when only some of the first incomplete quotients are used. Thus, the convergent to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter are, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{22}{7}$, $\frac{333}{106}$, etc., these being approximations to the continued fraction representing this ratio. *See continued fraction*, under *continued*. — **converging** (kon-vér-jing), *a.* [*Fr. converger*, < *L. convergere*, converge, + *ver-*, *see converge*, *v.*] [*Fr. converger*, *v.*] To converge; to tend to meet in a point; in general, to approach each other. — **Converging light**, light transmitted in converging, or distinction from parallel rays. — **Converging series**, *in math.*, an infinite series toward the sum of whose terms, beginning with the first, approaches indefinitely toward a limit as more and more of those terms are taken into account. Thus,

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{1}{8^2} + \frac{1}{9^2} + \frac{1}{10^2} + \frac{1}{11^2} + \frac{1}{12^2} + \frac{1}{13^2} + \frac{1}{14^2} + \frac{1}{15^2} + \frac{1}{16^2} + \frac{1}{17^2} + \frac{1}{18^2} + \frac{1}{19^2} + \frac{1}{20^2} + \frac{1}{21^2} + \frac{1}{22^2} + \frac{1}{23^2} + \frac{1}{24^2} + \frac{1}{25^2} + \frac{1}{26^2} + \frac{1}{27^2} + \frac{1}{28^2} + \frac{1}{29^2} + \frac{1}{30^2} + \frac{1}{31^2} + \frac{1}{32^2} + \frac{1}{33^2} + \frac{1}{34^2} + \frac{1}{35^2} + \frac{1}{36^2} + \frac{1}{37^2} + \frac{1}{38^2} + \frac{1}{39^2} + \frac{1}{40^2} + \frac{1}{41^2} + \frac{1}{42^2} + \frac{1}{43^2} + \frac{1}{44^2} + \frac{1}{45^2} + \frac{1}{46^2} + \frac{1}{47^2} + \frac{1}{48^2} + \frac{1}{49^2} + \frac{1}{50^2} + \frac{1}{51^2} + \frac{1}{52^2} + \frac{1}{53^2} + \frac{1}{54^2} + \frac{1}{55^2} + \frac{1}{56^2} + \frac{1}{57^2} + \frac{1}{58^2} + \frac{1}{59^2} + \frac{1}{60^2} + 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To seek the distant hill and the converse
Thomson, Summer, 1. 1881.

9. To talk informally and casually; have free intercourse in mutual communication of opinions and sentiments by spoken words; interchange thoughts by speech; engage in discourse; followed by with before the person addressed, and on before the subject. [Now the most general use of the word.]

With this converse, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all pleasures alike.
Milton, P. L., l. 630.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But talking is not always to converse.
Cooper, Conversation.

Many men infinitely less clever conversers more agreeably than I do, because he is too too communicative and has accustomed himself so much to make brilliant observations that he cannot easily descend to quiet, unlaboured talk.
Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 30, 1818.

In any knot of men conversing on any subject, the person who knows most about it will have the ear of the company, if he wishes it, and lead the conversation.
Emerson, Eloquence.

3. To have sexual commerce. *Guardian*, -syn.
2. To speak, discourse.
CONVERSE (kon'vèrs), *v.* [*CONVERS*, *v.*] 1. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity; as, to hold converse with persons of different talents, or to hold converse with terrestrial things.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little converse on earth held a conversation in heaven.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.
Milton, Winter, l. 432.

Converse with Nature's charms. *Byron*.

2. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Form'd by the converse happily to steer
From grave to gay, from scorn to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 379.

Thy converse drew us with delight.
Tennyson, in Memoriam, ex.

3. Sexual commerce.
The Souldier corrupted with ease and liberty; drowned in prohibited vice, enfeebled with the pleasures of women.
Savigny, Travels, p. 30.

CONVERSE (kon'vèrs), *n.* [*CONVERS*, *v.*] *CONVERSE* = *Fig. it. converso*, & *L. conversus*, turned round, *pp. of conversari*, turn round, converse, converse, &c.] 1. Turned about; transposed; reciprocal.

The rule is purely negative; no weight at all is given to the converse doctrine that whatever was Venetian should be Italian.
F. A. M. F., p. 46.

II. *n.* 1. A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a complement; a counterpart; as, the hollows in a mold in which a medal has been cast, to disengage the parts of the medal in relief. [Converse is often used incorrectly in the sense of reverse—that is, the opposite, the contrary.]

"John Bruce" was written uncomprehendingly in every line of his face, just the converse of Furcator, whom old maidens of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as a rake.
F. A. M. F., p. 46.

2. In logic, (*a*) Either of the pair of relations which subsist between two objects, with reference to each other; thus, the relation of child to parent is the converse of the relation of parent to child. (*b*) One of a pair of propositions having the same subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent, but in the reversed order. Thus, the proposition that every isosceles triangle has two of its angles equal is the converse of the proposition that every triangle having two angles equal is isosceles. See *conversion*, 2.

The given proposition is called the converted or converse; the other, into which it is converted, the converting. There is, however, much ambiguity, to say the least of it, in the terms commonly employed by logicians to designate the two propositions—that given, and the product of the logical elaboration.

CONVERSELY (kon'vèrs-ly), *adv.* In a converse manner; as the converse; by conversion. See *conversed*, *n.*, and *conversion*.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production is capital. *Prin. of Econ.*, l. 11.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., l. 1. v. 2.

Collide take up, by a power it has been called "essential affinity," a large quantity of water. . . . Conversely, with like readiness, they give up this water by evaporation. *Prin. of Biol.*, § 11.

CONVERTER (kon'vèr-ter), *n.* One who converses, or engages in conversation.

In dialogue, she was a good converser; her language . . . was well chosen; . . . her information varied and correct. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xl.

CONVERTIBLE (kon'vèr-si-b'l), *a.* [*CONVERS*, *v.*] *CONVERSIBLE* = *Fig. it. conversibile*, & *L. conversibilis* (also *conversibilis*), changeable, (*L. conversus*, *pp. conversus*; see *convers*, *conversed*).] Capable of being converted, or transformed into the converse.

This convertible . . . sort. *Diamond*, Works, IV. 602.

CONVERTIBLE (kon'vèr-si-b'l), *a.* [*CONVERS*, *v.* + *-ible*]. Same as *conversible*.

CONVERT (kon'vèr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *converse*, *v.*] Conversation; intercourse; dealing. Capable to propound to converse with, all our conversings with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls. *Whole Duty of Man*, § 16. If, however, from too much conversing with material objects, the soul was gross, and misplaced its satisfaction in the body, it repeated nothing but sorrow. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 164.

CONVERSION (kon'vèr-shun), *n.* [*CONVERS*, *v.*] *CONVERSION* = *Pr. conversio* = *Sp. conversacion* = *Fig. conversado* = *It. conversazione*, (*L. conversio*), (*n.*) *CONVERTERS*, *pp. conversus*, convert; see *convert*, *v.* 1. In general, a turning or changing from one state or form to another; transmutation; transformation: sometimes implying total loss of identity; as, a conversion of water into ice, or of iron into chyle; to bleed; the conversion of something from its original purpose to another; the conversion of land into money.

The conversion of arable land into pasture, which was the chief agrarian grievance, was much more universal among Catholics than among Protestants. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Specifically—2. In logic, that immediate inference which transforms a proposition into another whose subject-term is the predicate-term, and whose predicate-term is the subject-term of the former. *Simple, proper, or direct conversion* is a case in which the quantity and quality of the propositions remains unchanged; as, no good man is unhappy; hence (by conversion), No unhappy man is a good man. *Formal, or technical conversion* is a case in which the quality of the first proposition is unchanged while its quantity is changed; as, All cockatoos are non-existent; hence (by conversion), Some non-existent things are cockatoos. *Conversion by contradiction* is where the quantity and quality are preserved, but the terms are interchanged; as, Some Chinamen are not honest; hence, Some non-honest persons are not non-Chinamen. The traditional rule of conversion is embodied in the verse:

Simplest for, convertitur ex per accid,
Atque per contrā, convertitur tota.

where the use of *per accid*, *per contrā*, and the kinds of propositions which can be converted in the three ways. (See A, 2(b)). A *distinctive conversion* is a conversion of a proposition in which the consequent is the antecedent; as, All lawyers are honest, and therefore some honest men are lawyers. An *improper or reductive conversion* is a conversion per accidens or per contrā. A *universal conversion* is an inference by conversion whose conclusion is a universal proposition; a *partial conversion*, one whose conclusion is a particular proposition. [The Latin conversion was first used in this sense by Appianus to translate Aristotle's *ἐντροπή*.] 3. In *theol.*, a radical and complete change, sudden or gradual, in the spirit, purposes, and direction of the life, from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man.

The second, the sabbath after the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, is the feast of St. John the Baptist. *Prin. of Econ.*, l. 1. v. 2, § 8.

If we look through all the examples we have in Scripture, the conversion of the Apostles Paul and the Corinthians, and all others the apostles write of, or great, or in this gradual way of conversion, the contracted habits, and by such culture as Turnbull speaks of. *Edwards*, Works, I. 16.

4. Change from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. *Acts*, x. 23.

That conversion will be suspected that apparently comes with interest. *Johnson*.

5. *Milit.*: (*a*) A change of front, as of a body of troops, or of a line of battle. (*b*) The action of condemned stores to uses other than that originally intended.—6. In *orthodoxy*, the alteration of a smooth-bore gun into a rifled gun by inserting a lining-tube of wrought iron or steel.—7. In *law*: (*a*) An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over personal property belonging to another in hostility to his rights; an act of domination over the person and property of another inconsistent with his rights; unauthorized appropriation. (*b*) A change from reality into personality, or vice versa. See *equitable conversion*, *n.*—8. *Naut.*: the conversion of a vessel by one deck, so as to convert a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a frigate

three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk. [*Eng.*]—9. In *diving*. See *extract*.

Under the name of conversion is designated a certain modification of the shade of any colour produced on cloth by means of the intervention of some chemical agent. *Pr. Gravel*, Dyestuffs, p. 419.

Center of conversion, in *meas.*, the point in a body about which it turns as a center, when a force is applied to any part of it, and the body is supplied with different parts.—**Conversion of equations**, in *alg.*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one. *Conversion of terms* is a rule in *arith.* in which of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth, and the fourth term thus determined is said to be proportional by conversion.—**Conversion of relief**, a pseudopneumatic effect by which an alto-rilievo is changed to a basso-rilievo, and conversely: first used by Wheatstone.

By simply inverting the pictures in the stereoscope, so as to bring before each eye the picture taken for the other, a conversion of relief is produced in the resulting solid image. *H. B. Carpenter*, Micro., § 81.

Conversion of St. Paul, a festival of the Roman Catholic and of the Anglican Church, observed on the 25th of January, in commemoration of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, as related in the ninth chapter of *Acts*.—*Byn.* & *Co.*, *Revised Statutes*, § 100. *Conversion* is a term employed to express the voluntary act of the individual in turning from sin to seek the pardon and grace of God, thus reconverts the individual from a state of sin, as asserted by the Spirit of God on the soul of man. But this distinction is by no means always observed, even in theological writings, and the two terms are often used synonymously.

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, whereas met,
Triumphs or festivals; and to them presided
Conversion and renewal of the House when thus
In prison, under judgments imminent.

By simply inverting the pictures in the stereoscope, so as to bring before each eye the picture taken for the other, a conversion of relief is produced in the resulting solid image. *H. B. Carpenter*, Micro., § 81.

Not by works of righteousness which we do, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit.

CONVERSIVE (kon'vèr-siv), *a.* [*L. conversus*, *pp. conversus*, turn round (see *convert*, *v.*) + *-ive*]. Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [*Rare or obsolete*.]
CONVERSIVE (kon'vèr-siv), *n.* [*CONVERS*, *v.* + *-ive*]. Convertible; social. [*Rare or obsolete*.]
To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the conversive quality of mind. *Polhem*, *Revolves*, li. 75.

CONVERT (kon'vèrt'), *v.* [*ME. converten* = *It. F. Sp. convertir* = *Fig. converter* = *It. F. Sp. convertere*, *pp. conversus*, turn round, turn toward, convert; *conversari*, converse, converse, &c. + *vert*, turn; see *vers*, and *cf. advert*, *avert*, *advert*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*.] *I. trans.* 1. To cause to turn; turn round.

Convert thy thoughts to some what else, I pray thee.
S. J. Jones, *Forteller*, li. 1.

That a kingfisher, hanged by the bill, whether in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, converting the breast to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion, and very strange. *Sir P. Browne*, *Voy. Rev.*, li. 30.

2. To change or turn, as into another form or substance; or, by exchange, into an equivalent thing; transmute; transform; as, to convert grain into spirits; to convert one kind of property into another; to convert bank-notes into gold.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven or twelve yards water about the earth. *Faraday*, *Experiments*, li. 302.

We congratulate you that you have known how to convert calamities into power, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory.

It was something different from mere condemnation which converted Promos and Cassandra into Messure for Messure. *Prin. of Econ.*, l. 1. v. 2, § 8.

3. To change from one state or condition to another; as, to convert a barren waste into a fruitful field; to convert rude savages into civilized men.

That still lessons
The sorrow, and converts it into joy.

Emancipation may convert the slave from a well-fed animal into a pauperized man. *Huxley*, *lay*, *sermons*, p. 21.

4. In *theol.*, to change the purpose, direction, and spirit of the life of (another) from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man; turn from an evil life to a holy one.

Repeat ye therefore, and be converted, that your sin may be blotted out. *Acts*, x. 43.

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. *James*, v. 20.

5. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

offense charged; especially, the finding by a

Convoluta (kon-vō-lū'th), n. [NL, fem. of *L. convolutus*, rolled together: see *convolute*.] The typical genus of the family *Convolutidae*. *C. parvula*, of the North Sea and the Baltic, is an example.

The genus *Convoluta* . . . comprises small worms which have the thin lateral portions of their bodies curled over on to the ventral side. *Stend. Nat. Hist.*, l. 180.

convolute (kon-vō-lūt), a. and n. [= *F. convolutus* = *Fig. It. convolutus*, < *L. convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] 1. a. Rolled together, or one part over another. In bot., specifically applied to a leaf in the bud which is rolled up longitudinally in a single coil, one margin being within the coil, the other without, as in the cherry; also, with reference to a corolla which is similarly rolled up, the petals successively overlapping one another, in covered and the other exterior, as in the *Malvaceae*. The epithet *convolutus* or *tortus* is frequently used in the same sense, though in most cases no actual twist occurs. Also *convolutus*—*Convolute* shell, in conch., a shell with an enlarged flat whorl embracing most or all of the previously formed one, such as that of the *Cypripidae*, nautilusiform shells, etc.

II, n. That which is convoluted. Above to a circle, the curve which would trace on the surface of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above or below the rail. *Syll.*

convoluted (kon-vō-lūtēd), a. [*As convolute* + -ēd.] Same as *convolute*.

Beaks recurved and convoluted like a ram's horn.

Forster, Botan. Voy. Chama.

Convolutidæ (kon-vō-lū'tī-dē), n. pl. [NL, < *Convoluta* + -idæ.] A family of rhynchobolous turbellarians having no alimentary canal, and with the ovaries and yolk-glands not separate: typified by the genus *Convoluta*.

convolution (kon-vō-lū'ti-shon), n. [*L.* as if *convolutio(n)*, < *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together: see *convolve*.] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or winding one part or thing on another; the motion or process of winding in and out.

Or the calm sea in convolution swift
The feather'd eddy rolls on itself, or
rolled or wound together.

Convolved fibres of vessels. . . their convolution being contrived for the better support of the several parts of the blood.

N. Greu, Cosmologia sacra, l. 5.

3. A turn or winding; a fold; a gyration; an anfractuosity; a whorl; as, the *convolutions* of a vine; the *convolutions* of the intestines.

I have seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

4. In anat., specifically of the gyri, gyrus, or anfractuosity of the brain, especially of the cerebrum. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.

5. In math., such a connection between the relations of any azygetic system that each is applied alternately; when the aggregate, or the remaining relations.—*Broca's convolution*, the inferior frontal convolution of the brain.—*Convolutions of the brain*. See *brain*.

convolutive (kon-vō-lū'tiv), a. [= *F. convolutif*, as *convolute* + -ive.] In bot., same as *convolute*.

convolve (kon-vō-lv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *convolved*, pp. *convolving*. [= *It. convolvere*, *convolvere*, < *L. convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together, < *com*, together, < *volvere*, roll; see *volvole*, *volvulus*, and of *convolve*, *revolve*.] To roll or wind together, or roll or twist (one part or thing) on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved.

Milton, P. L., l. 278.

Newly hatched maggot. . . can convolve the stubborn leaf.

Keats, Thrauders dreadful under-ground.

Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls convolved.

Addison, Dissert.

convolvent (kon-vō-lvēnt), a. [*L.* < *convolvēns* (-is), pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] Rolling; winding; inwarping; specifically applied, in entom., to the tegmina of an orthopteran insect, when the aggregate, or the remaining relations horizontally one over the other on the back of the insect, while the rest of the teg-

mina are vertical, covering the sides and lower wings, as in the katydid.

Convulvaceæ (kon-vō-lv'-i-ā sŭt-ē), n. pl. [*L.* < *convolvere*, < *convolvere*.] A large natural order of monopetalous exogones, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining or trailing, and often with milky juice, exemplified by the genus *Convolvulus*. It related to the *Solanaceæ* and *Sperulaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the general habit, the alternate leaves, and the comparatively large solitary flowers, which are axillary and with a crumpled calyx. There are about 30 genera and 800 species, of temperate and tropical countries, including the morning-glory (*Ipomoea*), as *Ipomoea*, *Convolvulus*, the dodder (*Cuscuta*), etc. Many possess purgative qualities, and some are used in medicine, as *Ipomoea* and *Convolvulus*. The principal food-product of the order is the sweet potato, *Convolvulus Batatas*.

convulvaceous (kon-vō-lv'-i-ā'shu), a. [*Convulvaceæ*.] In bot., belonging or relating to the natural order *Convulvaceæ*; resembling the convolvulus.

convulvule (kon-vō-lv'-i-ik), a. [*Convulvaceæ* + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—*Convulvule acid*. Same as *convolvulic acid*.

convolvulin (kon-vō-lv'-i-lin), n. [*Convulvaceæ* + -in.] A glucoside, the active purgative principle of *Ipomoea*.

convolvulic (kon-vō-lv'-i-līk), a. [*Convulvaceæ* + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—*Convolvulic acid*. Derived from the resin of *Ipomoea Batatas* of Linnaeus, now known as *Eschscholium Purpureum*.

Convolvulus (kon-vō-lv'-lus), n. [= *F. convolvulus*, *convolvulus* = *Sp. convolvulus* = *It. convolvolo* = *Dan. konvolvulus*, < *L. convolvulus* (dim. of *convolvere*, in reference to their twining habit), < *convolvere*, roll together, untwine: see *convolve*.] 1. [NL.] One of the principal genera of the natural order *Convulvaceæ*, of about 150 species, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and especially abundant in the eastern Mediterranean region. They are slender, twining herbs, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers, and many species of the fields, as *C. arvensis* and *C. sepium*, and some are popularly known as bindweeds. *C. Scutellaria* of the Levant, yields the purgative drug scammony.

2. [*L.* < *a*] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*.

The taste of the long convolvulus
That coil'd around the stately
Even to the limit of the land.
Templeton, Knock Ardren

convoy (kon-vōi'), v. t. [*Blended* < *Convolutus* & *convoy*, from *La Motte* and *Decadence* < *Triste* & *convoy*, < *OF. convoyer* (*F. convoyer* = *Sp. convoyar* = *It. convoyare*, another form of *convoyare*, < *F. convoyer*: see *convoy*, which is a doublet of *convoy*).] 1. To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; escort: as, ships of war *convoyed* to the Jamaica fleet; troops *convoyed* the baggage-wagons.

We embarked in a Dutch Frigate, bound for Flushing, convoyed and accompanied by five other British vessels.
Edwards, History, July 21, 1641.

She is a galaxy of the Grand Duc, That, through the fear of the Algerines, Convoys these lazy brigantines.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

2. To accompany for safety or guidance; attend as an escort on a journey.

But had a vapour sent to the door;
Jenny, what means the meaning o' the saucy,
Tells how a nether land can o'er the moor,
To some errand, and convey her home.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

3f. To convey.

Imagination's chariot conveyed her
Under a garden where more Beauties smil'd
Than Aphrodite's Groves face face did show.
Beaumont, Fanny, ll. 194.

convoy (kon-vōi'), n. [*Convoy*, < *F. convoyer*, n.] 1. Conveyance.

Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his pocket.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 3.

2. The act of accompanying and escorting for protection or defense; escort.

But how . . . will learn you by rote where services were done; . . . at such a breach, at such a convey.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

Being safely come to the Marine, I'll convey her.

Hood, Letters, II, iii. 6.

3. The protection afforded by an accompanying escort, as of troops, a vessel of war, etc.

A goodly Pinnace, richly laden, and to launch forth under my auspicious stars. . . .
The remainder of the journey was performed under the convey of a numerous and well-armed escort.

Frederick, Ferd. and Is., i. 3.

To obtain the convey of a man-of-war.

Macaulay.

4. An escort or accompanying and protecting force; a conveying vessel, fleet, or troop.

Doubtless they have fitted out a convey worthy the noble temper of the man and the grandeur of the cause.

Everett, Orations, i. 1, 167.

To prevent these annoyances [of search at sea], governments have sometimes arranged for convoys, among the presence of a fleet in view, and, among a fleet of merchantmen, shall be evidence that the latter are engaged in a lawful trade.

Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 101.

The next morning [I] proceeded to La Grange with no convey but the few cavalrymen I had with me.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I, 386.

5. The ship, fleet, party, or thing conducted or escorted or protected; that which is conveyed; as, in the frigate lost sight of her convoy. [The most common sense in nautical use.]—6. A friction-brake for carriages.

E. H. Knight.

convulsive (kon-vul'sh), v. t.; pret. and pp. *convulsed*, pp. *convulsing*. [= *F. convulser* = *Sp. convulsar*, < *L. convulsus*, *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere* (> *it. convellere*), pluck up, dislocate, convulse, < *com*, together, < *vellere*, pull, pull.] 1. To draw or contract spasmodically or involuntarily, as the muscular parts of an animal body; affect by irregular spasms; as, his whole frame was *convulsed* with agony.

2. To shake; disturb by violent irregular action; cause great or violent agitation in.

Convulsing heaven and earth.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, III, 1143.

The two royal houses, when *convulsed* with civil war, convulsed the kingdom, were at length united.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

convulsible (kon-vul'sh-ib), a. [*F. convulsible*, < *L. convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse (see *convulse*), < *vellere*.] Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion.

Emerson.

convulsion (kon-vul'shun), n. [= *F. convulsion* = *Sp. convulsión*, < *L. convulsio*, < *convellere*, < *com*, together, < *vellere*, pull.] 1. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxation; a fit. Infants are frequently affected with convulsions, the body undergoing violent spasms, and feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being.

If my hand be put into motion by a convulsion, the indelicacy of that operative faculty is taken away.

Locke.

2. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, or that such at all times intently exist, and are developed into notice by accidental causes, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals.

W. Chambers.

3. Specifically, in geol., a sudden and violent disturbance and change of position of the strata; a geological convulsion, or a violent and sudden change of position of the strata, and by repeated efforts; nearly the same as *catastrophe* or *cataclysm*.—4f. Violent voluntary muscular effort.

See *convulsion*.

With horrible convulsions many years

He tug'd.

Milton, S. L., i. 1, 1649.

Crowing convulsions, a popular name of *Laryngismus stridulus*, or spasm of the larynx; a rare group; spasmodic croup.—*Byn.* 3. Disturbance, perturbation, throes.

convulsional (kon-vul'shun-ēl), a. [*F. convulsional* + -al.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of convulsions; cataclysmic.—2. Subject to convulsions. [Rare in both senses.]

convulsory (kon-vul'sh-ō-ri), a. and n. [*F. convulsory* = *It. convulsorio*, < *N.L. convulsorius*, < *L. convulsio(n)*, convulsion: see *convulsion*.] 1. a. Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of muscular convulsions; as, *convulsory* contractions. 2. Causing or resulting from violent disturbance or agitation.

Whatever was *convulsory* and destructive in politics, and above all in religion.

Locke, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 310.

II, n.; pl. *convulsories* (-ri), 1. One who is subject to convulsions; specifically [*cap.*] one of a class of Janenists in France who gained notoriety by fary strange convulsions, or by other extravagant actions, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, in response

Coppinia (kop-pin'-i-ā), n. [NL., from a proper name, *Coppia*.] The typical genus of the family *Coppiniidae*. *C. arcata* is a greenish-yellow species occurring the Atlantic coast of the Americas. **Coppiniidae** (kop-pin'-i-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Coppinia* + -idae.] A family of calyptriate or theophorous hydroid polyps, represented by the genus *Coppinia*.

coppie! (kop'pī), n. [Dim. of cop'p.] Anything rising to a point or summit; a hill.

It is a low cape, and upon it is a *coppie*, not very high. *Hakluyt's Voyages*.

coppie (kop'pī), n. Same as *coppie*.

coppie-crown (kop'pī-kroon), n. [*Coppie* + crown.] 1. The crested crown or head of a bird.

Like the *coppie-crown*.

The lapwing has a *lapwing*, *Amnysis*, it is 2. A hen with a crest or top-knot. Also *coppie-crown*. [New Eng.]

coppied (kop'pī), a. [*Coppie* + -ed. Cf. *coppied*.] Same as *coppie*.

coppie-dust (kop'pī-dust), n. Same as *coppie-dust*.

coppiestone (kop'pī-stōn), n. Same as *coppie* or *coppiestone*.

coppo (kop'pō), n. [*Coppo* + -pi]. [It, a pottle; see *cup*.] 1. In *ceram*, a large Tuscian earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.—2. An Italian oil-measure, equal in value and Modena to 25½ Italian *lira* (old wine) gallons, but in the Lombardo-Venetian States of 1803 the *coppo* or *cappo* was precisely a deciliter.

coppo (kop'pō), n.; pl. *coppies* (-iz). A dialectal form of *coppice*.

coppo (kop'pō), n. [Native name.] The dried kernel of the cocconut, one of the principal articles of export from the islands of the Pacific to Europe, where the oil is expressed. It is frequently used as an ingredient of curry. Also written *cobra*, *coprah*, and *copperah*.

We saw also . . . *coprah*, or dried cocconut-kernel, broken into small pieces in order that the oil might be better.

Lady Irwin's Voyage of New Guinea, I. 11v. **coppemias** (kop-prē-mi-ās), n. [NL., < *Coppemias*, < Gr. *kōpōs*, dung, ordure, + *aiōn*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a pollute condition of the blood caused by the absorption of solid matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels.

The effect of this form of blood-poisoning, to which the term *coppemias* may not improperly be applied, is seen in the sallow, dirty hue of the skin.

Barnes, *Dia. of Women*, p. 604. **coppemesis** (kop-prē-mē-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *kōpōs*, dung, feces, + *hōmōs*, vomiting, < *hōmōs*, vomit; see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of fecal matter; atterousness vomiting.

coppem (kop-prē-mik), a. [*Coppemias* + -ic.] Affected with *coppemias*.

coppesbyter (kop-prē-sbī-tēr), n. [*Cop* + -presbyter.] A fellow-presbyter; a member of the same presbytery with another or others.

coppresence (kop-prē-sen), n. [*Cop* + -presence.] The state or condition of being present along with others; associated presence.

The *coppresence* of other laws. *Emerson*.

I should be glad to think that the *coppresence* of opposite theologies among men apparently committed to the same was attributable simply to an error of the intellect.

Contemporary Rev., I. 14. **Copridae** (kop-rī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Copris* + -idae.] A group of systems of classification, a family of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Copris*, and related to or merged in the *Scarabaeidae*. They have convex bodies, large heads with projecting elytra, and in the males, prominent horns of the thorax.

Coprinus (kop-rī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Copris* + -inae.] The typical subfamily of *Copridae*, containing the largest and handsomest species. It is especially an American group, though also represented in the old world. The first two joints of the labral palpi are dilated (except in *Cordilichne*, the first, typified by the second, and the third is distinct. The antennae are 5-jointed, the head is free in repose, and the first cone is obsolete; the fore tarsi are present or absent, chiefly as a sexual character, their absence being most frequent with the males.

Coprinus (kop-rī-nū), n. [NL., < Gr. *kōpōs*, dung.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, many species of which grow upon dung. The gills after maturity deliquesce and form an inkly fluid. *Coprinus comatus* is edible.

Copris (kop'rīs), n. [NL., < Gr. *kōpōs*, dung.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabaeidae*, or made the type of a family *Copridae*, having the lamellae of the antennae club-like, an expansive elytra, a punctate pro-



Female Carolina Tumblebug (*Cephus carolinensis*), natural size.

thorax, and striate elytra. *C. tumidus* is a black European dung-beetle. *C. carolinensis*, *C. angustipennis*, and *C. militaris* are species of the eastern United States.

coprolite (kop-rō-līt), n. [*Cop* + -lith, < Gr. *kōpōs*, dung, + *lithos*, a stone. Cf. *coprolith*.] A hard roundish stony mass, consisting of the petrified fecal matter of animals, chiefly of extinct reptiles or saurid fishes. In variety of size and external form the coprolites resemble oolites or kidney potatoes. They for the most part range from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the *Ichthyosaurus*, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the lias and the coal-measures. They contain in many cases indurated portions of the prey of the animals which voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, etc. Coprolites thus indicate the nature of the food, and to some extent the intestinal structure, of the animal which voided them. They are found in such quantities in some localities, as parts of South Carolina, that the mining of the phosphatic rock formed by them for manure constitutes an important industry.

coprolith (kop-rō-līt), n. [*Cop* + -lith, < Gr. *kōpōs*, dung, + *lithos*, a stone.] 1. A ball of hardened feces or other impacted mass in the bowels; a scybala. —2. A coprolite.

coprolite (kop-rō-līt), a. [*Coprolite* + -ic.] Composed of, resembling, or containing coprolites.

cophophagan (kop-prō-fā-gan), n. One of the *Cophophagi*.

cophophagi (kop-prō-fā-jī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Cophophagus*; < Gr. *kōpōphagōs*, the dung-eating, or sherd-borne beetle; a section of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the sacred beetle (*Scarabaeus*) of the Egyptians, and corresponding to the *Copridae* (which see).]

cophophagist (kop-prō-fā-jist), n. [*Cophophagus* + -ist.] An animal that eats a dung.

There are two *cophophagists* or *dung-eating* beetles. *W. Marshall*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, LXX. 608.

cophophagous (kop-prō-fā-gus), a. [*Cop* + -phagous, < Gr. *kōpōphagōs*, dung-eating, < *kōpōs*, dung, + *phagōs*, eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth; applied to various insects, and specifically to the *Cophophagi*.

Insects are *carnivorous*, *insectivorous*, . . . *cophophagous*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 388.

Coprophilida (kop-rō-fī-lī-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Heer, 1839), < *Coprophilus* + -ida.] A tribe of the family *Staphylinidae*, beetle (see *Staphylinidae*), typified by the genus *Coprophilus*. They have 11-jointed antennae, 5-jointed tarsi, filiform last palpal joint, and recurved borders of the abdomen.

There is a genus, mainly of European species. Also *Coprophilina* (Brichman, 1859); *Coprophilina* (Heer, 1841); *Coprophilina* (Brichman, 1859).

Coprophilous (kop-prō-fī-lūs), a. [*Cop* + -philous, < Gr. *kōpōphīlos*, dung-loving, < *kōpōs*, dung, + *phīlos*, love.] Fond of dung, as an insect; *cophophagous*.

Coprophilus (kop-prō-fī-lūs), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < Gr. *kōpōs*, dung, + *phīlos*, loving.] The typical genus of *Coprophilidae*, containing 5 species, of Europe, Africa, and South America, as *C. striatulus*, a European species living under stones.

Coproses (kop-rō-sēs), n. An obsolete form of *Coproses*.

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8. To inclose as in a *copse*.
Nature itself hath *coped* and bounded us.
Paradise, *Sermos* (1667), p. 486.

II. Intrans. To form a *copple*; grow up again from the roots after being cut down, as brushwood. [Rare in all its uses.]

Also *copple*.

copsewood (kops-wūd), n. A low growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as *copple* and cut down at certain periods. See *copple*.

The side of every hill where the *copsewood* grow thick. *Mosses*, *Hist. Eng.*, III.

Copelchus (kop-si-kus), n. [NL.; also written *Copelchus*, and *improp.* *Copelchus*; < Gr. *kōpēlos*, another form of *kōpēlos*, *Arctocypala*; a singing bird, prob. the blackbird, or black ouzel, *Turdus merula*.] 1. A genus of turrid or den-trostralia ocelline passerine birds, of uncertain limits and systematic position. It is now commonly referred to the family *Turdidae*, and restricted to the dayals or magpie-robins of India and the Indian *C. merula*, the Ceylonese *C. ceylonensis*, etc., etc.

2. A ring-necked genus of Europe; synonym of *Mergus*.

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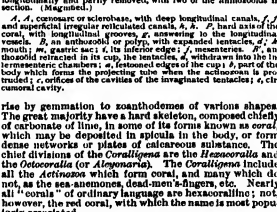
Coralliphila (kor'ə-ll-ōf'i-lə), n. [NL. (Adams, 1858), < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see coral), + φιλος, loving.] A genus of rhachiglossate pectini-



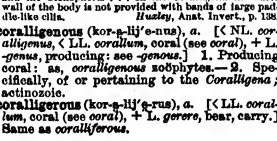
Serratina officinalis.



Red Coral of commerce, *Cerallium rubrum*: portion of a branch of the scleroblastic polypoid or zoanthodeme, the corenose divider longitudinally and partly removed with two of the antherozoids.



The Actinozoa comprehend two groups—the *Coralligena* and the *Ctenophora*. . . . In the *Coralligena* the outer



branchiate gastropod mollusks, of the family *Coralliphiidae*.

Coralliphiidae (kor'-a-l'-i-f'-i-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Coralliphi* + *-idae*, a family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Coralliphi*.]

corallite (kor'-a-l'-it), *n.* [*coral* (LL. *corallum* + *-ite*).] 1. Same as *corallite*.—2. The calcareous secretion or hard skeleton of a single individual coral polyp in a composite coral mass, compound coral, or coral polypoid. Also called *cup-coral*.

The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a "cup coral," and receives the name of a *corallite*. The *corallites* may be distinct and connected only by a substance formed by calcification of the concaire, which is termed *concaire*, or the thecae may be imperfectly developed, and the septa of adjacent *corallites* run into one another.

corallitic (kor'-a-l'-it-ik), *a.* [*corallite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling coral.

The *corallitic* (marble) resembling ivory, from Asia Minor. C. O. Waller, *Manual of Architect.* (trans.), p. 300.

Corallium (kō'-ral'-i-um), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801) (of LL. *corallum*, *l.* *corallum*, *curallum*). < Gr. *καρῶν*, Ionic *καρῶν*, coral, esp. red coral; see *coral*.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Corallidae*, containing only one species, *C. rubrum*, the red coral of commerce. See cut under *Coralligena*.

coralloid (kor'-a-l'-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*coral* + *-oid*.] 1. A. Resembling coral in form; branching or otherwise shaped like coral; coralliform. Also *corallinoid*, *corallotid*.

II. *n.* A polyzoon or moss-animalcule, as some of the corallines, likened to a coral polyp. **coralloloid** (kor'-a-l'-oid), *a.* [*coralloid* + *-al*.] Same as *coralloid*. Sir J. Browne.

Corallorhiza (kor'-a-l'-r'-i-zhā), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corallus* (Gr. *καρῶν*), coral (see *coral*), + Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Orchidaceae*, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. The species are generally known as *coralroot*, from the coral-like rootstock. *C. fruticosa* is the most common European species, while *C. pentstemonifolia* and *C. canadensis* are frequent in the United States.

corallum (kō'-ral'-um), *n.* [LL., red coral; see *coral*.] Coral; a coral; the skeleton of a coral polypoid; the calcified tissue of the coralligenous spongiolites.

coral-mud (kor'-al-mud), *n.* Decomposed coral; the sediment or mud formed by the disintegration of coral.

coral-plant (kor'-al-plant), *n.* The *Tetraspha miltoides*, a tall euphorbiaceous plant, frequently cultivated in the gardens of inland for its handsome scarlet flowers and deeply cut foliage.

coral-rag (kor'-al-rag), *n.* In *geol.*, a provincial term for the highest member of the middle oblique series, a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

coralroot (kor'-al-rōt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*. Also called *coralwort*.

coral-snake (kor'-al-snāk), *n.* One of many different serpents, some of which are venomous and others not, which are marked with red zones, suggesting the color of coral. (a) The species of the genus *Eryx*, as *E. fuscus*, the haterique.

(b) *Corallorhiza*, also called *coralwort*.

(c) *Corallorhiza*, also called *coralwort*.

(d) *Corallorhiza*, also called *coralwort*.

(e) *Corallorhiza*, also called *coralwort*.

(f) *Corallorhiza*, also called *coralwort*.

(g) *Corallorhiza*, also called *coralwort*.

(h) *Corallorhiza*, also called *coralwort*.

(i) *Corallorhiza*, also called *coralwort*.

coral-stitch (kor'-al-stitch), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, which gives an irregular branched appearance like that of fine coral, the thread being laid upon the surface and held in place by small stitches at intervals.

coral-tree (kor'-al-trē), *n.* A plant of the leguminous genus *Erythrina*. There are several species, natives of Africa, India, and America. They are shrubs with trifoliate leaves, and scarlet sides of bell-shaped flowers, followed by long constricted pods which contain seeds. The coral tree of India is *E. indica*; of the West Indies, *E. corallodendron*.

coral-wood (kor'-al-wōd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood of South America, called *caoba*, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but it soon changes to a beautiful red or coral.

coralwort (kor'-al-wort), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and coppices in the southeast of England. Also called *toothwort* or *tooth-violet*.—2. Same as *coral*.

coral-zone (kor'-al-zōn), *n.* The depth of the sea at which corals abound; a sea-zone in which corals flourish.

corami (kō'-ra-mi), *n.* pl. [*it*, pl. of *corame* (> *ML.* *coramen*, orig. a *coram*, leather, see *corium*).] Hand-hangings of leather. They were in general use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and were an earlier period. Some are sometimes decorated with stamped patterns similar to those used for bookbindings, and sometimes are richly colored, and it is common to secure them at the corners by a boss or nail-head, which holds the corners of four squares at once.

coram (kō'-ram), *adv.* [*it*, prep. of *coram*, before; before the eyes, in presence, in sight, perhaps < *cor*, appar. a relic of some prep., 'at' or 'before', + *am* (< *or*), the mouth, face, or the related *cor*, edge, *coram* (orig. lip, mouth) (see *coral*); *judice*, abl. of *judex* (*judic*), a judge; see *judicial*, *judge*, *jur*, etc.] Before a judge having legal jurisdiction of the matter.

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daje = Pg. *cordagem*), < *corde*, *córd*, + *-age*: see *cord*¹, n., and *-age*.] Ropes and cords, in a collective sense: especially, the ropes or cords

with other ingredients to give strength and porosity, and are usually baked before using. (c) In *slag*, the central cord of insulated conducting wires in a submarine or subterranean cable. (f) The iron nucleus of an electromagnet. (g) In rope-making, a central strand around which other strands are twisted, as in a wire rope or a cable. (h) In *hydraulic engine*, an impervious wall or structure, as of concrete, in an embankment or dike of porous material, to prevent the passage of water by seepage. (i) In *mining*, a dry-dried piece of rock obtained in boring by means of the diamond drill or any other boring-machine which makes an annular cut. Also called *core-rope*. (j) The bony central part of the thorax of a ruminant; a horn-core, or process of the frontal bone.

The sheathing of the cores in the Bovidæ, and nakedness in the Cervinæ, ... is in curious relation to their habitat and to their habits.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 200.

(k) In *prehistoric archaeol.*, a piece of flint, obsidian, or similar material, from which knives and other stone implements have been chipped. —St. The center or innermost part of any open space.

In the core of the square *base* is a tower of a furling high. —*Scott's* *Illustrations of the Bible*.
4. A disorder in sheep caused by worms in the liver.—5. An internal induration in the udder of a cow. [Local, U. S.]

A cow won't kick when she is milked unless she has either core in her dry glands or chop-sore, and is handled roughly. —*S. Judd*, *Margaret*, II, 1.
False core, in *brain-dysplasia*, a loose piece of the mold called by iron-forging a *raisin*. —*Loam* and *sand* core, in *metal-casting*, a core made of sharp dry sand, loam, and horse-manure, the loam being used to render the compound strong and what is called a *foundry*, a dry-sand core containing resin, which is occasionally added to give increased strength. —*Core* (kôr), *n.* 1. To make, mold, or cast on a core.

This iron [hard iron] cannot be drilled, or chipped, or filed, and the bolt-holes must be core.

Sci. Amer., July 10, 1884.

2. To remove the core of, as of an apple or other fruit.—3. To roll or beat and prepare for drying; applied to herrings. **Core**² (kôr), *n.* [A dial. (unassimilated) form of *chor* = *char*, a job; see *char*, *chor*¹.] In *mining*, the number of hours, generally from six to eight, during which the party of miners works before being relieved. The miner's day is thus usually divided into three or four cores or shifts.

Core³ (kôr), *n.* [Also *cor*; a more phonetic spelling of *corn*², cf. *core*, a body; see *corp*.] 1. A body.—2. A body of persons; a party; a crew; a corps. *Bacon*.

He left the cor.
And never fac'd the field.
Battle of Trarant-Muir (Child's *Ballads*, VII, 175).

There was so winsome wench and walle,
That night called in the cor.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

Core⁴, *coren*⁴, *por*. [M.E. see *choen*.] Chosen; directed.

In a blessed time then was I bore,
When all my love to the cor. —*T. R. S.*, p. 106.

Corean (kôr-sân), *n.* and *n.* [Cf. *Corea* or *Korea*, Latinized from *Kao-si* (pron. kon'si), the Chinese name of the country.] 1. A. Pertaining or relating to Corea, or its inhabitants.—Corean pottery, a name given to collector tiles, pottery, and painted hardwares, having a cloudy white surface, coarsely painted with geometrical and conventional patterns in black, dark red, etc. The products of Corea not being perfectly known, many varieties of ceramic ware have been improperly called by this name. The art has greatly deteriorated, the earlier examples showing very characteristic and effective quality, especially in the treatment of color, and affording models rarely assumed by the potters of Japan and China.

II. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Corea, a peninsular kingdom situated northeast of China, to which it is tributary.—2. The language of Corea.

Core-barrel (kôr-bar'el), *n.* In *gun-construction*, a long cylindrical tube of cast- or wrought-iron closed at the lower end, and used in cooling cast guns from the interior. The exterior is fused longitudinally for the escape of steam, etc. When prepared for use the exterior is covered with a closely applied layer of mud-rags, over which a second and inner layer of molasses-composition, thoroughly dried. A gas-pipe, inserted through the cap at the top and extending nearly to the bottom, allows the steam to escape for cooling, and a short pipe extending a little distance through the cap furnishes an exit for the heated water.

In casting, the axis of the core-barrel is coincident with that of the gun.

Core-box (kôr-boks), *n.* The box in which the core, or mass of sand producing any hollow part in a casting, is made; specifically, a hollow metallic mold cut symmetrically in halves, enabling the maker to give the proper shape to the exterior surface of the cores used in the fabrication of hollow projectiles.

Coreciprocal (kôr-rê-sip'rê-ki), *n.* A Reciprocal word to another.—Coreciprocal screw, one of a set of six screws such that a wrench about any one tends to produce no twist round any of the others.

Coreclinal (kôr-kil'nis), *n.* [NL, less prop. pl. *coreclines*, cf. *Gr. kôlin*, the pupil of the eye; *clino*, closing, *clivus*, close; see *close*¹, v.] In *zoölogy*, the obliteration of the pupil of the eye. Also *Coreclis*.

Corectum (kôr-tek'ts-ia), *n.* [NL, cf. *Gr. kôlin*, the pupil of the eye, and *correctio*, extension; see *correct*.] Dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Dunglithion (kôr-tek'ts-ion), *n.* [cf. *Gr. kôlin*, the pupil, and *lithion*, verbal adj. of *lithivex*, cut out, *cut*, *cut*, out, of *rûpivex*, *rûpivex*, cut.] A surgical instrument used in cutting through the iris to make an artificial pupil, an iridectomy.

Corectomia (kôr-tek'ts-i-ô-mi), *n.* [NL, as *corectome*, q. v. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, iridectomy.

Corectomy (kôr-tek'ts-mi), *n.* Same as *corectomia*.

Corectopia (kôr-tek'ts-pi-ô), *n.* [NL, cf. *Gr. kôlin*, the pupil, and *ectopia*, out of place, cf. *ect*, out, and *topos*, place; see *topia*.] An eccentric position of the pupil in the iris, about six to eight inches long, with a pointed crest anteriorly, the crest of the cornea, the long, curved, and flattened middle of the cornea, and the dark plumage with white wing-coats, yellow crest, and orange auricles.

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co-relation (kôr-rê-lâ'shon), *n.* [cf. *co* + *relation*. Cf. *correlation*.] Corresponding relation. See *correlation*. [Rare.]

co-relative (kôr-rê-lâ'tiv), *n.* [cf. *co* + *relative*. Cf. *correlative*.] Having a corresponding relation. See *correlative*. [Rare.]

co-relatively (kôr-rê-lâ'tiv-lî), *adv.* In connection; in simultaneous relation. [Rare.]

What ought to take place *co-relatively* with (the student's) executive practice, the formation of their taste by the accurate study of the models from an *art*, 102.

coreless (kôr'less), *n.* [cf. *core* + *less*.] Wanting a core; without pith; hence, positively, weak; without vigor.

I am gone by my legs, am very old.

Coreless and *ageless*.

Coreless and *ageless*.

core-lifter (kôr-lîf'ter), *n.* A device for raising the core left by a diamond drill in a boring.

corellionist (kôr-rê-lî-on'ist), *n.* [cf. *co* + *religion* + *-ist*.] One of the same religion as another; or belonging to the same church or the same branch of the church. Also *corellionist*.

In that event the various religious persuasions would strain every effort to secure an election of the *corellionist*. —*W. Hamilton*.

He [Samuel Morley's] *co-religionist* ... form an important element of the Liberal party.

R. J. Hinton, *Sec. Radical League*, p. 182.

corella (kôr'le-lâ), *n.* [NL, dim. of *corra*, G. *corra*, girl, pupil, doll.] A parrot of the genus *Nymphaloides*.

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coroplastie (kor-4-plas'tik), n. [*Coroplasty* + -ie.] Of the nature of coroplasty: as, a coroplastie operation.

coroplasty (kor-plas'tik), n. [*Gr. κόρη, pupil, + πλαστικός, verbal adj. of πλαστικός, form: see plastic.*] In surg., any operation for forming an artificial pupil.

core-print (kôr-prînt), n. In molding, a piece which projects from a pattern to support the exterior of a core.

corex (kôr'ér), n. An instrument for cutting the core out of fruit: as, an apple-core.

coreses (kôr'ez-es), n. [*Gr. κόρη, pupil, + εσέω, to be, to become, a bedbug: from the resemblance in shape and color.*] In bot., dark-red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epidermis of grapes.

co-residual (kô-rê-zid'ü-ül), n. [*Co + residual.*] In math., a point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points on the cubic (of which system it is said to be the co-residual) that, if any cone be described through those fixed points, the co-residual lies on a common chord of the cubic and cubic.

co-respondent (kô-rê-spon'dent), n. [*Co + respondant.*] In law, a joint respondent, or one proceeded against along with another or others in an action; specifically, in *Eng. law*, a man charged with adultery, and made a party together with the wife to the husband's suit for divorce.

coret (kôr'et), n. [*NL. Coretta (Danon, 1767).*] A kind of pond-snail of the family *Lymnaea* and genus *Pisorbis* (which see).

coretomia (kôr-tô-mi-ä), n. [*NL. + Gr. κόμή, the pupil of the eye, + τμήν, a cutting, § ripen, out. See anatomy.*] Same as *corotomy*.

coretoxy (kôr-tô-xy), n. [*NL. + Gr. κόμή, the pupil of the eye, + τμήν, a cutting, § ripen, out. See anatomy.*] Same as *corotomy*.

core-wheel (kôr-whe-l), n. [*NL. + Gr. κόμή, the pupil of the eye, + τμήν, a cutting, § ripen, out. See anatomy.*] Same as *corotomy*.

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line, odorless, very hard, and very poisonous substance, found in the fruit of *Corymba myrsifolia*. It is a glucoside.

coriander (kô-ri-an'dér), n. [*Earlier coriander, < ME. calandere, caltandere, < AS. colander, culander, collinder, etc. (< ML. colanderum, coleandrum, coleandrus) = L. G. Dan. Sv. koriander, < F. coriandre = F. coriandre, collander = Sp. L. coriandro = Pg. coriandro; < L. coriandrum, ML. also coriander, coriannum (also colanderum, etc.; see above), < Gr. κορίανδρον, also κόριον, coriandron, < Gr. κόριον, a bedbug, with allusion to the luxury of the leaves.*] 1. The popu-

lar name of the umbelliferous plant *Coriandrum sativum*. The fruit (popularly called coriander-seed) is globose and usually smooth and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.

2. The fruit of this plant.

To repress fumes and vapors (popularly called coriander-seed) is globose and usually smooth and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.

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8. The fruit of this plant.

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inches long, green, with a white line along the under part, white flanks, and a white line under the eye, and the eye crimson. The iris is straight and twice as long as the head.

corinthi, n. A "restored" form of *curran*.

The chief riches of *Zante* consist in *corinthi*. *W. Brown, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Corinthias (kô-rîn'thi-äk), n. [*L. Corinthiasus, < Gr. Κορινθιακός, < Κορίνθος, see Corinthian.*] 1. A. Pertaining to Corinth, a powerful city of ancient Greece, noted for the magnificence of its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness. Hence — 2. Licentious; profligate.

And rape up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old pretices and all her young Corinthian lady.

W. Brown, Notes on the Odyssey.

Corinthian (kô-rîn'thi-än), n. and n. [*L. Corinthianus, < Gr. Κορινθίος, pertaining to Κορίνθος, L. Corinthus, Corinth.*] 1. A. Pertaining to Corinth, a powerful city of ancient Greece, noted for the magnificence of its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness. Hence — 2. Licentious; profligate.

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Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

That hangs on highest threads her trembling seeds.

Comper, tr. of Virgil, The Sals.

2. The fruit of this plant.

To repress fumes and vapors (popularly called coriander-seed) is globose and usually smooth and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.

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12. The fruit of this plant.

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13. The fruit of this plant.

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16. The fruit of this plant.

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Corinthian Helmet. Bust of Pallas in Glyptothek, Munich.



Roman Corinthian Order.

early origin, though it did not come into favor among the Greeks until comparatively late. The legend of the evolution of the Corinthian capital is given by Callimachus in the fifth century B. C., from a casket (woman's basket) placed on a maiden's tomb and covered with a tile, about which had grown a leafy plant of scintilla had grown, is a fable. Among notable Greek capitals of the order are the Tholos of Polykles at Sikyria (fifth century B. C.), the choros of the temple of Apollo at Callimachus in the fifth century A. C., and the temple of the Tholos of Zeus at Athens, finished by Hekatom. The rich character of the order commenced in the Roman, who, as well as their followers of the Corinthian style, and modified it in accordance with their taste.

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W. Brown, Notes on the Odyssey.

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And rape up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old pretices and all her young Corinthian lady.

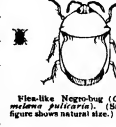
W. Brown, Notes on the Odyssey.

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Cor-wheel.



Venus-like figurehead (Venus figurehead).



Greek vase, decorated in Corinthian style.

corn-badger (kôrn'bij'ér), n. A dealer in corn.
See *badger*³.

cornered (kór'nér), *a.* [*Fr.* *cornered*; *corner*, *n.*, + *-ed*.] Having corners or angles; especially, having three or more angles; chiefly in composition, as, in three-cornered hat.

Cornea is *cornered* with many forlades (forlades) schet-yuge (schotting, projecting) to the sea.

Trenas, Works (ed. Robinson), 1. 806. Whether this building were square like a castle, or *nered* like a triangle, or round like a tower.

cornerer (kór'nér-ér), *n.* One who corners, or buys up all the available supply of a commodity for the purpose of inflating prices. [*U. S.*]

cornering-machine (kór'nér-ing-má-shén'), *n.* A machine used for rounding off the corners of woodwork.

corner-piece (kór'nér-pés), *n.* 1. An L-shaped casting or forging used to strengthen a joint.—2. In bookbinding, same as *corner*, 6 (a).

corner-plate (kór'nér-plát), *n.* An iron angle-plate or knee on the outer corner of the body of a freight-car, used to strengthen it and protect the sills and sheathing from injury in case of a collision.

corner-stone (kór'nér-stón), *n.* 1. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; specifically, the stone built into one corner of the foundation of an edifice, which is the actual or nominal starting-point in building. In the case of an important public edifice or monumental structure the laying of the corner-stone is usually accompanied by some formal ceremony, and the stone is commonly hollowed out and made the repository of historical documents, and the like. Also called *memorial-stone*.

Who laid the corner-stone thereof? Job xxxviii, 6. See you your' coln's of the Capitol? you'd corner-stone'd it. *Hamlet*, Act. i, sc. 4.

Hence.—2. That on which anything is founded; that which is of the greatest or fundamental importance; that which is indispensable.

Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone. Eph. ii, 20.

So it is that educated, trained, enlightened conscience is the corner-stone of society.

U. S. Clark, Self-Culture, p. 201.

corner-tooth (kór'nér-tóoth), *n.* In *vet. surg.* and *farrery*, the lateral incisor of a horse, above and below; the outermost incisor on each side of either jaw, four in all. They appear when the horse is 4½ years old.

cornerwise (kór'nér-wíz), *adv.* [*Corner* + *-wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

cornet (kór'nét), *n.* [Under this form are included two different Rom. forms: (1) *cornet*, a horn, etc. (dofs. 1-6), [*ME.* *cornet*, a horn (bugle), [*OF.* *cornet*, *F.* *cornet*, a horn, a bugle, a paper in the form of a horn, an inkhorn, etc., = *Pr. cornet*, = *Sp. corneta*, *n.*, a little horn, = *It. corneta*, a little horn, a bugle, an inkhorn, a cupping-glass, [*ML.* *cornetion*, a horn (bugle), a kind of hood; mixed with a *fein. form*, [*OF.* *cornette*, *P.* *cornette*, a kind of hood, = *Sp. Pg.* *corneta* = *It. cornetta*, a horn (bugle), [*ML.* *corneta*, a kind of hood, lit. little horn, *dim.* of *L. cornu* (*OF.* *cornu*, *a.* a horn; see *corned*, *corner*, etc., and *cf.* *horn*); (2) *cornet*, a standard or ensign, a troop of horse, an officer (def. 7) (not in *ME.*), [*F.* *cornette* = *Sp. Pg.* *corneta* = *It. cornetta*, a standard or ensign (orig. having two points or horns), hence a troop of horse bearing such a standard, and the officer commanding the troop; orig. same as *OF.* *cornette*, etc., *dim.* of *corn*, etc., [*L. cornu*, horn; see above.] 1. In music: (*a.*) A brass instrument of the oboe class, of crude construction and harsh tone.

David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . . on cornets. *1 Chron.* xvi, 6.

(*b.*) Same as *cornet-diaton*. (*c.*) An organ-stop having from 3 to 5 pipes to each key, and giving loud and somewhat coarse tones: now rarely made.

A *mountant cornet* is such a stop with its pipes raised upon a separate stand; used to make the tone more prominent; an *echo cornet* is a similar stop, but of much more delicate quality, usually used in the same organ. Also *cornet-stop*. (*d.*) A pedal reed-stop of 2- or 4-foot tone.—2. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.

—3. The square-copped ascendant part of a female's head-dress or a part of it, probably named from its angular or pointed shape, as the end or corner of the tippet of the *chaperon* in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *J. H. Planché*.

I never saw my lady lay apart Her corner blackie, in cold nor yet in heat, With fust she knew my grief was never so great. *Shurley*, Complaint.

(*b.*) That part of the head-dress worn in the seventeenth century that hung down beside the cheek; a flap, a pendent strip of lace, or the like. See *pinnery*. Also called *bagie-cape*.

5. In *dressmaking*, the shaping of a sleeve near the wrist: so called from its resemblance to what is known as trumpet-shape.—6. Same as *cornet*.—7. *Milit.*: (a) A flag or standard. Especially—(1) A flag borne before the king of France, or played when he was present with the army. It was either plain white or white with golden fleurs-de-lis. (2) A flag of a company of cavalry.

The *cornet white* with crosses black. *Macaulay*, *Ivry*.

(*b.*) The officer of lowest commissioned grade in the cavalry, to whose charge this flag was confided: a term equivalent to *ensign* in the infantry. The office of *cornet* is now abolished in England, and is usually represented by that of second lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. (*c.*) A company of cavalry, named in like manner from the standard carried at its head.

A body of five *cornets* of horse. *Clarendon*, *Great Rebellion*.

Base cornet, *n.* an obsolete large, deep-pitched brass instrument.

cornet (kór'nét), *n.* Same as *cornet*, 6 (a).

cornet², *n.* [*Corner*, *n.*, + *-et*, 6 (a).] To let the blood of (a horse).

cornet-pistons (kór'nét-n-pis'tonz), *n.* pl. *cornet-pistons*. [*P.*, a *cornet*, + *piston*; see *cornet* and *piston*.]

A musical instrument of the trumpet class, having expanded mouth-piece and a conical brass tube, the length of which may be increased as the tone chromatically lowered by opening valves into little crooks or bends of tubing (whence the name). The compass is about two octaves, including all the semitones. The fundamental tone or key is usually *Bb* or *B*, but either tone is attainable. Also called, and rarely *cornegon*.

cornet³ (kór'nét-3), *n.* [*Corner*, 7 (b), + *-et*.] The commission or rank of a cornet. See *cornet*, 7 (b).

A *cornet* of horse his first and only commission. *Clarendon*.

corneter (kór'nét-ér), *n.* [*Corner*, 1 (b), + *-er*.] One who blows a cornet.

Mr. King could see . . . the *corneters* lift up their horns and get red in the face. *W. Warner*, *The Pilgrimage*, p. 24.

cornet-stop (kór'nét-stop), *n.* In music, same as *cornet*, 1 (c).

cornette (kór'nét'), *n.* [*P.*, *fein. dim.* of *cornie*, a horn; see *horn*, *corner*.] In *metal*, the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. Also spelled *cornet*.

cornetist (kór'nét-ist), *n.* [*Corner*, 1 (b), + *-ist*.] A player upon a cornet-piston.

cornu (kór'nú), *n.* [= *F.* *cornu*, [*NL.* *cornula*, *dim.* of *cornes*, *q. v.*] One of the minute transparent segments which defend the eyes of insects; the cornes of an ocellus; a cornu-lens.

corn-exchange (kór'n-eks-chánj'), *n.* A place or mart where grain is sold or bartered, and samples are shown and examined. [*Eng.*]

corn-factor (kór'n-fák'tér), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. [*Eng.*]

corn-field (kór'n-féld), *n.* In Great Britain, a field in which corn of any kind is growing; a grain-field; in the United States, a field of Indian corn or maize.

corn-flag (kór'n-flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus*, bearing red or white flowers, and much cultivated as ornamental plants.

corn-floor (kór'n-fór), *n.* A floor for corn, or for threshing corn or grain. *Isa.* xxi, 10.

corn-flower (kór'n-flou-ér), *n.* A flower or plant growing in grain-fields, as the wild poppy, and especially the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*. There are certain *corn-flow*ers which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be sown, but only amongst the corn, and are called *corn-flow*ers. *Beacon*, Nat. Hist.

corn-fly (kór'n-flí), *n.* An insect of either of the genera *Chlorops* and *Oecinia*, of the family *Muscidae*: so called from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops tentans*, the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about 14 lines in length, and of a yellow color spotted with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat and barley-plants, and its larvae, by extracting the juices, produce the rot, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.



Corn-fly (Chlorops tentans).
(From *Illustrations of the Corn-flies*.)

corn-fritter (kór'n-frit'), *n.* A fried butter-cake made of grated green Indian corn, milk, and eggs.

corn-grater (kór'n-grá'tér), *n.* A roughened surface used for rasping corn (maize) from the cob.

corn-growing (kór'n-gró-ing), *a.* Producing corn, as, a *corn-growing country*.

corn-hook (kór'n-húk), *n.* A blade somewhat resembling a scythe, and set in a handle at an angle a little greater than a right angle, used to cut standing corn (maize).

corn-husker (kór'n-hus'kér), *n.* A machine for stripping the husks out of corn.

corn-husking (kór'n-hus'king), *n.* A social meeting of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or sheaves from his Indian corn; a husking-bee (which see). Also *corn-shucking*. [*U. S.*]

cornic (kór'ník), *a.* [*Cornus* + *-ic*.] Existing in or derived from the bark of *Cornus florida*.

Cornic acid, *as* *myricin*.

cornice (kór'nís), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *cornish*; = *D.* *kornis* = *G.* *cornice*; (*Dan.* *Sw.* *karnis*); [*Russ.* *karnits*];

(*OF.* *cornice*, *n.* [*Fr.* *corniche*, = *It.* *cornice* (= *Sp.* *cornicia*; cf. *Pg.* *cornicia*);

cf. *Fr.* *cornice* (*cornice*), a border, a corniche (appar.) of *cornis*,

a square frame (the *ML. cornis*, *cornice* being similar to *cornis*).

L. cornis, a crow; (*Gr.* *κορνίς*, a wreath, garland, a curved line or arch; *Lat.* *cornis*, a wreath, a cornish at the end of a book, the end, completion, *pro. adj.*, curved, *akin to* *cornis*).

corona, *o ult. E.* *coron*; see *corona*, *corona*.) 1. In arches, any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the *cornices* (See *cornice*).

When the crowning course of a wall is plain, it is usually called a *coping*.

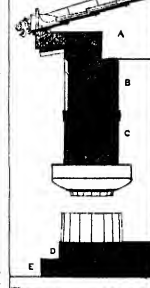
The *cornice* is an indispensable termination of the wall as the capital is of a pillar. *Ferguson*, *Arch. Arch.*, i. 32.

2. An ornamental molding, usually of plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling.—3. In *ophthalmology*, an ornamental band or molding which covers and conceals the rod or hooks from which curtains, etc., are hung.—4. A molding or strip of wood, plain or gilded, fastened to the walls of a room, at the proper height from the floor, to serve as a support for picture-hooks; a picture-cornice.—Architectural cornice. See *architrave*.—Block cornice. See *block*.—Cornice-rig, the rig in a cannon used behind the muzzle-rig.—Horizontal cornice, in arch, the level cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.

corniced (kór'níst), *a.* [*Corner* + *-ed*.] Having a cornice.

The *corniced* alidade. *Of some arched temple door or dusky colonnade.* *Keats*, *Lamia*, i.

cornice-hook (kór'nís-húk), *n.* A double hook used in hanging pictures and other ornaments. One part of the hook catches the cornice, and the other forms a support for the picture-rod.



Doric Cornice of the Archæological Museum, Athens (from Cornice of the Archæological Museum, Athens, i. 286).

A. cornice, *B. fustis*, *C. architrave*, *D. base*, *E. cornice*, *F. cornice*.

Gr. *κόρυς*, the hazel, and this to *κόρυς*, a helmet (in reference to the shape of the involucre); but the proper L. form is *corymbus*, for orig. **corymbus* = *Ass. hazel*, *E. hazel*; see *hazel*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, natural order *Corylaceae*, including the common hazel. There are seven species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, one of which is found in the Atlantic States and a second on the Pacific coast of North America. The common hazel of North C. is *C. avellana*, yields the valuable hazelnut, filbert, cobnut, etc. Some ornamental forms of this species are frequently cultivated. Turkey fibrous, or Castanodendron, from Smyrna, etc., are the fruit of *C. Colchica*.

corymb (kor'im-buh), n. [= F. *corymbe*, L. *corymbus*, *C. avellana*,] the uppermost point, head, cluster of fruit or flowers, *C. avellana*, in bot. (a) Any flat-topped or convex open flower-cluster. (b) In a stricter and now the usual sense, a form of indeterminate inflorescence differing from the raceme only in the relatively shorter pedicels which are shorter and longer lower pedicels.



Corymb of *Prunus Mahaleb*.

corymbed (kor'im-bud), a. Same as *corymbous*. **corymbi**, n. Plural of *corymb*. **corymbiate**, **corymbiated** (ko-rim'bi-át, -éd), a. [*C. L. corymbatus*, *Corymbus*, a cluster; see *corymb*.] In bot., producing clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of a corymb; branched like a corymb; corymbous. **corymbiferous** (kor-im-bif'-er-us), a. [*C. L. corymbifer* (F. *corymbifer*), bearing clusters (an epithet of Bacchus) (*Corymbus*, a cluster (see *corymb*), + *ferre* = *B. bear*),] In bot., producing corymbs; bearing fruit or producing flowers in corymbous clusters. **Corymbites** (kor-im-bi'téz), n. [NL., *C. Gr. κόρυς*, top, head, cluster (see *corymb*), + *ites*, a. = *ites*.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elaeteridae*. The species are numerous, those of the United States being more than 70 in number; *C. respiciens* and *C. callidiformis* are common. **corymbous** (ko-rim'bús), a. [*C. corymb* + *-ous*.] In bot., relating to, having the characters of, or corymbous. Also *corymboid*. **corymbosely** (ko-rim'bó-ly), adv. In a corymbous manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymbs.

corymbus (ko-rim'bús), a. [*C. corymb* + *-ous*.] Consisting of corymbs. **corymbulose**, **corymbulous** (ko-rim'bú-lós, -lus), a. [*C. NL. *corymbulus* (dim. of *C. corymbus*, a cluster; see *corymb*) + *-ous*, *-ous*.] Having or consisting of little corymbs. **corymbus** (ko-rim'bús), n.; pl. *corymbi* (-bí), [L., *C. Gr. κόρυς*; see *corymb*.] In *Gr. antiqua*, a roll, knot, or tuft of hair on the top of the head, a mode practised especially by girls and young women. **Corympha** (kor-im'fá), n. [NL., short for *Corymphonora*, *C. Gr. κόρυς*, a club, a club-like bud, + *phoré*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corymphonoridae*. It is sometimes placed with others in the family *Tubulariidae*.

The dredge frequently brings up delicate pipe or flesh-colored hydroids consisting of single stems, each supporting a single hydroid. These are nearly two sides of arms, those around the free end of the proboscis being much shorter than those nearer the base. This form was called by Agassiz *Corympha perle*.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 81.

Corymphonidae (kor-im'fón'id-é), n. pl. [NL., *C. Corymphonora* + *-idae*.] A family of gymno-blastic tubularian hydroids, typified by the genus *Corymphonora*, in which the stalk of the solitary polyp is clothed with a gelatinous periderm, attaches itself by root-like processes, and contains radial canals which lead into the wide digestive cavity of the polyp-head. The freed medusa is bell-shaped, with one marginal tentacle, and hiberns swimming at the end of the radial canals. **Coryne** (kor-in'né), n. [NL., *C. Gr. κόρυς*, a club, a club-like head or shoot.] A genus of gymno-blastic *Hydromedusae*, typical of the family *Corynidae*. Lamarck, 1801. **Corynidae** (kor-in'id-é), n. One of the *Corynidae* or *Corynida*; a coryniform hydroid.

Corynida (ko-rin'id-é), n. pl. [NL., *C. Coryne* + *-idae*.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, the corynidae or coryniform, but otherwise known as the gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, or pipe corallines. See *Gymnoblastic*.



Coryne metastella.
A colony of the polypus on a bit of seaweed, natural size. A free stage (formerly called *Sororia*), somewhat reduced.

Corynidae (ko-rin'id-é), n. pl. [NL., *C. Coryne* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, represented by the genus *Coryne*. Also *Corynidae*, *Corynoidae*. **corynidan** (ko-rin'id-an), a. and n. [*C. Corynida* + *-an*.] L. a. Tubularian, as a hydroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Corynida*; coryniform, in a broad sense.

II. a. A tubularian hydroid, as a member of the *Corynida*. **coryniform** (ko-rin'id-órm), a. [*C. NL. Coryne*, q. v., + *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the *Corynida*.

Some medusoids, such as *Sarsia prolifica* and *Willula*, which are usually coryniform, produce medusoids similar to themselves by budding.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., n. 130.

Corynoides (kor-in'no'id-é), n. [NL. (Hoppe, 1940), *C. Gr. κόρυς*, club-like, *C. κόρυς*, a club, + *oides*, form.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, characterized among related forms by the subconvex front with a strong groove at the internal superior border of the eyes, dilated toward the top of the head. It is a large and important genus, found in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The most typical species are confined to China and the islands of the Malay archipelago.

corynoid (kor-in'no-id), a. [*C. Coryne* + *-oid*.] Resembling a corynoid; coryniform.

Corypha (kor'í-fá), n. [NL., *C. Gr. κόρυς*, a head, top, highest point; see *cotylomph*.] L. A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves.



Corypha.

natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Thunbergiana* and *C. undulatifolia*, the latter plant of Cayton. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See *functum*, *indipend*, *quid*.

2. In zool., a genus of African larks: a synonym of *Megalophanes*. *C. apicatus* is an example. G. B. Gray, 1840.

coryphal, a. Plural of *corypheus*.

Corypheus (kor-i-fé'us), n. [NL., *C. Gr. κόρυς*, a certain fish, assumed to be *C. κόρυς*, a helmet, + *phoré*, give light, shine; but prob. *C. κόρυς*, the head, + *-ous*, a form. suffix: see *Cory-*

coryphmid (kor-i-fé'n'id), n. A fish of the family *Coryphidae*.

Coryphinae (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), n. pl. [NL., *C. Coryphina* + *-inae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Coryphina*, of varying limits in different classifications. (a) It is originally detached from the *Scorpaenidae* of Cuvier to receive a few species with a very long snout dorsal fin. (b) In Günther's last system it embraced *Acanthopterygii* and *Scorpaenidae*, leaving the latter without a distinct spinous portion, head and body compressed, vertebrae in increased number, and no esophageal teeth. This included the typical *Coryphinae* as well as the *Brachida*, *Lampradiata*, *Laceraria*, and *Mesoda* of other authors. (c) In the present system it is restricted to the genus *Coryphina*. The species are large fishes inhabiting the high seas of the warmer regions, swift and active in their movements, and catfishes for their various lines when taken out of water and dying.

Coryphina (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), n. pl. [NL., *C. Coryphina* + *-inae*.] In Günther's early system, the fifth group of *Scorpaenidae*, having one long dorsal fin without distinct spinous division and no teeth in the esophagus. Subsequently it was raised by him to the rank of a family.

Coryphinae (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), n. pl. [NL., *C. Coryphina* + *-inae*.] The coryphinae as a subfamily of *Scorpaenidae*. See *Coryphinae*.

corypheine (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), a. and n. I. a. Of or relating to the *Coryphinae*.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Coryphinae*, **coryphoid** (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), a. and n. I. a. Of or relating to the *Coryphinae*.

II. n. A corypheine.

corypheus, **corypheus** (kor-i-fé'us), n.; pl. *coryphes*, **coryphes** (-í), [*C. L. corypheus*, *C. Gr. κόρυς*, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, *C. κόρυς*, the head, top.] The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern use, the leader of an operatic chorus, or of any band of singers.—2. An officer in the University of Oxford, originally intended to assist the chancellor. The office is now merely nominal.—3. A leader, in general.

That noted coryphe (Dr. John Owen) of the Independent faction. See *Sermon*, *Sermon*, n. 49.

coryphé (ko-fé'í-fá), n. [*C. L. corypheus*, *C. Gr. κόρυς*.] 1. A ballet-dancer who takes a leading part.

Six tall candles in silver candelsticks, each ornamented in the middle with a scroll of white, which gave them the appearance of diminutive coryphes smirking on an slender was leg. Harper's Mag., LXVII, 198.

2. In myth, an African bush-creeper, a species of *Thamnia*, 2. **coryphe**.

coryphes (kor-i-fén), n. A book-name of the fish of the genus *Coryphina*.

corypheus, n. See *Coryphina*.

coryphodon (kor-i-fé'dón), n. [*C. Gr. κόρυς*, top, point, summit, + *δόν*, Ionic for *δόν* (*δόν* = *B. tooth*).] A genus of fossil Eocene quadrupeds, of the subquadrupal series, by some referred to the *Amphipoda* (which see). It was originally based by Owen in 1846 upon a jaw found in the London clay, but subsequently recognized by many specimens from the Eocene of Europe and the United States, indicating quadrupeds ranging in size from that of the weasel to that of the rhinoceros. The feet were all toothed, the teeth 44 in number, the canines large and stout, both jaws, and the molars obliquely ridged. The genus is typical of a family *Coryphodontidae*. **coryphodont** (kor-i-fé'dón't), a. and n. [*C. Coryphodon* + *-ont*.] I. a. Having the cusps of the teeth obliquely pointed, as in the genus *Coryphodon*.

II. n. A species or an individual of the genus *Coryphodon*.

Coryphodontidae (kor-i-fé'dón't'id-é), n. pl. [NL., *C. Coryphodon* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Coryphodon*; synonymous with *Lophodontidae*.

corysteria, n. Plural of *corysterium*.

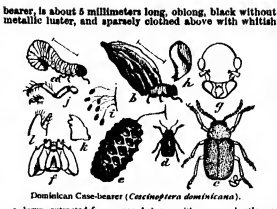
corysterium (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), n. [*C. corysterium* + *-ium*.] Of or pertaining to the corysterium; as a corysterial secretion.

corysterium (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), n.; pl. *corysteria* (-í). [NL., *C. Gr. κόρυς*, a helmet, + *stereon*, an organ analogous to the colleterium, found in the abdomens of certain female insects. It secretes a kind of jelly which serves as a covering and protection for the eggs.

Corystes (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), n. [NL., *C. Gr. κόρυς*, a helmeted man, warrior, *C. κόρυς*, helm, helmet.] 1. A genus of crabs, giving name to the family *Corystidae*. In the male the chela are about twice as long as the body. Latreille, 1802. See out under *Corystidae*.—2. In entomology: (a) A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidae*, common in Europe and America. (b) A genus of the *Guiana*, *Mulsant*, 1851. (c) A genus of the hymenopterous family *Brachidae*. *Reinhard*, 1855.

Corypha apicatus.

ph. 1. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, including the dolphins, and representing the family *Coryphidae*.—2. A genus of cetaceans.

Dominican Cuck-beater (*Coccyzoida dominicana*)

punctures not arranged in rows. The species are not numerous, and inhabit the new world. The egg is enveloped in an excrementitious covering, and is fastened to leaves of various plants by means of a short silken thread. The larva is always found in ants' nests, wherever it feeds upon vegetable debris. The commonest species in the United States, *C. dominicensis*, the Dominican case-

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if *κοσμολογία* (cf. adj. *κοσμολογικός*), pertaining to physical philosophy; see *cosmological*; *κόσμος*, the world, and *-λογία*, *λόγος*, speak; see *etymology*.
1. The general science or general theory of the cosmos or material universe, of its parts, elements, and laws; the general discussion and coordination of the results of the special sciences.

The facts of the External Order, which yield a *cosmology*, are supplemented by the facts of the Internal Order, which yield a psychology, and the facts of the Social Order, which yield a sociology. — *G. H. Lewes*, *Philosophy*, 1880, III, 414.

2. That branch of metaphysics which is concerned with the a priori discussion of the ultimate philosophical problems relating to the world as it exists in time and space, and to the order of nature. — *Rastbach*, *Metaphysics*, 1891, 11, 11. Each of these worlds may stand for a treatise upon the corresponding subject. *Cosmology* and *cosmography* are not altogether distinct.

cosmometry (koz'-mō-mē'trē), n. [= *F. cosmométrie*, *Gr. κόσμος*, the world, and *-μετρία*, *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of measuring the world, as by degrees and minutes of latitude or longitude.

cosmoplastic (koz'-mō-plas'tik), a. [*Gr. κοσμοπλαστικός*, the framer of the world, *κοσμοπλαστής*, frame the world, *κόσμος*, the world, and *-πλαστής*, form, frame, see *etymology*.] Pertaining to or concerned with the formation of the universe or world; cosmogenic.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than the opinion of Aristotle, who holds a certain plastic or spermatik nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe. — *Hallivell*, *Metamorphoses* (1681), p. 84.

cosmopolite (koz'-mō-pol'it), n. [*Fr. cosmopolite*, after *policy*.] Cosmopolitan or universal character; universal policy; freedom from prejudice. [Rare.]

I have finished the rough sketch of my poem. As I have not abated an iota of the infinity or cosmopolity of it, sufficient will remain, except for the inevitable faults, inevitable to partial eyes, to make it very unpoplar. — *William L. Dowden*, *1841*.

cosmopolitan (koz'-mō-pol'it-an), a. and n. [*As cosmopolite* + *-an*, after *metropolitan*.] I. a. 1. Belonging to all parts of the world; limited or restricted to no one part of the social, political, commercial, or intellectual sphere; limited to no place, country, or group of individuals, but common to all.

[Capital is becoming more and more cosmopolitan.] — *S. Mill*.

We revere in Dante that compressed force of life-long passion which could make a private experience cosmopolitan in its reach and universalizing in its significance. — *Lanceli*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 171.

Hence—2. Free from local, provincial, or national ideas, prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world.—3. Characteristic of a cosmopolite; as, cosmopolitan manners.—4. Widely distributed over the globe: said of plants and animals.

II. n. One who has no fixed residence; one who is free from provincial or national prejudices; one who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.

cosmopolitanism (koz'-mō-pol'it-an-izm), n. [*Fr. cosmopolitisme* + *-ism*.] The state of being cosmopolitan; universality of extent, distribution, feeling, etc.; especially, the character of a cosmopolite, or citizen of the world. Also called cosmopolitism.

He (Comte) preached cosmopolitanism, but remained the quintessence of a Frenchman. — *N. A. Rev.*, CXX, 246.

After the overthrow of the great Napoleonic Empire, a reaction against cosmopolitanism and a romantic enthusiasm for nationality spread over Europe like an epidemic. — *D. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, p. 415.

cosmopolite (koz'-mō-pol'it), n. and a. [= *F. cosmopolite* = *Sp. Pol. Cosmopolita*, *Gr. κοσμοπλαστής*, a citizen of the world, *κόσμος*, the world, and *-πλαστής*, citizen: see *etymology*.] I. n. 1. A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in his ideas.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cat, a true cosmopolite; not born to land, lease, house, or office. — *John G. Saxe*, *Letters*, I, vi, 30.

In the wide universe from sphere to sphere.

2. An animal or a plant existing in many or most parts of the world, or having a wide range of existence or migration.

The wild-geese is more of a cosmopolite than we; he breaks his fast in Canada, takes a luncheon in the Arctic, and places himself for the night in a southern bay. — *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 342.

II. a. Universal; world-wide; cosmopolitan.

English is emphatically the language of commerce, of civilization, of social and religious freedom, of human intelligence. . . . and, therefore, beyond any tongue ever used by man, it is right the cosmopolite speaks. — *G. P. Marsh*, *Lectures on Eng. Lang.*, I, 1.

cosmopolitical (koz'-mō-pol'it'ik-al), a. [*Fr. cosmopolite*, after *policy*.] Universal; cosmopolitan.

To find himself Cosmopolite, a citizen and member of the whole and only one mystical site universal; and so consequently to meditate of the cosmopolitical government. — *Hackley's Voyages*, I, 6.

Kant says somewhere that, as the records of human transactions accumulate, the memory of man will have room only for those of supreme cosmopolitical importance. — *Lanceli*, *Harvard Studies*, Nov. 8, 1886.

cosmopolitism (koz'-mō-pol'it-izm), n. [*Fr. cosmopolitisme* + *-ism*.] Same as cosmopolitanism.

The cosmopolitanism of Germany, the cosmopolitanism of the Roussinism, and the cosmopolitanism and beautiful nationality of the Frenchman. — *Cotteridge*.

cosmoramas (koz'-mō-rā'mā), n. [*NL. Gr. κόσμος*, the world, and *ράμα*, a view, *κόμα*, see *etymology*.] A series of views of the world, usually, an exhibition of a number of drawings, paintings, or photographs of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, so arranged that they are reflected from mirrors, the reflections being seen through a lens.

The temples, and saloons, and cosmoramas, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes. — *Hickes*, *Western*, p. 80, xiv.

cosmoramatic (koz'-mō-rā-mā'tik), a. [*Fr. cosmorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like a cosmorama.

cosmos (koz'mōs), n. [*Also kosmos*; *Gr. κόσμος*, cosmos, *ML. cosmos*, *cos*, order; good order, form, ornament, and esp. the world or the universe as an orderly system.] I. Order; harmony.

Hall, brave hero: across the Nine dim Centuries, we sit and gaze, still vivid as a radiant Sun of Cosmos and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent. — *Frederick the Great*, I, 1.

Hence—2. The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

If we take the highest product of evolution, civilized human society, as the type of order and harmony, we are entitled to credit the inevitable answer is—To that unknown Cause of which the entire Cosmos is a manifestation. — *H. Spencer*, *Pop. Sci. Mon.*, 1877, 471.

3. Any system or circle of facts or things considered as complete in itself.

Each of us is constantly having sensations which do not amount to perceptions [and] make no lodgment in the cosmos of our experience. — *T. H. Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 146.

4. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A small genus of *Compositae*, related to the dahlia, ranging from Bolivia to Arizona. *C. caudatus* is widely naturalized through the tropics. *C. bipinnatus* and *C. diacryfolius* are frequently introduced. — *Gray*.

cosmos'2 (koz'mōs'), a. [*Corrupted form* (appar. for *cosmos*) of *Tatarik*; same as *kumiss*.] Formed from mare's milk; same as *kumiss*.

The drink called *Cosmos*, which is mare's milk, is prepared after this manner. — *Hackley's Voyages*, I, 97.

They [the Tatars] then cast on the ground new *Cosmos*, or great. — *Peregrine*, *Partisan*, p. 14.

cosmopoeia (koz'-mō-pō'ē-ya), n. [*Gr. κόσμος*, the universe, and *ποιέω*, *ποιήω*, I make, I form.] An instrument designed to show the positions, relations, and movements of the sun, earth, and moon; an orrery.

cosmosphere (koz'-mō-sfēr), n. [*Gr. κόσμος*, the world, and *σφαίρα*, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

cosmotheism (koz'-mō-thē-izm), n. [*Gr. κόσμος*, the world, and *θεός*, *θεός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέω*, put, assume, = *E. do*: see *etymology*.] Supposing the existence of an external world; affirming the real existence of the external world.

To the class of cosmotheistic idealists the great morality of modern philosophers are to be referred. — *St. W. Hamilton*.

Cosmotheistic idealism, idealist. See the noun.

COOSNE (kōn, n. A red wine grown in the department of Nièvre in France, similar in flavor to Bordeaux, and improving with age.

COOVERSIE (kō'-vērsē), n. [*Fr. coqueret* + *-sieve*.] A joint coverlet.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with them as regent, under the title of co-overseer. — *Brougham*.

COOSPECIFIC (kō-sē-sē-sif'ik), a. [*Co* + *specific*.] Of the same species; conspecific.

COOS+1, n. [*ME.*, *AS. coosa*, a kiss: see *kiss*, n. and v.] A kiss.

The Coos then accorded with the Cross, Agens hysu apak umore speche; The lady gave the cross a name, The lady of love took long an ache. — *Holy Rood* (E. T. A. B.), p. 207.

COOSER (kos), n. [In phrase rule of *coosa*, an early name for algebra, a half-translation of *al. regula di cosa*, i. e. the rule of the thing; *regula*, *CL. regula*, rule, *di*, *CL. de*, of, *cosa*, a thing (*CL. causa*, a cause; *LL. a*, thing), being the unknown quantity, *x*: see *rule*, *coosa*, and *x* as an algebraic symbol.] The unknown quantity in an algebraic problem. Also *cos*, *coosa*.—Rule of *coosa*, an elementary algebraic method of solving problems in algebra.

COOSER (kos), n. [Also written *cos*, repr. *Hind. cos* = *Beng. kos*, *cos*, *Skrt. kṛcya*, a call, calling-distance (e. g., *Hind. gos-kos*, the distance at which the cow is heard bawling of a cow), *√ kṛc*, call, cry out.] In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging from 1 to 2 miles (rarely more), and usually about 14 miles, especially in the range.

I determined to keep to the road and ride round to the next bungalow at Narkunda, . . . which is ten cos, or about fifteen miles away. — *Russell*, *Diary in India*, II, 164.

COSSACK (kos'ak), n. [*Russ. Kozak, Kazak*, a Cossack; cf. Turk. *kazak*, a robber; said to be of *Tatar* origin.] One of a military people inhabiting the steppe lands between the river Don and about the Dnieper, and in lesser numbers in eastern Russia, Caucasus, Siberia, and elsewhere. Their origin is uncertain, but they are supposed to have been of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization or order, which grew into a more or less free and independent military life. Their life has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their expulsion, although this and even more substantial privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army very valuable in skirmishing operations and in the protection of the frontier from various invasions.

COSSAS (kos'az), n. pl. [*E. Ind.*] Plain East Indian muslins, of various qualities and widths.

COSSAGE (kos'e), n. [*OF Fr. Ind.-origin*.] A bracelet.

COSET (kos'et), n. [*CF. Walloon cosset*, a suckling pig.] 1. A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam; a pet lamb. Much greater cry for quodon thou shalt give. — *Thorne*, *Sheep*, Act, November.

2. A pet of any kind. Quar, Wal, this dry nose, I say still, is a delicate man. — *Mr. Act*, and I am for the coset his charge; did you ever see a fellow a face more accuse him for an ass?

COSET (kos'et), v. [*Fr. cosset*, *ML. cosset*.] To fondle; make a pet of; nurse fondly.

I have been cosetting this little beast up, in the hopes you'd accept it as a present. — *Kingley*, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xv.

Every section of political importance, every interest in the electorate, has to be cosseted and propitiated by the humming of whims, flattery, and even more substantial means. — *Fortnightly Review*, N. S., X, 146.

COSSIO, **COSSICAL** (kos'ik, i-kal), a. [= *It. cosso*; as *cosso* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] The true derivation having been forgotten, it was, later, ignorantly connected with *L. cos*, a whetstone. Relating to algebra; algebraic.

There were sometimes added to these numbers certain signs or algebraic figures. — *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 414.

COSSIO ALGORA, an algebraical process of determining the value of the unknown quantity.—*Cossio* means powers and roots.

COSSIDE (kos'idē), n. pl. [*NL. C. Cossus* + *-ide*.] A family of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* or moths, taking name from the genus *Cossus*; synonymous with *Epialidae* (which see).

COSSIST (kos'ist), n. [*Fr. coisset* + *-ant*.] An algebrist.

COSSULET, n. Same as *causulette*.

COSSUM (kos'um), n. A malignant ulcer of the nose, often syphilitic. — *Dunglison*.

COSSUS (kos'us), n. [*NL. C. Cossus*, a kind of larva found under the bark of trees.] A genus of moths, of the family *Epialidae* (or *Cossidae*); the ghost-moths. *Cossus ligniperda*, one



Growth of *Costus fragrans*, reduced about one third.

of the largest of the British mounds, is called the cost-moth, from the disagreeable hirsute odor of the larvae; it extends 3 to 5 inches, and is of variegated coloration.

3. [*C.*] Same as *costus*.

cosyphene (kos' - fén), n. [*C.* *F. cosyphène* (Latreille).] A beetle of the genus *Cosyphus*, or of some allied genus.

cosyphore (kos' - fôr), n. Same as *cosyphene*. **Cosyphus** (kos' - fûs), n. [*NL.* < *Gr.* *κόσφης*, a singing bird, perhaps the black cuckoo; also a sea-fish.] 1. In entom., a genus of atrophilae heterometrous insects of the family *Zmecoidea*. *Fabricius*, 1792. — 2. In ornith., a genus of sturnoid passerine birds: same as *Acridothera*. *Thunberg*, 18. In ichth., a genus of percid fishes. *Volzschens*.

cosyrite (kos' - rit), n. [*Gr.* *κόσρυς*, also *Kócosyros*, an island between Sicily and Africa, now called Pantellaria; + *-ite*.] A mineral related to amphibole in form and composition, occurring in triclinic crystals in the liparite of the island of Pantellaria.

cost (kôst), n. [*ME.* *cost*, < *ONorth.* *cost*, < *Lat.* *costa*, m., choice, chance, opportunity, condition, state, quality; = *AS.* *cyrt*, *f.*, choice, election, a thing chosen, excellence, virtue; = *OS.* *cut* = *OFries.* *cut*, choice, estimation, virtue; = *MD.* *D.* *cost* = *OHG.* *cost*, cut, *MHG.* *cost*, *G.* *kurst*, *f.*, choice; = *Gr.* *κόστος*, *m.*, *gakuete*, *t.*, *test*, proof; with formative -*t*, < *Goth.* *kluwan* = *AS.* *cedan* (pp. *coren*), *est*, choice; see *choose*.] 1. Manner; way and means.

— I know all the costs of care that he had.

St. Gwynne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. A.), 3406.

2. Quality; condition; property; value; worth.

Who so knew the cost that knyt at thersune [in the glade] He wold hit praye at more price.

St. Gwynne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. A.), 1340.

Chief men of cost, of mekle cost.

To be laithful, althow to mekle cost.

Ballad of Harlowe (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

All all costs, by all means; at all events. [This phrase was formerly in dative singular, without the preposition: —

We no maren age costs haden Crist blithe.

Old Eng. Homilies, p. 21.

It is now usually associated with *costs*, i. — *Needles cost*, by all means; necessarily.

The light was short, and fate by the daye That needes cost he made himselfe his life.

Chaucer, *Knights Tale* (ed. Morris), l. 619.

cost¹ (kôst), v. t. pret. and pp. cost, ppr. costing. [*ME.* *costen*, < *OF.* *coster*, *costier*; *F.* *coûter*, cost; = *Pr.* *sp.* *costar*; = *Pg.* *costar*; = *It.* *costare* (= *D.* *kosten*, *f.*, *OHG.* *kosten*, *MEG.* *kosten*, *G.* *kosten* = *Dan.* *koste* = *Sw.* *låt*, *kosta*, after *Rom.*); < *ML.* *costare*, contr. of *L.* *costare*, stand together, stand out, cost; *com-*, together, + *stare*, stand; see *constant*.] 1. To require the expenditure of (something valuable) in exchange, purchase, or payment; be of the price of; be acquired in return for; as, it cost five dollars.

— Though it had cost me cast [wealth].

Piers Plowman (B.), *Prod.*, l. 204.

There, there, a diamond gone, cost me two thousand ducats in Frankfurt!

Shak., *M.* of *V.*, III. 1.

To have made a league of rood among such rocks and precipices would have cost the state's revenue.

Froude, *Sketches*, p. 78.

2. In general, to require (as a thing or result to be desired) an expenditure of any specified thing, as time or labor; be done or acquired at the expense of, as of pain or loss; occasion or bring on (especially something evil) as a result.

— If it should cost me this very night, I'll give to the Tobacco.

Archib. of Caithfield (Child's Ballads, VI. 93).

He enticed Israel in Sittim, on their march from Egypt, to do to him what nation tries, cost them what.

Wilton, *P.*, l. 1, 444.

Difference in opinion has cost many millions of lives.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, i. 1.

The President has paid dear for his White House. It has commonly cost him all his time and the best of his many attributes.

Amerson, *Compensation*.

To cost dear, to require a great outlay, or involve or entail much trouble, suffering, loss, etc.

— Were it known that you mean as you say, surely those words might cost you dear.

Hooker, *Ecclies. Polity*, *Pref.*, to II., note.

— 'T has often cost the holiest Cedar dear To grapple with a storm.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 80.

cost² (kôst), n. [*ME.* *cost*, *costum*, *F.* *costa*, = *Pr.* *cost*, *costa* = *Sp.* *costa*, *costa* = *Pg.* *costa* = *It.* *costa* = *D.* *kosten* < *OHG.* *kosten*, *MEG.* *kosten*, *G.* *kosten* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *kost* (*ML.* *costa*), *cost*, expense; from the verb.] 1. The equivalent or price given for a thing or service exchanged, purchased, or paid for; the amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for some thing or some service; as, the cost of a suit of clothes; the cost of building a house. Nothing has any cost until it is actually obtained or obtained; while price is the amount which is asked for a service or thing.

— By Flames a House I hid'd was lost.

Let Year; and I must pay the Cost.

From a Dutch Proverb.

Value is the life-giving power of anything; cost, the quantity of labour required to produce it; price, the quantity of labour which the possessor will take in exchange for it.

Ruskin, *Munera Pulveris*, § 12.

2. That which is expended; outlay of any kind, as of money, labor, time, or trouble; expense or expenditure; in general, the amount of money expended; as, the work was done at public cost.

— Have we eaten at all the king's cost? 2 Sam. xix. 42.

Let foreign princes vainly boast The rude effects of pride and cost.

Voltaire, *Her Majesty's New Building*.

Passing to laws, we find preservation of the race secured at a greatly diminished cost to both parents and offspring.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 275.

3. pl. In law: (a) The sum fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges in a suit, awarded usually against the party losing, and in favor of the party prevailing or his attorney.

— I will not sue you for less, but I will sue you for more, so that I may pay the costs of the suit — both of plaintiff and defendant.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xlv.

(b) The sum which the law allows to the attorney to be paid by his client for his services.

— *Costs of the cause or of the action*, in law, the aggregate of costs to which the prevailing party is entitled against his adversary on reaching final judgment.

— *Costs of the day*, in *Eng. law*, interstutory costs. — *Costs of the cause*, in *Eng. law*, the costs of the suit at the time it is taken or determined, as, for instance, an adjournment, in contradistinction to *general costs*, which are those incurred by the parties in the suit, which one allowed to sue without liability to costs voluntarily pay to his attorney, and in *law*, to *cost* the suit. See *cost*. — To one's cost, with inoperative suffix, or *cost*, to one's detriment or to one's loss, as, that some one had blundered, he found it to his cost.

— What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards, to their cost, over true.

Oh frail estate of human beings, And slippery hopes below!

Now to our cut your cynicism we know.

Dryden, *Threnodia Augustalis*, l. 401.

— *Syn.* 1. and 2. *Expense*, *Worth*, etc. See *price*.

cost³ (kôst), n. [*L.* *costa*, a rib; side; see *cost*.] A rib or side.

— Made like an auger, with which tall she wriggles Betwixt the coats of a ship, and sinks it straight.

R. Jonson, *Staple of News*, III. 1.

2. In her., same as *costus*.

cost⁴ (kôst), n. [*ME.* *costus*, *costumary*; = *Pr.* *cost*, *Sp.* *Fig. It.* *costo*, < *L.* *costus*, *costum*, < *Gr.* *κόστος*, an aromatic plant. (< *Ar.* *kest*, *kind*, *kushk*; see *costumary*).] *Costumary*.

kushk: see *costumary*.] *Costumary*. [*NL.* < *L.* *costa*, a rib; a side; see *cost* & *costus*, n.] 1. In anat.: (a) [*L.*] A rib. (b) A border or side of something; specifically applied to the three borders or costae of the human scapula or shoulder-blade — the superior or coracoid, the posterior or vertebral, and the anterior or axillary.

(c) A ridge on something, giving it a ribbed appearance. — 2. In zoöl.: (a) In *insecta*, a broad, elevated longitudinal line or ridge on a surface. (2) The anterior border of an insect's wing, extending from the base to the apex or outer angle. Hence — (3) The space on the wing bordering the anterior margin. (4) The costal or anterior vein. (b) In *conch.*, the ridge or one of the ridges of a shell. (c) In *Actinostoma*, an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. (d) In *Orisostoma*, a row of plates succeeding the inferior or basal portion of the cup. — 3. In bot., a rib or primary vein; a midrib or midnerve of a leaf or frond.

costage, *v.* [*ME.* also *costage*; < *OF.* *costage*, *costage*; = *Pr.* *costage*; < *ML.* *costagium*, < *cost*, to cost; = *cost²* + *-age*.] *Cost*; expense.

There fore I telle you shortly, how a man gon with lytel costage and shorbytyn.

Mandersteyn, *Travels*, p. 136.

For more scolopium in eury mannes sight This feste was, and greater of costage,

Than was the rest of his marriage.

Chaucer, *Clerks Tale* (ed. Skeat), l. 1190.

costal (kôst'al), a. [*F.* *Sp.* *costal* = *It.* *costale*, < *NL.* *costa*, *ML.* *costalis*, in neut. *costale*, the side; < *L.* *costa*, rib; side; < *Gr.* *κόστος*, *m.*; see *costa*, *costus*, n.] 1. In anat.: (a) Pertaining to the ribs or the side of the body; as, *costal nerves*. (b) Bearing ribs; *costiferous*: applied to those vertebrae which bear ribs, and to that part of the sternum to which ribs are attached. — 2. In entom., pertaining to the costa or anterior edge of an insect's wing; situated on or near the costa. — 3. In bot., pertaining to the costa or midrib of a leaf or frond.

Veins . . . forming a single costal row of long arcs.

Syn. Fil., p. 623.

Costal angle, in entom., the tip of the wing — *Costal area, in entom., a part of the wing or tegumen bordering the anterior margin, and extending to the subcostal vein. In many of the *triptera* it has a different texture and appearance from the rest of the wing. — *Costal cartilage*. See *cartilage*. — *Costal cells, in entom., the cells nearest the costa, generally numbered from the base of the wing outward. One cell is frequently opaque and is then called the *pterostigma*. But many authors include in the term *costal cell* one or more cells between the pterostigma and the base of the wing. — *Costal margin*, in entom., the line of the wing or tegumen at the anterior margin of the wing. — *Costal plate*, in *Chama*, one of a series of expanded dermal plates of the body, any of which, by a firm, forming a part of the carapace. See *cut* under *Chama*. — *Costal processes*, in ornith.: (a) The uncinate processes given off by the costal, overlying succeeding ribs. (b) Certain parts of the sternum with which the costal processes are connected, occurring in passerine birds. See *cut* under *coracoid*. — *Costal vein, in entom., a large longitudinal vein or rib nearly parallel to the costa, frequently occurring in the wing, but in the *diptera* separated from it by the marginal vein.***

costally (kôst'al-ly), adv. In entom.: (a) Toward the costa or subcostal vein. (b) Along the costa, as a band produced *costally*. (c) Over the costal vein, as, a line *costally* angulated.

costal-nerve (kôst'al-ner-v), a. In bot., having the second or third rib of the leaf springing from the costa or midrib. Also *costal-nerve*.

costard (kôst'ard), n. [*ME.* *costard*, an apple, orig. a 'ribbed' apple, a var. (acrom. to -ard) of 'costate' (Fr. *coste* in *lat.* use); < *ML.* *costatus*, ribbed; < *L.* *costa*, rib; see *cost* and *costate*. Cf. also *costard*, ult. a var. of *crusnate*. See *ard*. Hence *costard* or *costermonger* and *coster*.] 1. An apple.

The wilding, costard, then the well-known poor-wasser.

Trinnyon, *Polybion*, xviii.

2. The head. [Humorous.]

Take him on the costard with the hilts of thy sword, and then throw him into the mainey-stout, in the next room.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 4.

Also *coster*.

costard-monger (kôst'ard-mung'gér), n. Same as *costermonger*.

Kip. Have you prepared the costardmonger?

Night. Yes, and agreed for his lack of pearls.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 1.

costate, *costated* (kôst'at, -it'ed), a. [*L.* *costatus*, ribbed; < *L.* *costa*, rib; < *Gr.* *κόστος*, *m.*; see *costa*, *costus*, n.] 1. Having a rib or ribs; ribbed. — 2. Having a ridge or ridges; ridged; as if ribbed. Specifically — (a) In entom., having several broad elevated lines or ridges extending in a longitudinal direction. (b) In bot., having one or more primary longitudinal veins or ribs, as in (c) *conch.*, having ridges crossing the whorls and intersecting the spiral line, as in univalves, for example *Herpessis* or reticulating, as in bivalves, for example *Cardium*. — *Costate eggs*, in entom., those eggs which have raised ribs running from end to end.

costatovevous (kôst'at-vo-vô's), a. [*L.* *costatus*, ribbed (see *costate*), + *venosus*, having veins; see *venous*.] Same as *costal-nerve*.

costay, v. A Middle English form of *cost*.

Costay, *Costay*, *Costay*.

The ryer ys costayng.

Hom., *of the Rases*, l. 144.

cost-book (kôst'buk), n. [*Cost*, for *costen* + *book*.] In *com.* meaning a book containing the names of all the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of shares each holds. A shareholder who wishes to leave the company can do so by getting his name removed from the cost-book. — *Cost-book system*, in *com.* meaning a method of keeping mining accounts and managing a joint-stock company, by which the names of all the shareholders are drawn on due notice, the accounts being kept in such a manner

eral such, engaged in the direction of the trial.

—3. That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.—

to relieve the place from without.—2. A spar or projecting part of a mountain.

counter-gear (koun'tér-gé), *n.* In *carp.*, a method used to measure by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

counter-gear (koun'tér-gér), *n.* Driving-gear separate from the machine to be driven and connecting with it by a belt.

counter-guard (koun'tér-gúrd), *n.* [*F. counter + guard*; *cf. F. contre-garde*]. 1. In *fort.*, a small rampart or work, properly a work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, and making a salient angle.—2. A certain part of a sword-blade. (a) In general, any part of the hilt, other than the cross-guard, which serves to protect the hand. In this sense the back-hilt and knuckle-hold are counter-guards. See *cut* under *hilt*. (b) According to some writers, that part which covers the back of the hand, as distinguished from the guard protecting the fingers. See *guard*.

counter-hunter (koun'tér-hér-tér), *n.* [= *F. contre-hautier*]. In *gunn.*, a piece of iron bolted to the top of the chassis at the rear end, to check the recoil of the gun-arrange. In some carriages spiral or rubber springs attached to the rear tramwork answer the same purpose. In some devices at the front end of the chassis are called *hunters*.

counter-indication (koun'tér-in-dik-á-shén), *n.* [= *F. contre-indication*] = *Sp. contraindicación* = *Port. contraindicação* = *Eng. contraindication* = *Fr. contre-indication*. See *counter* and *indication*. Same as *contraindication*.

counter-influence (koun'tér-in-flú-gás), *n.* *c. f.*; *pret.* and *pp. counter-influenced*; *pp. counter-influencing*. To check or control by opposing influence.

Their wickedness naturally tends to enfeeble them; and will certainly if it be not strongly counter-influenced by the vigour of their bodily tenor. *Scott*, *Sermon* (1880).

counter-irritant (koun'tér-ir-í-tánt), *n.* and *adj.* 1. *a.* Producing artificial irritation designed to counteract a morbid condition.

II. *n. in med.*, a substance or an appliance employed to produce an irritation in one part of the body, in order to counteract or remove a morbid condition existing in another part. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, produce blister or produce pustules, purulent lesions, etc. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton oil, and caustic, tincture of iodine, and caustery.

counter-irritation (koun'tér-ir-í-tát), *n.* *c. f.*; *pret.* and *pp. counter-irritated*; *pp. counter-irritating*. *In med.*, to produce an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part.

counter-irritation (koun'tér-ir-í-tá-shén), *n.* *In med.*, the production of an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part. See *counter-irritant*.

counter-jumper (koun'tér-júm-pér), *n.* [*counter-jump*, *cf. F. contre-jump*]. A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's or dry-goods shop. [Humorous.]

Clerks and counter-jumpers say anything. *O. W. Holmes*, *Professor*, vii.

counter-light (koun'tér-lít), *n.* A light opposite to any object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage; a term used in painting.

counter-loade (koun'tér-ló), *n.* In *mining*, a lode running in a direction not conformable with that of the principal or main lodes of the district, and therefore intersecting them. Also called *contra-loade*, *counter-loade*, or simply *counter* or *cauter*.

counterly (koun'tér-ly), *adv.* *In her.*, same as *partly per pale* (which see, under *partly*).

countermarch (koun'tér-márk), *n.* *c. f.*; *pret.* and *pp. countermarched*; *pp. countermarching*. [*F. contre-marche*] = *Sp. P. contramarcha* = *It. contramarcha*, *countermarch*, *cf. L. contra*, against, + *marchare*, to march; see *mandate*.] 1. To revoke (a command or an order); or order (a regiment) to march (to an order before given), thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution.

Dominicating, now commanding and then countermarching. *Theodore Parker*, *Historic Americans*.

2. To oppose by contrary orders or action; contradict the orders of.

This garden was made long after Semiramis' time, by a King which herein seemed to lord it over the Elements, and countermarched all the planets. *Shak.*, *Lucres*, l. 166.

My heart shall never countermarch mine eye. *Shak.*, *Lucres*, l. 166.

31. To prohibit; forbid.

Avicen countermarches letting blood in choleric cases. *Harvey*.

countermarch (koun'tér-márd), *n.* [*F. contre-march*] (now usually *F. contre-marche* = *Sp. contramarcha* = *It. contramarcha* = *ML. contramarchandus*; from the verb.) A contrary order; a revocation of a former order, command, or notice.

Have you to countermarch for Claudio yet? But must he die to-morrow? *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv. 2.

It was by positive constitution pronounced void, and no more; and, therefore, may be rescinded by the countermarch of an equal power. *Bacon*, *Law Maxims*, xiv.

countermarchable (koun'tér-márd-á-bl), *a.* [*countermarch* + *-able*.] That may be countermarched.

The best rule of distinction between grants and declarations is, that grants are never countermarchable; whereas declarations are evermore countermarchable in their nature. *Jur. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1855), II. 106.

countermarch (koun'tér-márk), *v. t.* [= *F. contre-marcher*, *cf. F. contre-marcher*; as *counter + march*]. 1. To march back.

We all stood up in an instant, and Sir Harry fell off from the ship very directly, and was carried by the chains towards the door; after him, Sir Giles in the same manner. *Addison*, *Quintessence*.

2. *Milit.*, to execute a countermarch. See *countermarch*.

countermarch (koun'tér-márk), *n.* [= *Sp. P. contramarcha* = *It. contramarchia*, *cf. F. contre-marche*; from the verb.] 1. A marching back; a retreat.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumult, matches, and countermarches of the animal spirits? *Jerome Collier*, *Thought*.

2. *Milit.*, a change of the wings or face of a body of men, so as to bring the right to the left or the front to the rear, and retain the same near the front rank; or a rear rank may become a front rank by countermarching round the end of the latter, which remains stationary.—3. Figuratively, a complete change or reversal of circumstances or conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backward, by such countermarches and retractions as we do not willfully impate to wisdom. *T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*.

countermark (koun'tér-márk), *n.* [*F. contre-marque*] = *Sp. P. contramarcas* = *It. contramarcas*; as *counter + mark*.] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may be opened only in the presence of all the owners; specifically, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, added to that of the artificer, to show the metal to be standard.—2. A small device, inscription, or numeral, stamped upon a coin subsequent to its issue from the mint. Such marks are found on coins of all periods, and have usually been added in order to alter the original value of the coin or to give it currency in a foreign country.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

countermine (koun'tér-mín), *v. t.* [*cf. countermine*, *n.*] To add a countermine to, in any sense of that word.

countermine (koun'tér-mín), *n.* [= *F. contre-mine*] = *Sp. P. contramina* = *It. contrammina*; as *counter + mine*.] 1. *Milit.*, a mine driven from defense-works by the besieged, counter to a mine driven toward the defense-works by besiegers, the object being to meet and destroy the works of the latter party. Sometimes the parties carry their opposing galleries so far as to meet and fight in the intermediate passages.

Hence 2. A secret plan designed to frustrate the plans of an opponent; any antagonistic action or plan.

They began to know no countermine against contempt but to hang so long to let nothing pass. . . without shaming him. *Sir S. Sidney*.

If he arm, arm; if he strew mines of treason, Meet with countermine. *Fletcher* (and others), *Bloody Brother*, III. 1.

countermine (koun'tér-mín), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. countermined*; *pp. countermining*. [= *F. contre-miner* = *Sp. P. contraminar* = *It. contraminare*; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To mine counter or in opposition to; resist by means

of a countermine, as a besieging enemy or his works.

They countermined the assailants, and, encountering them in the subterranean passages, drove them back. *Freeston*, *Ferd.* and *Isac*, I. 18.

2. To counterwork; frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

When address defects me, either I countermine it with another address, or I humble myself about the agent, and fly into apothegms and company. *Domin. Letts*, xviii. This infidelity it must be, if God do not miraculously countermine us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Deeny of Christian Piety*.

II. intrans. To make a countermine; counterplot; work against one secretly.

This hard for man to countermine with God. *Chapman*.

The enemy had counterminded, but did not succeed in reaching our mine. *U. S. Grand Foreman*, *Memor.*, I. 566.

counter-motion (koun'tér-mó-shún), *n.* An opposite motion; one motion counteracting another.

counter-motive (koun'tér-mó-tív), *n.* [= *F. contre-motif*]. An opposite or counteracting motive.

countermove (koun'tér-móv), *n.* A counter-movement.

This is one of the excellent results of the moves, the counter-moves, the manoeuvres, which are incident to our curious system of party government. *Edinburgh Review*, CXXV. 448.

countermove (koun'tér-móv), *n.* *c. f.* or *i.*; *pret.* and *pp. countermoved*, *pp. countermoving*. [*cf. counter*, *adv.*, + *move*.] To move in a contrary direction, or in antagonism to.

countermovement (koun'tér-móv-mént), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

countermure (koun'tér-múr), *n.* [*Also contramur*; *cf. F. contre-mur* (= *Sp. P. contramuro* = *It. contramuro*); *cf. contra*, against, + *mur*, *CL. murus*, a wall.] In *fort.*: (a) A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.] (b) A wall raised in front of another partition wall to strengthen it; a counterpane.

The city hath a threefold wall about it; the innermost very high, the next lower than that, and the third a counter-mure. *Freeston*, *Ferd.* and *Isac*, II. 18.

countermure (koun'tér-múr), *n.* *c. f.* or *i.*; *pret.* and *pp. countermured*, *pp. countermuring*. [*cf. F. contre-mur*, *cf. contre-mur*; see *countermure*, *n.*] To fortify (a wall) with another wall.

They are placed in those important heights, where, counter-mured with walls of diadem, I find the place impregnable. *Keats*, *Spanish Tragedy*.

counter-naisant (koun'tér-ná'sánt), *n.* *In her.*, represented as assuming in opposite directions; said of fishes used as bearings.

counter-natural (koun'tér-nát-ú-rál), *a.* Contrary to nature. [Rare.]

counter-nebulé (koun'tér-neb-ú-lá), *n.* *In her.*, nebula on the opposite side also.

counter-negotiation (koun'tér-né-gó-shí-á-shén), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

counter-noise (koun'tér-noíz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is deadened or overpowered.

counter-opening (koun'tér-óp-én-ing), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surg.*, an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to the first.

counter-pace (koun'tér-pás), *n.* [= *F. contre-pas* = *Sp. P. contrapaso* = *Fr. contrapasso* = *It. contrappasso*; as *counter + pace*.] A step or measure in opposition to another; a contrary measure or action.

When the least *counterspace* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift*.

counterpaled (koun'tér-páld), *a.* *In her.*, said of an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise, and divided again by a line fesswise, having two tinctures counter-changed. [*cf. counterpale*, *counterpally*.]

counterpally (koun'tér-pá-ly), *a.* *In her.*, same as *counterpaled*.

counterspane (koun'tér-spán), *n.* [*A corruption of counterpane*, in allusion to the games or squares of wild cards, or of cards counter-posed. *cf. counterpane*.] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt; now, specifically, a colored woven of cotton with raised figures, also called *Marshall's quilt*.

Her dear, long, lean, little arm lying out on the counterspane. *Tennyson*, in *The Children's Hospital*.

counterpane (koun-tér-pán), n. [Also *counterpane*, *OF. contrapan* (also *contrapan*), a pledge or pawn, *OF. contré*, against, + *pan*, a pledge or pawn; *ML. pān*, the same as *pān*, + *pān*; see *pān*- and *pān*.] One part of an indenture; a copy or counterpart of the original of an indenture.

Again, Art should not, like a carterian, Change habits, dressing glasses every day; But of her terms one stable counterpane Still keeps, to shut against the sun's glare That Youth, in delusions once received, (As in Kings' stables), might not to decay'd, *Julia Gracile, Humane Learning.*

Have you not a counterpart of your obligation?

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord and Eun.

counter-paradox (koun-tér-pá-rá-doks), n. A feigning opinion or feigning statement contrary to another opinion or statement of the same kind.

counter-parol (koun-tér-pá-ról), n. *Milit.*, a word in addition to the password, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

counter-parry (koun-tér-pá-ri), n. In fencing, a parry of the kind known as *couleur*. See *couleur*, 6.

counterpart (koun-tér-pár'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *counterparted*, *pp. counterparting*. In fencing, to parry by means of a counter.

counterpart (koun-tér-pár'), n. *1.* *Contrapartie* as *counter* + *part*. *1.* A correspondent part; a part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy of the original.

2. The complement, as a certificate of hiring given by a tenant to his landlord on receiving from him a certificate of letting, or a bought note given to the seller on receiving the sold note.

3. A person or thing exactly resembling another or corresponding to another in appearance, character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a fellow.

Herodotus is the counterpart of Scipio. *Ideal Pandora, by the universality of his accomplishments.*

De Quincy, Herodotus.

And in . . . its recognized and evident universality Christ's human nature is without a counterpart.

Representative Orthodoxy, p. 20.

4. One of two parts which, as each other, as a cipher and its key, or a seal and its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it, or a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as compensate for the other's deficiencies.

On counterpart.

Of our sort are; well are you made our kind;

So bold, so great, so gentle are you formed,

How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden.*

Opinion is but the counterpart of condition—merely expresses the degree of civilization to which we have attained.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 106.

5. In music, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another; as, the bass is the counterpart to the treble.

counter-passant (koun-tér-pás-sant), n. [*F. contre-passant*; as *counter* + *passant*.] In heraldry, passant in contrary directions; said of beasts used as bearings.

counterpedal (koun-tér-ped-ál), n. *a.* Opposite or correlative to pedal. *Counterpedal surface*, in math, the locus of the intersections of the tangent to a given surface with the planes through it parallel to the tangent planes.

counterpellet, n. and v. An obsolete form of *counterpellet*.

counter-pendent (koun-tér-pen-dent), n. *a.* In her, hanging on each side. See *pendent*.

counterpense, n. and v. An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-piston (koun-tér-pis-ton), n. A piston on which a pressure is applied opposite in direction to that on a connected main piston.

counter-plea (koun-tér-plé), n. In law, a replication to a plea or request.

counterplead (koun-tér-pléd'), v. t. [*ME. counterpleaden*, *OF. contrapleiden*, *contrapleiden*; as *counter* + *plea*.] To plead the contrary of; contradict; deny.

Counterplead not conscience no holy kirk's rights.

Thyri Flewmen (C), ll. 58.

For love we not was counterplead by an right ne wrong.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 376.

counterpleader, *counterplester*, v. t. *a.* Obsolete forms of *counterplead*.

counterplot (koun-tér-plót'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *counterplotted*, *pp. counterplotting*. [*OF. contraplot*, *contraplot*; as *counter* + *plot*.] To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

All plots that Envy's cunning aim'd at Her, He counterplotted with prodigious skill.

Ben Jonson, Cynthia, l. 60.

Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been counterplotted.

De Quincy.

counter-plot (koun-tér-plót'), n. A plot or artifice advanced in opposition to another.

counterpoint (koun-tér-póint'), n. [Now corrupted to *counterpane*, q. v.; *ME. contrapoint*, *OF. contrapoint*, *contrapoint*; a quilt; corruption in similarity of sound from *counterpoint* the backstitch (< *contre* + *point*, a bodkin). From *counterpoint*, *contrapoint* (*F. contre-point*), < *ML. cuncta puncta*, a counterpane, lit. a stitched quilt; *ML. cuncta*, *ML. cuncta* (< *OF. contrapoint*, *contrapoint*; < *F. quilt*, q. v.).] A point, from *puncta*, pricked, stitched; see *point*.] A counterpoint; a counterpane.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns; In cyprus chests my arras, counterpoint, Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.

Shak., T. of the 8, ll. 1.

counterpoint (koun-tér-póint'), n. [*F. contrapoint* = *Sp. contrapunto* = *It. contrapunto* (> *D. contrapunt*; cf. *G. contrapunkt* = *Dan. Sw. contrapunkt*), *ML. contrapunctum* (in music), *cuncta contrapuncta*; cf. *prickpoint*, *prickpoint*, < *F. quilt*, q. v.).] The art of musical composition in general. (*b*) The art of polyphonic or concerted composition, in distinction from homophonic or melodic composition. (*c*) Specifically, the art of adding to a given melody, subject, theme, canto, form, one or more melodies whose relations to the given melody are fixed by rules. Strict or plain counterpoint, which began to be cultivated in the thirteenth century, and attained its greatest perfection in the fifteenth, usually involved into several species; (*1*) *note against note*, in which to each note of the cantus note is added a single note of the tenor part; (*2*) *two against one*, in which to each note of the cantus two notes are added; (*3*) *three against one*, in which to each note of the cantus one note is added after a certain rhythmic interval; (*4*) *four or five*, in which to each note of the cantus one or more notes are added part or parts are variously constructed. The melodic and harmonic intervals permitted in each species are mutually fixed by rules. Counterpoint may involve two voices or parts are used, three-part which three are used, etc. It is single when the added part uniformly lies above or below the cantus; *double* when the added part is so constructed as to be usable both above and below the cantus by a uniform transposition of an octave, a tenth, or some other interval; and *triple* when three melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable above and below one another by transposition. Among the forms of counterpoint, the canon and the fugue are the most important. (See these words.) Next to a pure and natural use of melodic intervals, various kinds of imitation between the voices are specially sought, such as augmentation, diminution, inversion, reversion, etc. (See these words.) The practice of counterpoint was specially prominent in the Gallic-Breton style, which was in vogue from the thirteenth century, and it has been a part of musical training in all schools of music since that time. It is a never since been all polyphonic composition, although in modern music the strictness of its early rules has been much relaxed.

2. In music, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another; as, the bass is the counterpart to the treble.

3. A person or thing exactly resembling another or corresponding to another in appearance, character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a fellow.

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counterpleader, *counterplester*, v. t. *a.* Obsolete forms of *counterplead*.

counterplot (koun-tér-plót'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *counterplotted*, *pp. counterplotting*. [*OF. contraplot*, *contraplot*; as *counter* + *plot*.] To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

Hence—*2.* Any equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force.

They [the second nobles] are a counterpoise to the higher nobility. *Bacon, Enquiry.*

He was willing to add the opposite party in maintaining a sufficient degree of strength to form a counterpoise to that of the confederates. *Prescott, Ford and Isa., l. 8.*

Activity, and not dependency, is the true counterpoise to misfortune. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 811.*

3. The state of being in equilibrium with another weight or force.

The pole of the round earth, with balanced air, *Milton, P. L., l. iv. 1001.*

4. In the manege, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other; equilibrium—*Counterpoise bridge*. See *bridge*.

counterpoise (koun-tér-póiz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *counterpoised*, *pp. counterpoising*. [*Early Mod. E.* usually *counterpoise*, *counterpoise*, < *ME. counterpoisen*, *counterpoisen*, < *OF. contraposen* = *Fr. Pr. contraposer* = *Sp. contrapasar* = *It. contrapassare*, < *ML. "contrapassare"*, counterpoise; from the noun.] *1.* To act in opposition to another; to counteract; to counterpoise; to counterbalance; to be equibalanced to; equal in weight.

The force and the distance of weights counterpoising one another ought to be equal. *Newton, Principia, p. 41.*

The heaviness of bodies must be counterpoised by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *See, W. B. W. W.*

Hence—*2.* To act against in any manner with equal power or effect; balance; restore the balance to.

The Turk is now counterpoised by the Persian. *Belshaz, Hist. World.*

So many freshbreeds of English will be able to hear and to counterpoise the rest. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

I hold it not expedient that a few officers should counterpoise the general consent of all ages.

Purcell, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

This makes us happy, counterpoises our miseries. *Burton, Annals of Meln, p. 68.*

counter-poison (koun-tér-póiz-zn), n. [*F. contre-poison*; as *counter* + *poison*.] A poison that destroys the effect of another; a poison used as an antidote to another; a medicine administered to counteract a poison; an antidote.

At length we learned an antidote and counterpoison against the filthy venereal virus. *Garner, T. 403.*

counterponderate (koun-tér-pón-dé-rá), v. t.; pret. and pp. *counterponderated*, *pp. counterponderating*. To counterbalance; weigh against.

counter-potent (koun-tér-pót-ent), n. In her, charged with a pattern composed of tau-shaped figures supposed to represent the tops of taut-staffs. The figures are called in English points. The bearing counter-potent is generally placed among the heraldic furs. See *fur*.

counter-practice (koun-tér-prák-tis), n. Practice in opposition to another.

counter-pressure (koun-tér-présh-ür), n. Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in antagonism to another and is equal to it.

counter-project (koun-tér-prój-ekt), n. A projected scheme, or proposal of one party advanced in opposition to that of another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

Widman then brought forward a counterproject prepared by himself. *See King, l. 1.*

counter-proof (koun-tér-prúf'), n. A reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate, by laying a sheet of dampened paper upon it and passing it through the press.

counterproof (koun-tér-prúf'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *counterproofed*, *pp. counterproofing*. To take a counter-proof of. See *counter-proof*.

counter-punch (koun-tér-púnch), n. A tool held beneath the thumb of one hand, and the head of a hammer and form a raised boss on the surface of the sheet.—*2.* In type-founding, the steel die or punch which makes the counter or unprinted part of the letter subsequently engraved on the punch. The first process in type-making is making the counter-punch.

counter-quartered (koun-tér-kwár-tér'), n. In her, same as *counter-quarterly*—*Cross counter-quartered*. See *cross*.

counter-quarterly (koun-tér-kwár-tér'-li), n. In her, (*a*) Having the quarters also quartered. (*b*) Having the quarters also divided in any way, as per pale and the like. Also *counter-quartered*, *counter-quartered*.



Two voices counterpoint.

counter-raguled (koun'tér-rá-gúld'), *a.* In *her.*, raguled on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koun'tér-rámp'ánt), *a.* [= *F. contre-rampant*.] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions; said of animals used as bearings.

It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as rampant *contendant* or rampant *afront* when represented face to face and rampant *indolent* when back to back.

counter-redacted (koun'tér-réd'fekt'ed), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

Counter-remonstrant (koun'tér-rém-on'stránt), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant*.

counter-revolution (koun'tér-rév-ólú'sh'ón), *n.* [= *F. contre-révolution* = *Sp. contra-revolución*.] *a.* Intra-revolution; as *counter-revolution*.

b. A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koun'tér-rév-ólú'sh'ón-ér-í), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koun'tér-rév-ólú'sh'ón-íst), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterroll (koun'tér-ról), *n.* [*< counter + roll*, repr. *OF. contrerolle*, *Fr. contrerolle*.] In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

counterroulements (koun'tér-rú-m'ánts), *n.* [*Also contraroulement*; *< contreroul + ment*.] A counter-account.

counter-round (koun'tér-rúnd), *n.* [= *F. contre-ronde* = *Sp. contraronda*, *Fr. contraronda*.] As *counter + round*, *n.* *Artiller.* A body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koun'tér-sá-li'ánt), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

countersay, *v.* [*< counter + say*; *< counter + say*, (after *L. contradicere*: see *contra-dict*).] To contradict.

As *ich contrsage* the nail, Clerge, no thy conynge, *her.*

That loo dooth by your doctrine doth wel, ich heya.

Piers Plowman (A), iii. 224.

counterscales (koun'tér-skál), *n.* A countersalient; counterpoint. [*Rare*.]

To compare their University to yours, were to cast New-
ton in counterscales with Christ-Church College.

Howell's Letters, i. 1. 8.

counter-scalloped (koun'tér-skol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *scallopéed*.

counterscarf (koun'tér-skúrf), *n.* Same as *counterscarp*.

counterscarp (koun'tér-skárp), *n.* [= *F. contre-scarpe* = *Fr. contre-scarpe*.] *a.* The exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the counterscarp.

We placed a great watch in that way, which was covered with the counterscarp.

History of the Popes, li. 122.

Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salients, the entrance being by a narrow door.—**Counterscarp wall**, the revêtement of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-sculle (koun'tér-skúll), *n.* A scuffle on equal terms; a balanced contest.

A terrible counter-sculle between them and their lusts.

Heaght, Sermons, p. 97.

counter-sea (koun'tér-sé), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

countersel (koun'tér-sél), *v.* t. [= *F. contre-seller* = *Sp. J. contrasellar*.] *trans.* *< L. contra*, against; *seal*, seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

A better witness lack than words, which, *her.*

On the conditions, will have *counter-seal* to.

Shak. Cur., v. 3.

counter-seal (koun'tér-sél), *n.* [= *F. contre-sel* = *Fr. contre-sel*.] *a.* *Contrasigillum*, *< L. contra*, against; *seal*, seal; *seal*, seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing the impression of the seal, the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Seals have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented in harness, and in the other as enthroned. The unsheathed sword appears always to have been regarded as the obverse, or seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or counter-seal.

Herberley, p. 204.

countersecurer (koun'tér-sé-kú'r'), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, pp. *countersecured*. To give additional security to or for.

What have the rectitude promissory in return, . . . while you give that pledge from the throne, . . . engaging parliament to countersecure it?

Burke's A Regicide Peace.

counter-security (koun'tér-sá-kú'r-í-ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koun'tér-séns), *n.* [= *F. contre-sens*, as *counter + sense*.] An opposite or contrary meaning. [*Rare*.]

There are some words now in French which are turned to a *Countersense*.

Hood's Letters, v. 1.

counter-shaft (koun'tér-sháft), *n.* A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft.—**Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koun'tér-sín'), *v.* t. [*< OF. contrasigner*, *F. contre-signer* = *Sp. contrasignar* = *Fr. contrasignar* = *It. contrassegnare*; as *counter + sign*.] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; supersede one's signature to way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation; as, charters signed by a king are countersigned by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [*Rare*.]

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were countersigned below the stars.

Fr. Hall's Mod. Lang., p. 108.

countersink (koun'tér-sínk), *v.* t. [*< OF. contrasink*, *contrasink* = *F. contre-sink* = *It. contrasink*; as *counter + sink*.] 1. To sink opposite to another signature; sign additionally; supersede one's signature to way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation; as, charters signed by a king are countersigned by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [*Rare*.]

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Embrasures for guns firing with great angle of elevation may receive a counterslope, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the axis of the gun as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece.

Trenchard's Artillery Manual, p. 362.

counter-stand (koun'tér-stánd'), *n.* Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no counterstand against her.

Longfellow's Excelsior, l. 88.

counter-statement (koun'tér-stát-ment'), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

counter-statute (koun'tér-stát-út'), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own authority or counterstatute. *Milton, Divorce*.

counter-step (koun'tér-stép'), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

counterstock (koun'tér-stók'), *n.* Same as *counter-tail*.

counter-stroke (koun'tér-strók'), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him with a countersroke so swift.

That quite snuff'd off his arms as he lay lifting.

Spenser's Fa. Q., v. l. 7.

counter-subject (koun'tér-súb-jekt'), *n.* In music, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa.

A counter-subject is distinguished from a second subject by its dependent position, the first theme although it may be subsequently used as an epistolical subject.

counter-surety (koun'tér-shúr-í-ti), *n.* [*< F. contre-sûreté*; as *counter + surety*.] A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security.

counter-swallowtail (koun'tér-swal-ó-táil'), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single tail-piece, wider at the gorge than at the head.

counter-way (koun'tér-swá'), *n.* Contrary way; opposing influence.

By a countersway of restraint curbing their wild exuberance almost to their extreme; as when we bow the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton, Divorce*.

counter-tail (koun'tér-táil'), *n.* [*< ME. countertail*, *Fr. contre-taille*, *OF. contreraille*, *Fr. contre-taille*.] A tail serving as a check to another.

counter-taste (koun'tér-tást'), <

counter-ragled (koun 'tér-rá-g'ld'), a. In *her*, raguled on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koun 'tér-rámp'ant), a. [= F. *contre-rampant*.] In *her*, rampant in opposite directions; = of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *resurgent combattant* or *rampant affront* when represented face to face, and *indolent* when back to back.

counter-redacted (koun 'tér-ré-d'ek'ted), a. In *her*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

counter-remonstrant (koun 'tér-ré-món-stránt), n. Same as *Antiremonstrant*.

counter-revolution (koun 'tér-ré-völ-ú'sh'ón), n. [= F. *contre-révolution* = Sp. *contra-revolución* = It. *contro-rivoluzione*; as *counter-+revolution*.] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koun 'tér-ré-völ-ú'sh'ón-é-ri), a. Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koun 'tér-ré-völ-ú'sh'ón-ist), n. One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterröll (koun 'tér-röl), n. (< *counter-+roll*, repr. OF. *contrerolle*; see *count*). In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another's roll.

counterröment (koun 'tér-röl-mént), n. [Also *counterröment*; < *counterrö-ment*.] A counter-account.

counter-round (koun 'tér-round), n. [= F. *contre-ronde* = Sp. *contraronda*, *Fig. contraronda*; as *counter-+round*, n.] *Milit.*, a body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koun 'tér-sá-li'ént), a. In *her*, salient in opposite directions.

countersail, n. (< *countersail*; < *counter-sail* + *sail* [after L. *contradiciere*; see *contra-dict*]). To contradict.

As *he counts* the men, Clerge, no thy counnyng. *Scripture*.
That ho so doth by yours doctrine doth wel, Ich layne. *Piers Plowman* (A), xl. 264.

countersale (koun 'tér-sá-lé), n. A countersell; counterpart. [Rare.]

To compare the University to yours, were to cast New Inn in *countersale* with Christ-Church College. *Hutchinson*, i. 1. 8.

counter-scalloped (koun 'tér-skal'péd), a. In *her*, same as *scallopéd*.

counterscarf (koun 'tér-skárf), n. Same as *counterscarp*.

counterscarp (koun 'tér-skárp), n. [= F. *contrescarpe* = It. *contrascarpa*; as *counter-+scarp*.] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*.

We placed a great watch in that way, which was covered with a *counterscarp*. *Tahtsky's Voyage*, II. 122.

Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheathing, within the counterscarp at the salient, the entrance being by a narrow door. — **Counterscarp wall**, the revêtement of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-sea (koun 'tér-sé), n. A seaflow on equal terms; a balanced current.

A terrible *counter-sea* between them and their lusts. *Hespi*, *Sermon*, p. 107.

counter-sea (koun 'tér-sé), n. The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

countersell (koun 'tér-sél), v. t. [= F. *contreseller* = Sp. *contrasella*; as *counter-+sell*, v. t.] To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

A better witness lack that words, which will. On the evidence, will have *counter-sell*. *Shak*, *Cor.*, v. 3.

counter-seal (koun 'tér-sé), n. [= F. *contresell* = It. *contrasella*, < L. *contrasellum*, < L. *contra*, against; *seal* *seal* *seal*; see *seal* and *seal*, v. t.] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the seal was appended to documents were solid cakes showing the seal, and each was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The great seals have each of them two distinct designs. In the first the Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the second an emblem. The mounted figure appears at the top, and has been regarded as the obverse, or seal, and the emblem as the reverse, or counter-seal.

countersecure (koun 'tér-sé-kür'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, ppr. *countersecuring*. To give additional security to or for.

Will you give the regicides promised you in return, . . . will you give that pledge from the throne, . . . engaging parliament to *countersecure* it? *Burke*, A Beguile Peace.

counter-security (koun 'tér-sé-kür-ti), n. Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koun 'tér-séns), n. [= F. *contresens* = It. *contrasens*; as *counter-+sense*.] An opposite or contrary meaning. [Rare.]

There are some words now in French which are turned to a *counter-sense*. *Hooft*, *Letter*, v. 1.

counter-shaft (koun 'tér-sháft), n. A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft. — **Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koun 'tér-sín), v. t. [< OF. *contresigner*, F. *contresigner* = Sp. *contrasignar* = It. *contrasignare*; as *counter-+sign*.] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; superadd one's signature by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation; as, characters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary. — 2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

Countersigned, which was found upon a review of two initials and two literatures — we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine. *De Quincey*, *Styx*, II.

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* beyond the stars. *De Quincey*, *Styx*, II.

countersink (koun 'tér-sínk), n. [< OF. *contresinker*, *contresinker* = Sp. *contrasincar* = It. *contrasincare*; as *counter-+sink*.] 1. To sink opposite to another signature; sign additionally; superadd one's signature by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation; as, characters signed by a king are *countersinked* by a secretary. — 2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

counter-stroke (koun 'tér-strók), n. A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

counter-subject (koun 'tér-súb-jekt), n. In *music*, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpart to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a *second subject* by its dependent position when first used, although it may be independently used as an episode.

counter-surety (koun 'tér-sú-er-é-ti), n. [= F. *contresurety*; as *counter-+surety*.] A counter-bond or a surety to secure one who has given security.

counter-swallowtail (koun 'tér-swal'ó-tá-lé), n. In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single terrace, wider at the gorge than at the head.

counter-sway (koun 'tér-swá), n. Contrary way; opposing influence.

By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exultations almost in the other extreme; as when we low things the *countersway* way, to make them counter-act their own straightness. *Milton*, *Divorce*.

counter-tally (koun 'tér-tá-lé), n. [= F. *contre-taille*, *contre-taille* < OF. *contratelle*, *contratelle*; as *counter-+tally*.] A tally serving as a check to another.

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There is a kind of *counter-taste*, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true. *Shenstone*.

counter-tendency (koun 'tér-tén-dén-si), n. An opposite or opposing tendency.

The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it is certain to be abolished by *counter-tendencies*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 12.

counter-tenor (koun 'tér-tén-ór), n. [= F. *counter-tenor*; < OF. *contratenor*, < It. *contratenore*; as *counter-+tenor*.] In *music*, a higher tenor or alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its key compass from the *c* below middle *c* to the *c* above middle *c*. It is written on the alto or *c* clef on the middle line of the staff.

The lowest voices have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called *counters*. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto*.

counter-term (koun 'tér-tér-m), n. In *fort.*, a term opposed or contrary to another term, as an anti-tactical term.

No ill, no good; such *counter-terms*, my son, be brother to me, bidding me to let them be my own. *Tennyson*, *Anient Seal*.

counter-tierce (koun 'tér-tér-sé), n. In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

counter-timer (koun 'tér-tím-bér), n. See *counter*, n., 4.

counter-time (koun 'tér-tím), n. [= *counter-+time*, after F. *contre-temps*; see *contre-temps*.] 1. In the *music*, the simultaneous occurrence of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his mane, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse.

Hence—2. Resistance; opposition.

Let us determine what *counter-time* we have to do. And give not too the *countertime* to fate. *Dryden*, *Amazons*.

counter-traction (koun 'tér-trák-shén), n. Opposite traction, as the resistance to traction and contraction, circumduction, and other deriv. manipulations. *Shope*, *Art.*, XII. 178.

counter-trench (koun 'tér-trénch), n. In *fort.*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

Embrasures for guns firing with great angle of elevation may receive a *counterslope*, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the hill upwards as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece. *Tidwell*, *Fortification*, i. 362.

counter-stand (koun 'tér-stánd), n. Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no counterstance against her. *Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, vi. 88.

counter-statement (koun 'tér-stát-mént), n. A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

counter-statute (koun 'tér-stáp-út), n. A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own antimony or *countersuit*. *Milton*, *Divorce*.

counter-step (koun 'tér-stép), n. An opposite step or procedure.

counterstock (koun 'tér-stók), n. Same as *counter-tail*.

counter-stroke (koun 'tér-strók), n. A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him with a counterstroke so swift, That quite smelt of his arms he, and his life. *Spenser*, *U. R.*, v. 1, x. 7.

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a. a. Countersinks which the sides are chamfered to receive a screw or bolt. b. b. Countersinks for flat-head screws or bolt heads. c. Countersinks used in water-tighting. d. Countersinks used in water-tighting.

to receive the head of a screw. (b) A blacksmith's punch or a metal working tool for chamfering a hole drilled in metal. (c) A cutting tool fitted to a drill stock for chamfering the edge of the hole formed by the drill. (d) An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt. E. H. Knight.—3. The recess in the chamber of a gun into which the rim of the cartridge fits.

counter-slope (koun 'tér-slop), n. 1. An over-hanging slope, as a wall with a *counter-slope*. *Mahan*. — 2. In *fort.*, the inclination of the sole of an embrasure upward and outward from the base of the embrasure.

The *counter-slope* is the slope of the sole of a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

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country-bred

for uniting the ends of shafting, or a coupling-box. (See cut under coupling-box.) Such couplings are divided in

And ketten [cut] here copes and courtships hem [them]
made. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 192

It fitted a groove in the gorgernu, allowing a free slide

to convey to him a certain estate: with for before the thing or price.

They covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.

I had covenanted to Montfriu to give him a new hat with silver button and loop. *Sterne, Sentimental Journey*, p. 96.

II. TRANS. To agree or subscribe to or promise by covenant; engage by a pledge.

According to the word that I covenanted with you.

To the Irish he so far conciliated, as first to tolerate in private, then to consent openly, the Catholic Popery.

We were asked to covenant that we would make no change without the consent of the bishop and clergy.

To demand as a condition or stipulation; stipulate.

Imprius then, I covenant that your Acquaintance be general; that you admit no sworn Confidant, or Intimate of your own Sex.

Covenanted civil service. See civil—Covenanted mercies, in *Isaiah*, divine mercies pledged in some specific divine promise, as to those that are received baptism, for example, in contradistinction to unmercenary mercies; that is, mercies not so specifically promised.

covenant-breaker (kuv' 'gan-ter), *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton*.

covenanted (kuv' 'gan-ter), *a.* [Covenant + -ed.] Holding a position, situation, or the like, under a covenant or contract.

We shall be obliged henceforward to have more natives in the service, and the duties of the covenanted civilians sent from Europe will be more and more those of supervision and the guidance.

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We were met by two Franciscan Priests, who saluted and conveyed us to their convent. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 129.

Convent, *n.* A name of Convent Garden, in London, a garden formerly attached to a convent or monastery, now the site of a celebrated theater of that name; also of the city of

3. An agreement; a covenant.

Serve thou thy wife, as this covenant was.

Thyne consideres for to fulfill. *MS. in Italian.*

Covenant Act, to send to Coventry. See act, send.

coventry-bell (kuv' 'gan-ter-bell), *n.* [The name Coventry, ME. *Coventre*, is generally explained from the convent (ME. *convent*) established there by Earl Leofric, 11th century, but the AS. form *Cofentred*, *Cofantred* means 'tree of the cove or cave' (gen. of *cofa*, a cove, a chamber (see *cove*), + *fred*, tree), or perhaps 'tree of Cofa' (a proper name).] A name for the cantebury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.

coventry-blue (kuv' 'gan-ter-blü), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry in England, and used for embroidery.

I have lost my thimble and a skein of Coventry blue.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

coventry-rap (kuv' 'gan-ter-räp), *n.* The Cambridgeshire rap, having tuberculous turnip-like roots.

cove-plane (köv' 'plan), *n.* A molding-plane cutting out a quarter-round or scotia. *E. H. Knight*.

cove (kuv' 'er), *v.* [C ME. *cueren*, *coceren*, *kueren*, also *keveren*, *kieren* (mod. dial. *kuer*), *OF. covrir*, *cuvrir*, *cuvrir*, *F. covrir* = *Pr. covrir*, *cuvrir* = *Sp. cubrir* = *Pr. cubrir* = *It. coprire*, *C. L. couvrir*, *cover*, *C. ov* (intense) + *aperte*, *sub*, *hide*, *conceal*: see *concealment*, etc., and *cf. aperient*, *apert*.] *I. trans.* 1. To put something over or upon so as to protect, shut, in, or conceal; also: to cover, to wrap, or to envelop with something; specifically, to put a cover or covering (designed for the purpose) upon, as, to cover a dial; to cover a chair with cushions; to cover a table with a cloth; to cover the body with clothes.

The locusts . . . shall cover the face of the earth.

The valleys are covered over with corn.

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equivalent to: as, the receipts do not cover the expense.—10. To include, embrace, or comprehend; as, an offense not covered by any statute; the explanation does not cover all the facts of the case.

We cannot say that the vague term "the beginning" covers the geological ages, because there is no chaotic condition between these and the human period.

Jewett, Nature and the Bible, p. 84.

11. To aim at directly; bring into effective range and aim, as of a rifle or other firearm; as, he covered the thief with his pistol; hence, to command, in a military sense, occupy a commanding position with regard to.

The king was encamped in *Siwa*, covering and keeping in awe his Malionetan provinces, Fatagar and Hawari.

Brace, Sources of the Nile, p. 146.

12. To brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs or chicks.

Where finding life yet yet dislodged quight, He much rejoys, and dreads it tenderly.

As chicken newly hatched, from dreasted destiny.

Spenser, F. Q., II, vii, 9.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighboring hough.

Addison, Spectator.

13. To counterbalance; compensate for; as, to cover one's loss.—14. To contain; comprise.

Covered battery.—Covered money, *see money*.

Covered way.—Covered way, *see money*.

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and an epimeron: applied by Huxley to the articular membranes between the coxopodites and epimeria of certain somites of the crawfish.

COXOFEMORAL (kok-so-fem'ō-rāl), *a.* [*coxa* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al*]. In *anat.*, pertaining to the os innominatum or coxa and to the femur: as, a coxofemoral articulation or ligament.

COXONAT (kok'sn), *n.* A contracted form of *cock-sagin*.

I cannot think I shall become a *cozcomb*,
To ha' my hair curled by an idle finger.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, III. 1.
As a *cozcomb* is a fool of parts, so is a flatterer a knave
of parts. *Steele, Tatler, No. 298.*
Cozcombs and pedants, not absolute simpletons, are like
game. *Macaulay, Macaulay.*

5†. A kind of silver lace frayed out at the edges.

Davies.
It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of cozeumb, that he might not appear worse than his fellows. *C. Johnston, Chrysal. xl.*

6. Same as cockswain, 2.—*Syn.* 4. Coomb, *Pup*, *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, *Beau*, *prig*, *pop*, *jacksnape*. The first five are used only of men. The distinguishing characteristic of a coomb is a variety of style which may be displayed in any of the other four appellations, which are applied to men who display a certain amount of style in their dress. *Pop* is not quite so broad as *coomb*, applying chiefly to one who displays a certain amount of style in his dress, but who is not so desirous to impart to his dress a certain amount of style as *coomb*. *Dandy* is applied only to one who gives excessive attention to elegance and perhaps affects in dress. An *exquisite* is one who is particularly fond of the latest fashions in dress, and who is very much given to the use of the latest language, etc., when a fair judgment would be that his taste is overwrought, petty, or affected. (See quotation from *Illustrations* under *Exquisite*.) *Beau* is applied to one who has too much understanding to be a mere dandy, but still overdoes in the matter of dress, sometimes carrying it to an extreme, as *Beau Nash*, *Beau Brummel*, *Beau Brumm*.

Most exzombs are not of the laughing kind;
More goes to make a *fop* than *fops* can find.

Gods' shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104

The all-importance of clothes . . . has sprung up in the
intellect of the dandy without effort, like an instinct of
genius.
Carlyle, *Charles Reissner*, III. 10

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet
 phin man like me. *T. Hook, (Gilbert Gurney)*
 Why round our coaches cover the white-glazed *benches*?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 13
coxcobemical, coxcemical (koks-kom'-i-kəl), *a*
 [*coxcem* + *-i-cal*]. Like or characteristic of
 a coxcem; conceited; foppish.
John Lyly, . . . who wrote that singularly coxcemical
work called "Euphues and his England," was in the ver-
zenith of his absurdity and reputation.
Scott, Monastery, xiv
 Stunned all over in coxcobemical fashion with little brain
 nalls. *Freeling*
coxcobemically, coxcemically (koks-kom'-i-
 kəl-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcem

But this *cozombically* mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interrhyming.

coxcombity (koks'kō-mi-ti), *n.* [*coxcomb* + *-ity*.] That which is in keeping with the char

actor of a coxcomb. [Rare.]

coxcembly (koks'kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcembly.
My looks terrify them, you coxcembly ass! I'll be judged
by all the company whether thou hast not a worse face
than I. *Beau. and Fl., Maud's Tragedy, I, 2.*
You are as troublesome to a poor Widow of Business as
a young coxcembly rhiming Lover.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I, 1.
coxcembry (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* [*coxcembly* + *-ry*.]

1. Coxcombs collectively.—2. The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

The extravagances of *coxcombr*y in manners and appearance.

coxcomical, coxcomically. See *coxcombical*.

coxcocomicality (koks-kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< coxcocomical + -ity.*] The character of a coxcocomical person. *See* I. Mashintsev.

coxendix (kok-sen-'diks), *n.*; pl. *coxendices* (-di-séz). [L.] The hip; the haunch-bone.

coxitis (kok-sí'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip + *-itis*.] In *patol.*, inflammation of the hip joint. Also *coxarthrits*.

coxocerite (kok-sos'g-rit), n. [*L. coxa*, the hip, + *Gr. κέρας* (*keras*-), horn, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, the basal joint of an antenna, considered as answering to the coxopodite of a

coxoceritic (kok-sos-e-rit'ik), *a.* [*< coxocerite*
+ *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a coxocerite.

coxo-epimeral (kŏk'sō-e-pim'ē-rəl), *a.* [*< cox-*
+ *epimera* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a coxopodite.

coxopodite (kok-sop-'ō-dit), *n.* [*L. coxa*, the hip, + (*Gr. ποῦς* (*pod-*), = *E. foot*, + *-ite*.] In *Arthropoda*, as a crustacean, the proximal joint of a developed limb by which the limb articulates with its somite or segment of the body. Morphologically it may be a protopodite, or a coxopodite and a basipodite together may represent a protopodite. See extract under *protopodite*. *Mime-Edwards; Huxley*. See cut under *Podophthalmitia*.

coxopoditic (kok-sop-'ō-dit-'ik), *a.* [*coxopodite*

coxosternal (kok-so-stér'nal), *a.* [*coxa* + *sternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coxa and the sternum of an arthropod.

quei, coy, quoy, coit, quoit, quiet, still, calm, tranquil, slow (to do a thing), private, secret,

14. Quiet: still

2. Manifesting modesty; shrinking from familiarity; bashful; shy; retiring.

Nor the coy maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.

3. Disposed to repel advances; disdainful.

demure. *v.* [*< ME. coven, coien, < coy. a. Cf. cov¹ (koi).* *v.* [*< ME. coven, coien, < coy. a. Cf.*

coy, *v.*] **I. trans.** 1†. To quiet; soothe.
I *coye*, I *styll* or *apayse*, I *o nequoyse*. I can nat *coy*
him. I can nat *styll* nor *apayse* him. *Halmes*

2. To caress with the hand ; stroke caressingly
Coyyn, Ilandlor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86

Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. 8.), l. 1175
Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,

Cornus (read *cornuae*, that is, *cornual* or *styracis*).

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation, . . . who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.

He comes to you, you, are you do not say it

2. To make difficult; be slow or reluctant.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]
coy¹† (koi), *n.* [**< ME. *coye***; from the verb.] **1**

No man may on that stede ryde
But a blomman (black man), . . .
For he hym maketh with moche pryde

¹Octavian, l. 1344 (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, III.)

2. A decoy. See *decoy*, n.
Till the great mallard be caught in the *coy*.
Bo. Faeder, Robt. Williams, II. 133.
*coy*² (koi'), n. [E. dial. prob. < MD. *coye*, D. *koy*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (cf. *koye*, a cage), = E. Fries. *koye*, *koy*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = Mlg. 13. *koy*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. G. *koye*, a berth, = Dan. *koye*, a berth, hammock, = Sw. *koya*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < L. *cavea* (M.L. *cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cage*; see *cage*, *cave*, *cave*.] A cage or pen for lobsters. *Haltiwyl*, [Prov. Eng.]
coy-ducks (koi'duk), n. A decoy-deck.

His main cause is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a *coy*-duck, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into a snare.
Aut. Bramhall, Works, III. 504.

coyish (koi'sh), a. [C. *coy* + -ish¹.] Somewhat coy or reserved.

This *coyish* paragon.
Drant, in of Horace, II. 3.

coyly (koi'li), adv. [C. ME. *coyly*; < *coy* + -ly².] 1. Quietly.

A messenger came the Brethelgnois into, Entred brethelgnois without tarrying, Put *coyly* and presently within tarrying.
Boon, of Partenay (E. K. T. S.), I. 2184.

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.
As she *coyly* bound it with his neck, And made him promise silence.
Catullus.

coyne, n. See *coigne*².

coyness (koi'ness), n. The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign, And hides him to be found again.
Dryden.

-syn. *Diffidence*, *Shyness* (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

coyote, n. Same as *coigne*².

coyote (koi'yot'), n. [C. Sp. *coyote*, < Mex. *coyotl*.] The Spanish and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-howl of western North America, *Canis latrans*, abundant al-



Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

most everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with tall pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose, of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with blackish on the back, and is noted for its monotonous and reiterated howling at night. Also spelled *coyote*, *coyote*, and *kite*.

coypu, *coypu* (koi'pö), n. The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypu*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and



Coypu (*Myopotamus coypu*).

round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypu is about 12 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.

We look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or muskrat, but the coypu and capybara, residents of the Amazon type.
Harriet, Wright of St. Peter, II. 360.

coystill, *coystill*, n. Same as *coistill*.

You . . . bragging coystill!
B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour, iv. 1.

coze (küz'), n. [Abbrev. of *cozen*, now usually spelled *cozen*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cozen*.

My dearest coz,
I pray you, school yourself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.
I'll not detain you, coz.
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.
coze, *coze* (köz), n. [Formed from *cozy*, a.] Anything snug, comfortable, or cozy; specifically, a cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête. [Rare.]
They might have a comfortable *coze*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xvi.
coze, *coze* (köz), v. t.; & prot. and pp. *cozed*, *cozing*, *cozing*. [Like *coze*, n., formed from *cozy*, a.] To be snug, comfortable, or cozy; to coddle. [Rare.]

The sailors *coze* round the fire with wife and child.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, III.

*cozen*¹, n. An obsolete spelling of *cozen*¹.

*cozen*² (küz' n), v. [Early mod. E. also *cozen*, *cozin*, *coozen*, *coosen*, *coosin*, *coosen*, *coosin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cousin*, a relative; < F. *coisiner*, call 'cousin,' claim kindred for advantage, sponage, < *cousin*, cousin; see *cozen*¹, n. and v.] I. trans. 1. To cheat; defraud.

A satollor resolution arms my confidence.
Entred brethelgnois without tarrying, Put *coyly* and presently within tarrying.
Boon, of Partenay (E. K. T. S.), I. 2184.

O lover, art thou grown too full of dread To look him in the face whom thou feared at night To cozen of the fair thing he had got?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 364.

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.
Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters.
Locke, Education.

II. intrans. To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceitfully.

Some *cozing*, *cozening* slave.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he Cozen and Cheats as soon as he comes home?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 76.

*cozenage*¹, n. See *cozenage*¹.

*cozenage*² (küz' n-aj), n. [C. *cozen*² + -age.] 1. Fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had hap'd together By *cozenage*, perjury, or sorcery thrift.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, III. 1.

The art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guile of religion.
Harper, Martin's Progress, I.

Betray not by the *cozenage* of sense Thy vitaries.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, iv.

cozener (küz' n-er), n. [Early mod. E. also *cozener*, *cozener*, *cozener*, etc.; < *cozen*² + -er.] One who *cozens*; one who cheats or defrauds.

Sp. there are *cozeners* abroad; to deliberate it behooves men to be wary.
Shak., W. IV. v. 3.

cozing (küz' n-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *cozen*², v.] Cheating; defrauding.

cozier, n. See *cozier*.

cozily, *cozily* (köz'li), adv. In a cozy manner; snugly; gaily; comfortably.

coziness, *coziness* (köz'zi-ness), n. The quality or state of being cozy.

cozy, *cozy* (köz'zi), a. and n. [Also written *cozie*, *cozie*, *cozie*, *cozie*; orig. Sc., and perhaps related to *cozh*, neat, snug, comfortable, quiet, social; see *cozh*².] I. a. Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are cozie 't the neck, And form'ly assignations.
Burns, Holy Fair.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very cozy, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

How cozy and pleasant it is here!
Harper's N. Y.

II. n. A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

C. P. An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

C. P. C. An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Prie* (Council).

C. P. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos Privati Signilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. I. A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—2. In chem., the symbol for chromium.

C. R. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *Custos Rotularum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (b) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina*.

Crab, n. [Early mod. E. *crabe*, < ME. *crabe*, < A.S. *craba* = D. *krab* = Mlg. *krabbe*, < G. *krabe*, and prob. the earlier G. form *krappe*, = F. *krabe*] = Ital. *krabi* = Sw. *kraba* = Dan. *krabbe* (with diff. suffix) OHG. *chrebe*, *chrebe* (< E. *crasch*, *crasch*, q. v.), MEG. *krabbe*, *krabbe*, G. *krab* (< Dan. *krab*) = D. *kräft*

= Sw. *kräfta*, a crawfish. Perhaps connected with OHG. *chrapfo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with E. *cramp*; cf. W. *crap*, claws or talons, *crap*, scrawl, a crab, a crab. The L. *Carabus* (see *Carabus*) is not akin.) 1. A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the suborder *Tropidochelonia*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*; distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*. The anterior limbs not used for grasping, but used for feeding or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so shaped that the animal can move on in any direction without turning; but in the commonest mode of progression is sideways, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable eyestalks or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species



Red Crab (*Cancer pagurus*).

also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus maenas*. The common white or olive crab of the United States is *Libinia decemlineata*, now called *Callinectes haemorrhoidalis* or *Portunus haemorrhoidalis*; when molting, it is called soft-shelled crab. The small crab found in cisterns are species of *Thapsidius*, called *post-crabs*. Those which have soft tails and live in salt water are hermit-crabs, *Pagurus*. Tree-crabs are of the genus *Begonia*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Gecarcinidae*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maja*, *M. spinidactyla*, the coquina-crab, and the name is also applied to many other spider forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the stretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Uca*, of the family *Gecarcinidae*, which also contains the racer-crab or horseshoe-crab, *Limulus*, and the name is also applied to many other spider forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the stretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Uca*, of the family *Gecarcinidae*, which also contains the racer-crab or horseshoe-crab, *Limulus*, and the name is also applied to many other spider forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the stretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Uca*, of the family *Gecarcinidae*, which also contains the racer-crab or horseshoe-crab, *Limulus*, and the name is also applied to many other spider forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the stretched legs. 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stackof

Crandall.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

Traveling Crane.

craniid (krá'ni-id), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidae*.

with the epithet *counterfeit*, in ref. to persons who feigned sickness or frenzy (cf. *D. krankhooffig, krankzinnig*, crazy) in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder; prob. from the pret. of an orig. Teut. verb preserved only in A.S. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *crigan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, orig. bend, bow, to which also *crank!*, *crank!*, *crank!*, and *crank*⁶ are referred: see *crank!*, *crank!*, and *crinch*, *cringe*.] I. t. a. Sick; ill; infirm; weak. [North. Eng.]

She lodg'd him neere her bower, whence
He loued not to gad,
But waxed cranke for why? no heart
A sweeter laye had.

II. n. 1†. A sick person: first used with the epithet *counterfeit*, designating a person who

epitnet counterfeiter, designating a person who feigned sickness or frenzy in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder. See etymology and quotations.

Whip-lack, is the *Counterfet cranks*; who in all kind of weather going halfe naked, staring wildly with his eyes,

Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.
The Groundwork of Copy-catching: the manner of their

Greene, Plays (ed. Dyce), Int., p. cx.

2. [In this sense derived from the preceding, but appar. also associated with *crank¹*, *n.*, 3, a whim,rotchet, caprice, and also, more or less, with *crank¹*, *a.*, and *crank²*, *crank⁴*, *crank⁵*, as if involving the notions of crooked, irregular, giddy, etc.] A person whose mind is ill-balanced or airy; one who lacks mental poise; one who is whimsical, erratic, or who is given to capriciousness.

Who is subject to frolics, whims, caprices, or absurd or impracticable notions; especially, a person of this sort who takes up some one impracticable notion or project and urges it in season and out of season; a monomaniac. [Colloq., U. S.]

But if he should be a mere *crank*, and the act a mere whim, and the defendant able to control his conduct, then you should find him guilty.

Judge Wiley, Charge to a Jury, 1883.

The person who adopts "any prevalent, any extravagance as most in nature," is not commonly called a Transcendentalist, but is known colloquially as a crank.

crank⁴ (krangk), *a. and n.* [Not in early use, but prob. another application of the orig. *crank*¹, bent, ult. < AS. *crincan*, pret. *crang*, fall: see *crank*¹ and *crank*². Cf. D. *krängen* = Sw. *kränga* = Dan. *krange*, heave down, heel, lurch, *n.n.a* ship; of the same ult. origin.] **I. a.** 1. *Naut.*, liable to lurch or to be capsized, as a

Also *crank-sided*.
The ship, besides being ill built and very *crank*, was, to increase the inconvenience thereof, ill laden.
Hubbard, quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England.
[11. 400. note.]

Towered the Great Harry, *crunk* and tall, . . .
With bows and stern raised high in air.
 Longfellow, Building of the Ship.
Hence—2. In a shaky or crazy condition;
loose; disjointed.
For the machinery of laughter took some time to get in
motion, and seemed *crunk* and slack. *Carlyle*.

In the case of the Austrian Empire, the *crank* machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State.
London Times, Nov. 11, 1876.

II. n. A crank vessel; a vessel overmasted

or badly palliated. *Hallivett*.
crank³ (krangk), a. [Early mod. E. also *crank*; a dial. word, not in early use; prob. a particular use of *crank*¹, liable to be overest, shaky; see *crank*¹, and cf. *crank*³.] *Crisk*; lively; jolly; sprightly; giddy; hence, aggressively positive or assured; self-assertive. [Now perhaps only in the last use.]
 He who was a little before bedared and carried like a dead karkas on fower mannee shoulders, was now *cranks* and lustie. *J. Udall, On Mark II*.
 Thou *crank* and curious dame!
Turberville, To an old Gentlewoman that Painted her Face.

You know I was not ready for you, and that made
you so crank: I am not such a coward as to strike
again, I warrant you.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, I. 3.

How came they to grow so extremely crank and confi-
dent? *South, Sermons, VI. 1.*

crank⁸⁴ (*krangk*), *adv.* [*crank*, *n.*] Briskly;
cheerfully; in a lively or sprightly manner.

Like Chanticleer he crowed *crank*,
and wined full merrily. *Drayton*



crapse-cloth (kráp'klóth), *n.* A woolen material, heavier and of greater width than crape, but crimped and crimped in imitation of it, used for mourning garments.

crapse-fish (kráp'fish), *n.* [*crapse* (obscure) + *fish*.] Codfish salted and pressed to hardness.

crape-hair (kráp'hár), *n.* Loose hair used by actors for making false beards, etc.

craple, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapple*.
They did the monstrous Scorpion view
With ugly crapes crawling in their way.
—*Shakespeare, P. Q. V.*, vii. 40.

crapnell, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapnel*.
crapnet, *n.* An obsolete form of *crap*.
crapp (kráp'p), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *F. crappe*, the crabs.] A sunfish, *Pomoxis annularis*, of the family Centrarchidae, found in the Mississippi. It has a compressed body, incurved profile, and the relative positions of the dorsal and anal fins



Craple (*Pomoxis annularis*).

are oblique—that is, not directly opposite. There are from 8 to 8 spines in the dorsal and 1 in the anal fin. The color is a silvery olive with brass tints, and mottled with greenish. It is common in the Mississippi valley and the Southern States, and is sometimes esteemed as a food fish. Also called *campelloble*, *sunlight*, and *bachelor*.
crapp-head (kráp'héd), *n.* [*Cr.* *crapp*, pp. of *crap*, stuff, fill, fill the crap or crap (see *crap*, *prop*, + *head*).] A haddock's head stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper. [Scottish.]

crapp (kráp), *n.* pl. [*ME.* *crappes*, *craps*, *chaff*; *prop.* in *crap*, *v.* 1. Chaff. [*Prov.* Eng.]]
—2. The seed-pods of wild mustard or charlock. [Scottish.]
—3. The refuse of hogs' lard burned before a fire. [*Prov.* Eng.]
crapp (kráp), *n.* pl. A game of chance played with dice. It depends upon the numbers thrown. Thus on the first throw seven and eleven are winning and two, three, and twelve losing numbers. [Local, U. S.]
crapula (kráp'ú-lá), *n.* [*L.* *Cr.* *crapula*, drunken sickness, intoxication.] Same as *crapulence*.

The drunkard now supinely moans;
Yet when he wakes, the wine he's find
A *crapula* remains behind.
—*Colton*, Night, Quatrains.

crapulet (kráp'ú-lét), *n.* [*F.* *L.* *crapula*, drunkenness; see *crapula*.] Same as *crapulence*.

crapulence (kráp'ú-lens), *n.* [*Cr.* *crapulet*; see *crap*.] Drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness following drunkenness.

crapulent (kráp'ú-lent), *a.* [*LL.* *crapulentus*, drunk (*L.* *crapula*, drunkenness; see *crapula*).] Same as *crapulous*.

crapulous (kráp'ú-lus), *a.* [*F.* *crapuleux*, *LL.* *crapulosus*, drunken, (*L.* *crapula*, drunkenness; see *crapula*.] Drunken; given up to excess in drinking; characterized by intemperance. [*Rare.*]

I suppose his distresses and his *crapulous* habits will not render him difficult to manage.
—*Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 434.

Rather than such cockney sentimentality as this, as an education for the taste and sympathies, we prefer the most *crapulous* crop of bores that *Fortier* ever painted.
—*Waverley*, *Novels*, p. 142.

crap (kráp'p), *a.* [*Cr.* *crap* + *crap*.] Like *craze*; having the appearance of craze—that is, having the surface crimped, crimped, or waved, either irregularly or in little corrugations nearly parallel.

Her delicate head was curvied by a sort of *crapy* coil of bright hair.
—*H. B. Stowe*, *Chimney Corner*, 2.

craze (kráz), *n.* [Also written *craze* and *craze*; *Se. craze*, *craze*.] [*ME.* *craze*, *crayze*, *crayze*, *crayze*, a small vessel with one mast, *OF.* *crail*, *ML.* *cratera*, *creyera*, etc.; origin obscure.] A slow unwieldy trading-vessel formerly used.

Conges and *craze*, than *craze* thair mates,
At the commandment of the kyng, uncerve at this.
—*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 738.

A certain *craze* of the *Thames* Mettle of Clay, called the *Peter* (wherein *Thomas* Smith was master).
—*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 168.

What cause that sluggish *craze*
Might easiest harbour in?
—*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

craze, *v.* and *n.* See *craze*.

crash (krásh), *v.* [Early mod. *E.* *crashe*, *ME.* *craschen*, *crachen*, *gnash*, *grate*, as teeth,

break, shatter, an imitative variation (with change of *s* to *sh*: cf. *clash*, *dash*, *smash*, etc.) of *crasen*, *crash*; see *crase*.] *L.* *straxe*. To make a loud, clashing or clashing noise, as of many solid things falling and breaking together; fall down or in pieces with such a noise.

Shake the fall pride her ample walls and
In one wild hour *crash'd*, with burst beyond
Heaven's loudest thunder.
—*Mallet*, *Memorial*.

Thunder *crashes* from rock
To rock.
—*M. Arnold*, *Rugby Chapel*.

II. trans. To cause to make a sudden, violent sound, as of breaking or clashing in pieces; dash down or break to pieces violently with a loud noise; dash or shiver with tumult and violence.

He *crash'd* his head and *crash'd* his teeth.
—*Purcell*, *or*, of *Tasso*, vii. 52.

All within was noise
Of songs, and clapping hands, and boys
That *crash'd* the glass and beat the floor.
—*Tranquill*, In *Memorial*, lxxvii.

crash¹ (krásh), *n.* [*Cr.* *crash*, *v.* 1.] A loud, harsh, multifarious sound, as of solid or heavy things falling and breaking together: as, the crash of a falling tree or a falling house, or any similar sound.

All thro' the *crash* of the near cataract hears
The drumming thunder of the higher fall
At distance.
—*Tranquill*, *Geraint*.

2. A falling down or in pieces with a loud noise of breaking parts; hence, figuratively, destruction; breaking up; specifically, the failure of a commercial undertaking; financial ruin.—3. A basket filled with fragments of pottery or glass, used in a theater to simulate the sound of the breaking of windows, crockery, etc.
crash² (krásh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A strong, coarse linen fabric used for toweling, for packing, and for dancing-cloths to cover carpets.—2. A piece or covering of this material, as a dancing-cloth.

crasis (krá'sis), *n.* [*NL.* *Gr.* *crasis*, a mingling; *crasis*, *v.* *crasis*, mix; also *E.* *crater*.] In med., the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution.

[It] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole *crasis*.
—*Stowe*, *Priscilla*, iii. 11.

2. In gram., a figure by which two different vowels are contracted into one long vowel or into a diphthong, as *althea* into *althei*, *tyche* into *tycheus*. It is otherwise called *synecdoche*. Specifically, in *Gram.*, the blending or contraction of the final vowel-sound (toward or toward) of one word with the initial vowel-sound of the next, so as to form one long vowel or diphthong. These words are then written as one, and the sign ' called a *crasis*, similar in appearance to a smooth breathing, or instead of the crasis the rough breathing of the article or relative pronoun if these stand first, is written over the contracted vowel-sound, as *crasis* for *crasis*, *crasis* for *crasis*, *crasis* for *crasis*.

crask (krásk), *a.* [*ME.* *crask*, perhaps *OF.* *cras*, *L.* *crasso*, fat, thick; see *crass*.] Fat; lusty; hearty; in good spirits. [*Prov.* Eng.]

craspeda, *n.* Plural of *craspedum*.

Craspedocenta (krás'pé-dá-sen-tá), *n.* [*NL.* *Gr.* *craspedon*, edge, border, + *centon*; a border, *cr.* *accoré*, verbal abstr. of *accoré*, heart; see *accoustic*.] A remarkable genus of fresh-water fly-like-jahs, the only one known, characterized by the development of otoliths and solar canals: referred by Lankester to the family *Pleurocentridae*, and by Allman to the *Lepidodermidae*. The only species, *Craspedocenta eversleyi*, collected by Eversley, was discovered in a warm-water tank in London, in which the plant *Victoria regia* was growing, and was described almost simultaneously by Lankester and Allman, under the same name given. *Nature*, June 17 and 24, 1880.



Paralance (*Craspedocenta eversleyi*).

Craspedoccephalus (krás'pé-dé-séf'-ús), *n.* [*NL.* *Gr.* *craspedon*, edge, border, + *kephalé*, head.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the warmer parts of America, of the family *Ophioidae*. *C. lanceolatus* is a large and much dreaded West Indian species, 5 or 6 feet long, known as the *fer-de-lance*. See cut in prospectus.

Craspedota (krás'pé-dá-tá), *n.* pl. [*NL.* neut. pl. of *craspedotus*, *Gr.* as if *spasmodicus*, bordered, *cr.* *spasmodus*, surround with a border; *cr.* *spasmodus*, edge, border, + *spasmodus*, a border, or gymnomphaloid medusae; the *Hydrocomedusae* proper, as distinguished from the *Asaspedae*; so called from their muscular velum.

The term *Craspedota* refers to those (*Medusae*) in which a well marked velum is found, as *Asaspedae* where the same is absent.
—*Stand.* *Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

craspedote (krás'pé-dá-té), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Craspedota*.
The *Hydroidea* and *Siphonophora* are *craspedote*, the *Discophora* are supposed to be destitute of a velum, and are therefore *asaspedote*.
—*Stand.* *Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

2. *n.* One of the *Craspedota*.

craspedototal (krás'pé-dé-tá-tál), *a.* [*Gr.* as if *spasmodicus*, bordered (see *Craspedota*), + *otís* (*Gr.*, ear, + *-al*).] Having large otoliths, as a medusa.

In both *Trachomedusae* and *Narcomedusae* the marginal bodies belong to the tentacular system: . . . while in the *Lepidomedusae*, the only other order of *Craspedota* *Medusae* in which marginal vesicles occur, they are generally derived from the velum.
—*Stand.* *Nat. Hist.*, Report, 1880, p. 540.

craspedota (krás'pé-dá-tá), *n.* pl. *craspedota* (*crás*), [*NL.* *Gr.* *craspedon*, edge, border.] One of the long convoluted cords attached to and proceeding from the mesenteries of *Actinostoma*, and bearing thread-like filaments.

Craspedonadina (krás'pé-mon-á-dí-ná), *n.* pl. [*NL.* for *Craspedonadina*, (*Gr.* *craspedon*, edge, border, + *nádís* (*nová*), a unit (see *monas*), + *-iná*).] In *Stomatopoda*, a family of the flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Colostoma*, *Codonoladina*, *Codonodermis*, and *Salpingea*, and corresponding to some extent with the order later named *Chonoflagellata*.

crass (krás), *a.* [*F.* *crasse*, *OF.* *cras* = *Sp.* *crasso* = *Pg.* *thick* = *Dan.* *kras*, *L.* *crassus*, thick, dense, fat, solid, perhaps orig. *crastus*, with some of the quality of *crastus*, and akin to *crasis*, a hurdle, and *cartilage*, cartilage; see *crate* and *cartilage*, and of *crask*. Connection with *gross* is very doubtful.] 1. Thick; coarse; gross; not thin or fine; now chiefly used of immaterial things.

Does the fact look *crass* and material, threatening to degrade thy airy spirit?
—*Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, act 1, sc. 2.

2. Gross; stupid; obtuse; as, *crass* ignorance.

A cloud of folly darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material.
—*John Taylor*, *Sermons* (1633), p. 398.

There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump.
—*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I. 171.

Give me the halibut with all his *crass*-brained eccentricities, rather than the *crass* annualism of *Sancho Panza*.

crassament (krás'a-mént), *n.* [*Improp.* *crasiment*; *L.* *crassamentum*, thickness, thick sediment, drugs, *crassamentum*, make thick, *crassus*, thick; see *crass*.] A thick sediment.

Now, as the bones are principally here intended, so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassamentum*, may be here included. *I. 2.*
—*J. Smith*, *Solomon's Fortification of Old Age*, p. 179.

crassamentum (krás'a-mén-tum), *n.* pl. *crassamenta* (*krás*). [*L.* *crassamentum*, thick sediment; *crassamentum*, make thick, *crassus*, thick; see *crass*.] A thick sediment, especially a clot of blood consisting of the fibrin portion colored red from the blood-corpuscles entangled in it.

crass-headed (krás'héd'éd), *a.* [*Cr.* *crass* + *head* + *-ed*.] Thick-headed; stupid; *Bar.*

The imminent danger to which *crass-headed* conservatives of our age are exposing the great rule of prescription.
—*Stand.* *Nat. Hist.*, Report, 1880, p. 548.

crassilingual (krás'ling'gwál), *a.* [*L.* *crassus*, thick, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*.] In *herpet.*, having a thick fleshy tongue.

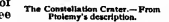
crassiment, *n.* See *crassament*.

crasped (krás'péd), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* In *conch.*, having a thick fleshy foot.

2. *n.* One of the *Craspedipia*.

Craspedipia (krás'pé-dí-pí), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (*Lamark*, 1807), *L.* *craspedus*, thick, *craspedus*, thick (see *pé*), foot.] In *conch.*, a section of dimyrian bivalves having a thick fleshy foot. It was

Neckcloth, & **Cross**: see [*roat.*] A neckcloth; a piece of muslin, silk, or other material worn about the neck, generally outside a linen collar, by men, and less frequently by women. When first introduced, it was commonly of lace, or of linen edged with lace. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was worn very long, and it is often seen in pictures passed through the buttonhole of the coat or waistcoat.



create

see create, v. Cf. *create*. In the *mange*, an unher to a riding-master.

create (kré-á-p-l), a. [*create* + *-able*]. That may be created.

create (kré-á-t'), v.; pret. and pp. *created*, *creating*. [*L. creatus*, pp. of *creare* (*cf. L. creare, creare* = Sp. *crear, crear*; *Fr. créer, créer*), make, create, akin to Gr. *ποιέω*, *poieō*, *make, make, v. kár, make*.] I. *trans*. 1. To bring into being; cause to exist; specifically, to produce without the prior existence of the material used, or of other things like the thing produced; produce out of nothing.

In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. Milton, *Com.*, p. 166.
It is impossible for man to create vice.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 561.

2. To make or produce from crude or scattered materials; bring into form; embody; as, Peter the Great created the city of St. Petersburg; Palladio created a new style of architecture.

Untaught, unpractised, in a barbarous age,
I found not, but created first the stage.
Dryden, *Tristram*, act. 1, scene 1.

As nature creates her works.

See *J. Reynolds*, *Discourses*, xiv.

3. To make or form by investing with a new character or functions; organize; constitute; appoint; as, to create one a peer.

I create you
Companions to our person.
Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

On the first of September this Year, the King, being at Windsor, created Anne Bullen Marchioness of Pembroke, giving her one thousand Pound of Yearly.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 251.

4. To be the occasion of; bring about; cause; produce.

Was it tolerable to be supposed a liar for so vulgar an object as that of creating a slaver by word-making?

De Quincy, *Herodotus*.

It was rumored that the Company's agents had created the famine (in India) by enjoining all the rice of the country.

Macleay, *Land Olive*.

5. To beget; generate; bring forth.

This shall be written for us, gentlemen to come: and the people which shall be created shall praise the Lord. Ps. cii. 18.

II. *intrans*. To originate; engage in original action.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to create. Emerson, *Farming*.

create (kré-á-t'), a. [*ME. create, create*; *L. creatus*, pp. of *creare*]. Begetten; composed; created. [Footnote: *create* shall praise the Lord.

With hearts create of duty and of zeal.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2.

creatic (kré-á-t'ik), a. [*Gr. κρεατικός* (*creaticus*), flesh, *creatic*]. Relating to flesh or animal food.

creatic nausea, abhorrence of flesh food: a symptom in some diseases.

creatinine, *creatinine* (kré-á-tin), n. [*Fr. créatine*, (*Gr. κρεατικός*), flesh, + *-ine*]. A natural crystallizable organic substance ($C_4H_7N_3O_2$) obtained from muscular tissue. See *creatine* under *creatine*.

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elements into a new entity: as, the creation of a character in a play.

The creation of a compact and solid kingdom out of a number of rival and hostile feudal princes.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 228.

3. That which is created; that which has been produced or caused to exist; a creature, or creatures collectively; specifically, the world; the universe.

For we know that the whole creature groweth and travels in pain together until now. Rom. viii. 22.

As subjects than the whole creature came.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

4. An act or a product of artistic or mechanical invention; the product of thought or fancy; as, a creation of the brain; a dramatic creation.

A false creation,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.
Shak., *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

Choice pictures and creations of curious art. *Diderot*.

5. The act of investing a person with a new character or function; appointment; as, the creation of peers in honor.

So formal a creation of honorable Doctors had seldom been seen, that a convocation should be called on purpose and speeches made by the University.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

Whenver a peerage became extinct, he the king might make a new creation to replace it. *Locke*, *Ess.*, in 1689, c. vii.

Creation money, a customary annual allowance or pension from the crown in England, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, each newly created peer received a sum varying with the dignity of the rank, commonly at least £40 to a duke, £25 to a marquess, £20 to an earl, and 20 marks to a viscount.

The duke generally received a pension of forty pounds per annum on his promotion, which was known as creation money.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

6. The days of creation. See *day*.—Theory of special creations, in *geol.*, the view that the different species, or characters of animals and plants were brought into existence at different times substantially as they now exist; opposed to the theory of evolution. = *Byn.* 3, *World*, ii. 10.

creational (kré-á-shen-ál), a. [*creation* + *-al*]. Pertaining to creation.

creationism (kré-á-shen-izm), n. [*creation* + *-ism*]. 1. The doctrine that matter and all things were created, substantially as they now exist, by the fiat of an omnipotent Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed: opposed to *evolutionism*. 2. The doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new soul for each individual of the human family, while for the human body there was but one creative fiat.

See *evolutionism*.

creationist (kré-á-shen-ist), n. [*creation* + *-ist*]. One who holds or favors the doctrine of creationism, in either sense of that word.

creative (kré-á-tiv), a. [*Sp. It. creativo*; *Fr. créatif*; *Gr. κρεατικός*]. Having the power or function of creating or producing; employed in creating; relating to creation in any sense; as, the creative word of God; creative power; a creative imagination.

Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by creative feeling overborne.
Even in their feet already limaments
He traced an oblong and a flowing line.

See *evolutionism*.

The rich black loam, precipitated by the creative river.

De Quincy, *Herodotus*.

Without imagination we might have critical power, but not creative power in science.

Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 34.

Creative imagination, plastic imagination; the power of imagining objects different from any that have been known by experience.

creativity (kré-á-tiv-nee), n. The character or faculty of being creative or productive; originality.

All these nations (French, Spanish, and English) had the same ancient examples before them, and had the same reverence for antiquity, yet they involuntarily deviated, more or less rapidly, into originality, success, and freedom of a living creativeness.

See *evolutionism*.

creator (kré-á-tör), n. [*ME. creator, creatour, creatur*; *Fr. créateur, créateur*; *Fr. créateur* = *Sp. crear* = *Fr. créer*; *Gr. κρεατικός*]. One who creates, in any sense of that word, or brings something into existence; especially, one who produces something out of nothing; specifically (with a capital letter), God considered as having brought the universe into existence out of nothing.

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

Eccl. xli. 1.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time the poets, the creators of its divinites, and the revealers of its theological beliefs.

See *evolutionism*.

creatrix (kré-á-triks), n. [*creation* + *-trix*]. Same as *creatress*.

creatural (kré-á-tür-ál), a. [*creation* + *-al*]. 1. Pertaining or relating to creatures or created things. 2a. Creative.

Self-moving substance, that he'll definition Of souls, that longs to them in general: This wellspring from which the common condition Of every vital center creatural.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

creatural dualism, the doctrine of a distinction between the spirit and the matter.

creature (kré-á-tür), n. and a. [*ME. creature*, *OF. creature*, *Fr. créature*; *Fr. créature* = *Sp. Fig. creature*; *Fr. créature*; *Gr. κρεατικός*]. One who or that which is created; a creature, the creation, *L. creature*, *Fr. creature*, *create*; see *create*, v.] 1. A created thing; hence, a thing in general, animate or inanimate.

O creature! thy name is death, thou steel, thou armor thou! How crusty are you come here friend?

Political Poets, etc., 1800, *Farwell*, p. 209.

God's first creature was light. Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

As the Lord was pleased to convert Paul as he was in persecuting, etc., so he might manifest himself to him as he was taking the modern use of *creature* called *becco*.

creaturity

Such a man, if not actually a *creator*, yet so pre-eminently one who moulded the creations of others into new shapes, might well take to himself a name from the eminence deity of his creed. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 140.

2. Figuratively, that by means of which anything is brought into existence; a creative medium or agency; as, nature is the *creator* of modern industrial progress.

creatorship (kré-á-tör-ship), n. [*creator* + *-ship*]. The state or condition of being a creator.

creatress (kré-á-tür), n. [*creator* + *-ess*; after *Fr. créatrice* = *It. creatrice*; *L. creatrix* (*creatrix*), fem. of *creator*; see *creator*]. A woman who creates; a creatress; or, constitutive.

Him long she with shadows eternal'd,
As her Creatress had in charge to her ordain'd.

Shak., *Fr. Q.*, III. viii. 10.

creatix (kré-á-triks), n. [*creation* + *-trix*]. Same as *creatress*.

creatural (kré-á-tür-ál), a. [*creation* + *-al*]. 1. Pertaining or relating to creatures or created things. 2a. Creative.

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Winthrop, *New England*, i. 325.

The rest of us were greatly relieved and comforted by that good creature Mrs. B.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

2. Specifically, and most commonly, a living created being; an animal or animate being.

For we had been told
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.

Shak., *Tem. V.*, i. 2.

There is not a creature bears life shall more faithfully study to do service in all offices of duty and vows of use true.

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

3. In a limited sense, a human being, used absolutely or with an epithet (*poor, idle, low, etc.*), or good, pretty, sweet, etc.], in contempt, commiseration, or undecoration; as, an idle creature; what a creature! a pretty creature; a sweet creature.

The world hath not a sweeter creature.

Shak., *Othello*, iv. 1.

4. Something regarded as created by, springing from, or entirely dependent upon something else.

This the English common law is the creature of Christianity has never been questioned.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

5. Specifically, a person who owes his life and fortune to another; one who is subject to the will or influence of another; an instrument; a tool.

And I not here, whom you have made your creature? I that owe my being to you? E. Jensen, *Volpone*, p. 1.

By his subtly, dexterity, and insinuation, he got now to be principal Secretary; absolutely Lord Arlington's creature, and singular friend.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

6. Intoxicating drink, especially whiskey.

Humorous from the passage, *Run. iv.*, 4, "Every creature of God is good," used in defense of the use of wine.]

I find my master took too much of the creature last night, and now is longing for a Quarrel.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

That you will turn over this measure of the comfortable creature, which the carnal delectation brings.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

II. a. Of or belonging to the body; as, creature comforts.

creatureless (kré-á-tür-less), a. [*creature* + *-less*]. Without creatures.

God was alone
And creatureless at first.

See *J. D. Dods, Progress of Learning*.

creaturily (kré-á-tür-ly), a. [*creature* + *-ly*]. Of or pertaining to a created or dependent

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

redness.

trans. 1. To curl, twist, contract or form.

waves or ringlets, as the hair; wreath or interweave, as the branches of trees.

The blue-eyed Gulls, the *crispus* (derivation, *crispus*, *crispus*, Ill. 1). The *crispus* shales and bowers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 364. 2. To wrinkle or curl into little undulations; crimp; ripple; corrugate; pucker; as, to *crisp* cloth.

From that apparition took the *crisp* broods, Rolling on ocean pearl and sands of gold. . . . In nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton*, P. L. Bk. 257.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To form little curls or undulations; curl.

The habbling rump *crispeth*. *Tennyson*, Clarelith. Dry leaf and snow-rime *crispeth* beneath his forehead track.

Waller, *British* of Penzance, III.

2. To become friable; crackle.

crispate, crisped (kris'pāt, -pāt-ed), a. [*L. crispatus*, pp. of *crispare*, curl; see *crisp*, v.] Having a crisped appearance. (a) In *crisp*, same as *crisp*, 2. (b) In *crispate*, specifically applied to a margin which is disproportionately large for the disk, so that it is uneven, rising and falling in folds which radiate toward the edge. If these folds are curved, the margin is said to be undulate; if they are angular, *corrugate*. Also *crispation* (kris'pā-shun), n. [*F. crispation*, as *crispate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of curling, or of the state of being curled or wrinkled. 2. Heat caused plicity and *crispation*.

Stent, *causeth plicity and crispation*. *Nat. Hist.*, § 372.

3. In *crisp*, a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. *Mayne*.—4. A minute wave produced on the surface of a liquid by the vibrations of the supporting vessel, as when a motioned finger is moved across the rim of a glass, or when a glass plate covered by a thin layer of water is set in vibration by a bow.

crispatura (kris'pā-tūr), n. [As *crispate* + *-ura*.] A curling; the state of being curled. **crispus** (kris'pūs), n. 1. One who or that which *crisp*, corrugate, or curls. Specifically—2. An instrument for *crisp*ing the nap of cloth; a *crisp*ing-iron or *crisp*ing-pin. *E. H. Knight*. **Crispin** (kris'pin), n. [*L. Crispinus*, a Roman surname, lit. having curly hair; *crispus*, curled; see *crisp*, v.] 1. A name of a famous name, used in allusion to *Crispin* or *Crispinus*, the patron saint of the craft. Specifically—2. A member of the shoemakers' trade union called the Knights of *Crispin*. [*U. S.*]—3. *Crispin's day*, October 25th.

crispino, n. Same as *crispine*. **Planché**. **crisping-iron (kris'ping'ē-ron), n. An iron instrument used to *crisp* or *crisp* hair or cloth. Specifically—(a) Same as *crisp*, 2. (b) A *crisp*ing-iron.**

For never powder use the *crisp*ing-iron. Shall touch these dangling locks. *Flower* (and *another*), *Queen* of Corinth.

crisping-pin (kris'ping-pin), n. Same as *crisp*ing-iron.

crispulicant (kris'pū-lī'cant), a. [*L. crispulicant* (-e), a pp. form of *crispulo*, curled, wavy, + *ulcano*, pp. *ulcano* (-e), make a furrow, + *ulcano*, a furrow.] Wavy; undulating; crinkly.

crisp (kris'pl), v. t. pret. and pp. *crisp*ed, pp. *crisp*ing. [Freq. of *crisp*, v.] Hence by corruption *crisp*, *crizzle*: see *crizzle*.] To curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisp (kris'pl), n. [*F. crisp*, v.] A curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisp (kris'pl), adv. With crispness; in a *crisp* manner.

crispness (kris'pness), n. The state of being *crisp*, *crimped*, curled, or brittle.

crispy (kris'pi), a. [*crisp* + *-y*.] 1. Curled; formed into curls or little waves.

Turn not thy *crispy* days like silver curls, Back to thy *crispy* days. *Agst*, tr. of *Garnier's Cornelia*, II.

2. Brittle; crisp.

A *crisp*, *crispy* mass of charcoal.

J. R. N. Schuch, *Piratical Science*, p. 92.

cris, n. Same as *cris*.

crisal (kris'al), a. [*Crissalus* + *-al*.] In or with. (a) Having the under tail-coverts conspicuous in color; as, the *crisal* thrush. (b) Of or pertaining to the *crisalus*; as, the *crisal* region; a *crisal* feather.

crisscross (kris'krōs), n. and a. [*Crissus* from *crissus*, *Crissus*, v. 1. 1. Same as *criss-cross*.—2. A crossing or intersection; a congeries of intersecting lines.

The town embowered in trees, the country gleaming With *criss-cross* of canals.

C. De Kay, *Vision of Nimrod*, vi.

3. A game played on a slate, or on paper, by children, in which two players set down alternately, in a series of squares, the one a cross, the other a circle. The object of the game is to get three of the same characters in a row. Also called *tit-tat-to*. [U. S.]

II. a. Like a cross or a series of crosses; crossed and recrossed; going back and forth.

The poem is all *zigzag*, *criss-cross*, at odds and ends. *Stoddard*, *Vict. Folds*, p. 304.

crisscross (kris'krōs), v. t. [*Crissus*, n. + *-cross*.] To form a *crisscross*; intersect frequently.

The split sticks are piled up in open-work *crisscrossing*. *C. D. Warner*, *Becking* Studies, p. 19.

The sky is convulsed with the *criss-crossing* red lines streaming from soaring bombastis.

S. L. Clemens, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 378.

crisscross-row (kris'krōs-rō'), n. Same as *criss-cross-row*.

crissum (kris'um), n. [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *L. crissus* or *crissus*, move the haunches.] In ornith., the region between the anus and the tail of a bird; especially, the feathers of this region, the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts, collectively. See *under bird*.

Crissum is a word constantly used for some indefinite region immediately about the vent; sometimes naming its angles, sometimes the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts proper. *Coxs*, *Key to N. Birds*, p. 56.

crista (kris'tā), n. pl. *cristae* (-tā), *a*. [*L. crista*; see *crest*.] 1. In zoöl., and anat., a crest, in any sense, a ridge, prominence, or process like or likened to a crest or comb.—2. In ornith., specifically—(a) The crest of feathers on a bird's head. (b) The keel of the breast-bone of a carinate bird; the *crista sterni*.—*Crista* (cris'ta), the acoustic ridge; a ridge in the ampulla of the ear on which rest the end-organs of audition.—*Crista dentata*, the denticled ridge of the humerus.

—*Crista fornicata*, the crest of the fornic, observable in various mammals; a hemispherical or semi-oval elevation arising from the fornic, above the recessus alveolaris, between the pores and opposite the fore convexity of the bone commensurate with the *crista fornicata*.—*Crista galli*, the cock's comb, a protuberance of the mastoid or perpendicular process of the temporal bone, above the horizontal or orbital plate, serving for the attachment of the *crista* (see *crista*).—*Crista iliaci*, the crest of the ilium; in *Aves*, a long, slender, curved and arched border of that bone, morphologically its proximal extremity, sometimes the *crista* of the ilium.

—*Crista pubis*, the crest of the pubis, the portion of the bone included between the spine of the pubis and the symphysis. —*Crista tibiae*, the crest of the tibia, the line on the anterior border of the bone. —*Crista urethrae*, the crest of the urethra; a longitudinal fold of mucous membrane at the orifice of the urethra, on the median line of the prostatic urethra, about three quarters of an inch in length and one quarter of an inch in height where it is greatest. On the summit open the ejaculatory duct. Also called *colliculus seminalis*, *apex seminalis*, and *urethronotum*. —*Crista vestibuli*, a ridge of bone on the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, forming the posterior limit of the *crista* of the bone.

crystal, n. and a. An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

cristate (kris'tāt), a. [*L. cristatus*, *crisatus*, a crest; see *crest*.] 1. *Cr*istat, *cr*istat, tufted; having some elevated appendage like a crest or tuft.—2. In zoöl., *cr*istat; having a crest or tuft, particularly on the head; having a tuft, mane, or ridge on the upper part of the head, body, or tail. *Cr*istate is more commonly used.—3. Carinate or keeled, as the breast-bone of a bird.

cristated (kris'tā-ted), a. Same as *cristate*.

Crissallia (kris'tāl-lā), n. [NL. (Gmelin, 1791), *Crissallia*, *crissallia*, + *dim. -illa*.] The typical genus of the family *Crissallidae*. *C. mucronata* is a European species about two inches long, somewhat resembling a hairy caterpillar, found creeping sluggishly in fresh water.

Crissallidæ (kris'tāl-līd-ā), n. pl. [NL. (*Crissallia* + *-idæ*).] A family of fresh-water phylactolematous polyzoans, represented by the genus *Crissallia*.

Crissallaria (kris'tāl-lā-ri-ā), n. [NL.] A genus of perforate foraminifers of the family *Nummulitidae*.

Crissallaria (kris'tāl-lā-ri-ā), a. [*Crissallaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Crissallaria*.

Among the "perforate" *Crissallaria*, we find the "nodular" and the *Crissallaria* type attaining a very high degree of perfection. *Stoddard*, *Vict. Folds*, p. 304.

Crissallariæ, *Crissallariidæ* (kris'tāl-lā-ri-ā-d-ē, -līd-ē), n. pl. [NL. (*Crissallaria* + *-idæ*, -līd-ē).] A group of perforate foraminifers with a finely porous calcareous test, of which the *Crissallaria* is the most common.

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cris, n. and n. The older form of *Christen*, *Chaucer*.

cris, n. The older form of *Christendom*, *cris, n. [*L. cristatus*, *cris*, n. + *-dom*.] Having the form of a crest; shaped like a crest. Also *cris*, n.*

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Men's actions do not always cross with reason.

See *P. Sidney*.

4. To interbreed, as milk breeds.

If two individuals of distinct races cross, a third is invariably produced different from either. *Coleridge*.

5. To happen (upon); come (upon).

In this search I have crossed upon another thought, which I am taking great pains to verify. *Walspole*, *Letters*, II, 121.

Walspole, *Letters*, II, 121.

cross¹ (kròs), *prep.* [By apperance from *across*.]

Adward; over; from side to side, or as to intersect; as, to ride cross country. [Colloq. or obsolete].

Passing across the ways over the country.

This morning, betwixt the East and Hamstead Heath.

Was by a crew of eleven riders, and but one.

B. Johnson, *Tale of a Tub*, III, 5.

And cross their limits out a sloping way.

Dryden, *Tr. of Virgil's Georgics*.

cross lots, *across lots*; by a short cut directly across the fields or vacant lots, and not by the public or recognized path or road; in a beeline. [Colloq.]

The subject unexpectedly goes *cross lots*, by a flash of short-cut, to a conclusion so evidently revealed that it has the effect of wit. C. D. Warner, *Reading Studies*, p. 56.

cross² (kròs), *n.* [ME. *croisse*, *crois*, *croce*, also *croche*, = D. *kroon*, < OF. *croce*, *croce*, *croche*, *F. croce* = *Fr. croce* = *OSP. croza*, a bishop's staff; = *It. croce*, a crucifix, < *ML. croceta*, *croces* (*croccia*, *croca*), a curved stick, a bishop's staff; appar. < *ML. crocia*, *croce*, OF. *croc*, *P. croc*, etc., a crook; but early confused with and perhaps in part due to *L. cruz* (*cruc*), a cross (a cross being the main of the archbishop's staff, as distinguished from the crook of the ordinary bishop's staff). The ME. and Rom. words for *cross*, *crook*, and *crutch* were much involved in form and senses: see *crook*, *crost*, *crutch*, and *of. croce* and *croce*.]

The staff of a bishop; a crozier.

Dobert here sholde the bishoppes croze (var. *croce*). *Piers Plowman* (C), p. 52.

Piers Plowman (C), p. 52.

cross-action (kròs'ak'shun), *n.* In law, an action brought by one who is a defendant in a previous action against the plaintiff therein, or a co-defendant, or both, touching the same transaction.

cross-aisle (kròs'til), *n.* A transept-aisle of a cruciform church.

The cross-aisles of many of our old churches lent themselves admirably to such an object; but when this was not so, the founder had to build his own chancel.

Lock, *Church of our Fathers*, III, I, 110.

Crossarchine (kròs-ár'kín), *n.* [NL. < *Gr. krossarchus* + *-ine*.] A subfamily of *Ficoidae*, including those viverrine quadrupeds, as the mangues and suricates, which have more rounded or ventricose heads, with a more elongate snout, than the leoninoids, and 36 teeth, the false grinders being 3 on each side of each jaw. It is constituted by the genera *Crossarchus* and *Suricata* (or *Rhynchana*).

Crossarchus (kròs-ár'kús), *n.* [NL. < *Gr. krossarchus*, a fringe, border, < *kròs*, the rectum.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Crossarchinae*, containing the mangue, *C. obscurus*. See cut under *mangue*.

cross-armed (kròs'árm'd), *a.* 1. Having the arms crossed.

To sit cross-arm'd and sigh away the day. *Beau. and Fl. Philaster*, II, 3.

2. In bot., having branches in pairs, each of which is at right angles with the next pair above or below.

cross-axle (kròs'ak'sal), *n.* 1. A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers. *E. H. Knight*.

2. In a locomotive, a driving-axle on which the cranks are set at an angle of 90° with each other.

cross-banded (kròs'ban'ded), *a.* In arch., said of a hand-railing when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibers is less than the breadth of the rail.

cross-banister (kròs'ban'is-ter), *n.* In hor., a cross consisting of four balusters, each crowned. Also called *banister-cross*.

cross-bar (kròs'bár), *n.* 1. A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another; a bar, a round bar of iron, straight or bent at one or both ends, inserted in the shank.—2. A small bar in the mechanism of a break-joint breech-loading firearm, which presses out the extractor when the barrel is tilted.

cross-barred (kròs'bárd), *a.* 1. Marked by transverse bars, whether of material or color:

as, a cross-barred pattern; a cross-barred grating; cross-barred muslin.—2. Secured by transverse bars.

Some rich burgher, whose substantial doors, Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault.

Milton, *P. L.*, I, l. 100.

9. In zool., barred crosswise, or marked by transverse bars of color; fasciate; banded.

cross-bar-shot (kròs'bár-shòt), *n.* A projectile so constructed as to expand on leaving the gun into the form of a cross with one quarter of the ball at each of the right angles, formerly used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging or doing general execution.

cross-bated (kròs'báted), *a.* Cross-grained. [Prov. Eng.]

In Craven, when the fibers of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be cross-bated. *Halliwel*.

crossbeak (kròs'bèk), *n.* Same as *crossbill*.

cross-beam (kròs'bém), *n.* A large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of a building together; any beam that crosses another, or is laid or secured as supports, as in machinery or a ship.

cross-bearing (kròs'bèr'ing), *n.* 1. Same as *cross-city*.—2. The bars which support the gratings of a furnace.

cross-bearings (kròs'bèr'ingz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the bearings of two or more objects taken from the same place and therefore cross each other at the position of the observer. They are used for plotting a ship's position on a chart when near a coast.

cross-bedding (kròs'béd'ing), *n.* See *false bedding*, under *false*.

cross-belt (kròs'bèlt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn by both shoulders and crossing the breast, usually by sergeants.

crossbill (kròs'bíl), *n.* A bird in which each mandible of the bill is laterally deflected, so that the tips of the two mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. The crossbills constitute the genus *Loxia* (or *Curruptora*) of the family

Pringillidae, and present a case unique among birds. There are several species, the best-known being the common red crossbill of Europe and America (*Loxia curvirostris*), the parrot-crossbill of America (*L. pygmaea*), and the white-winged crossbill (*L. leucoptera*). See *Loxia*. Also called *crossbeak*.

cross-billed (kròs'bíld), *a.* Having the mandibles crossed; metacanthous, as a bird of the genus *Loxia*. See *crossbill*.

cross-birth (kròs'bèrth), *n.* A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

cross-bit (kròs'bít), *n.* Same as *crosspiece*, 2 (b).

crossbitten (kròs'bítén), *v. t.* To cheat; swindle; gully; trick; entrap.

Perfect state poetry

Can cross-bite even sense.

Marston, *What you Will*, III, l. 1.

The next day his comrades told him all the plot, and how they cross-bitten him. *Asbury*.

crossbiter (kròs'bít), *n.* [*crossbite*, *v.*] A deception; a cheat; a trick; a trap.

The fox, . . . without much as dreaming of a crossbite from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another.

crossbitter (kròs'bítér), *n.* One who crossbites; a cheat; a trickster.

Coney-catchers, cozeners, and cross-biters.

Green, *The Black Book*.

In arch., a bond in

which the stones are laid in

headers and stretchers

alternately, and

crossed each other at right

angles. *See* *cross*.

cross-bone (kròs'bòn), *n.* 1. In arch., the cross transverse or purlin of the gable.

2. In zool., a bone of the skull, which is transverse and crosses the other bones of the skull.

3. In bot., a bone of the skull, which is transverse and crosses the other bones of the skull.

4. In bot., a bone of the skull, which is transverse and crosses the other bones of the skull.

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56. In bot., a bone of the skull, which is transverse and crosses the other bones of the skull.

this by a course of stretchers, of which each joint comes over the middle of a stretcher in the first-named course. See *bond*, 12.

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among themselves. Of these two words the less important and productive would be called the *cross*.
cross-loop (krós'lop), n. In *medieval fort*, a loop-hole in the form of a cross, so as to give free range both horizontally and vertically to an archer or artillery.
cross-loop-hole (krós'lop'hól), n. Same as *cross-loop*.
cross-loop (krós'li), adv. 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.
 A piece of joinery, so *crossed*, interlocked and whimsically dovetailed.
 Burkes, American Taxation.

2. Adversely; in opposition; contrarily.
 Thy friends are fied to wait upon thy foes,
 And crossly to thy good all fortunes goes.
 Shaks., Rich. III., II., 4.

3. Peevishly; fretfully.
cross-multiplication (krós'mul-ti-pil-ká-shun), n. See *multiplication*.
crossness (krós'nes), n. 1. Transverseness; intersection.
 Lord Peterham, with his nose and legs twisted to every point of *crossness*.
 Walpole, Letters, II., 211.

2. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; peevishness.
 She will die if he woo her, rather than she will hate one breath of her accustomed *crossness*.
 Shaks., Much Ado, II., 2.

Crossopterygia (krós-op'tér'i-jí-á), n. pl. [NL., < *Crossopt* + *-ia*.] A subfamily of aquatic shrews, of the family *Sciuridae*, containing the genera *Crossopterus*, *Neosorex*, and *Neotogale*. They are known as *water-shrews*, *voled shrews*, and *fringe-footed shrews*. Properly *Crossopterygia*.
Crossopterygia (krós-op'tér'i-jí-á), n. pl. [NL., n.] In Cope's early system of classification, a subclass of fishes. Their technical characters are a hyostostyle bone articulating with the cranial; the opercular bones well developed; a single ceratohyal; no pelvic elements; and limbs having the derivative tail of the primary series on the extremity of the anal piece, which are in the pectoral fin the metapterygium, mesopterygium, and propterygium.

2. In Cope's later system (1887), a superorder limited to teleostomous fishes having dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral basal segments for the fins, those of the dorsal and anal numerous and each articulating with a single element, if any, and the actinostomes numerous in the pectorals and ventrals. It includes, as orders, the *Hapliscia*, *Hapliscidae*, and *Polypodiata* (*Claudia*) are the only living representatives.
 3. [i. e.] Plural of *Crossopterygium*.
Crossopterygium (krós-op'tér'i-jí-um), n. a. and n. [as *Crossopterygia* + *-um*.] In ichth., belonging to or of the nature of the *Crossopterygia* or *Crossopterygia*; pertaining to the *Crossopterygia*. Also *Crossopterygia*.
 It is a remarkable circumstance that, while the Dipnoi present . . . a transition between the placine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only placine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient *Crossopterygia* (Gnathostoma) than to those of any other fishes. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 148.

II. n. One of the *Crossopterygia*.
Crossopterygid (krós-op'tér'i-jí-id), n. pl. [NL., < *Crossopterygia* + *-ida*.] A suborder of gnathostome fossil and recent fishes, so called from the fin-rays of the paired fins being arranged so as to form a fringe round a central point, and from the greater number of the Old Red Sandstone fishes, while the living genus *Polystius*, also belonging to it, inhabits the Nile and other African rivers. As thus defined, it embraces dipnoids as well as true *Crossopterygia*. See cut under *Holopterygia*.
Crossopterygii (krós-op'tér'i-jí-i), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Crossopterygia*; see *Crossopterygia*.] Same as *Crossopterygia*.
Crossopterygoid (krós-op'tér'i-jí-oid), a. [NL., n. *Crossopterygia*, < Gr. *κροσσο*, tassels, fringe, + *πτερυγ* (*pteryg*), or *πτερυγία*, a wing, fin.] Same as *Crossopterygian*.
Crossopterygion (krós-op'tér'i-jí-um), n. pl. *Crossopterygia* (4). [NL., neut. of *Crossopterygus*; see *Crossopterygia*.] A form of pectoral or ventral fins, having a median jointed stem, beset bifurcally with series of jointed rays.
Crossopterus (krós'op'tér-us), n. [Gr. *κροσσο*, tassels, a fringe, + *πτερος* (*pteros*), a wing, fin.] A genus of old-world fringe-footed aquatic shrews, with the feet not webbed, 80 teeth, and a long tail with a fringe or crest of hairs. The best-known species is *C. jodensis*, the water-shrew or creek shrew of Europe.

Crossorhinus (krós-ó-rín-id), n. A selachian of the family *Crossorhinidae*.
Crossorhinidae (krós-ó-rín-id), n. pl. [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-idae*.] A family of anarthrodian sharks, represented by the genus *Crossorhinus*. The head and front of the body are broad; the mouth is nearly terminal; the teeth are long and slender; the first dorsal fin behind the ventral, and the anal close to the caudal; the nasal cavities are confluent with the mouth. The teeth are inhabitants of the western Pacific and especially Australian seas.
Crossorhinus (krós-ó-rín-id), n. pl. [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-us*.] Same as *Crossorhinidae*.
Crossorhinus (krós-ó-rín-id), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κροσσο*, fringe, + *ριν*, a shark.] A genus of sharks with fringed lips, representing, in some systems of classification, a special family, the *Crossorhinidae*.
Crossrover (krós'ó-vér), n. In *calico-printing*, a superimposed color in the form of stripes, bands, or ornaments.
 Printed as a *crossrover*, it darkens the indigo where it falls, but the yellow shade of the colour gives a greenish hue to it.
 Dyer, Diet., IV, 377.

Crossrover (krós'pach), n. An ill-natured person.
 [Collage.]

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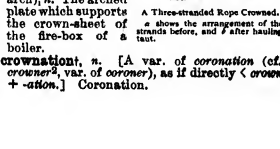
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 A *cross-set* current flows from them from the track. J. Baillie.

Cross-set (krós'set), a. Directed across any



sacrot opening.—*Crus anterior medullæ oblongatæ*. Same as *crus cerebri*.—*Crus cerebelli superior*, one of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. *Crus cerebri*, the peduncle of the brain; the mass of white nerve-fibres forming with the olivary nucleus the crus of the medulla oblongata and in part of the thalamencephalon, and extending from thepons Varoli to the optic tract.—*Crus cerebelli ad medium*, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. *Crus posterior*.—*Crus foraminis anterioris*, the columns of white nerve-fibres passing between the foramina of the anterior part of the sphenoid bone. *Crus olfactorium*, *crus rhinencephali*, what is improperly called, in human anatomy, the olfactory nerve or tract, being a contracted portion of the crus of the brain, the posterior fourth of one of the columns of the olfactory bulb, which, diverging from its fellow, is attached to the public and facial brain.

crusade (kr'-sād'), n. [Early mod. E. also *crusado*, *croisade*, *croisado*, *croisado*, earlier *crusade*, late ME. *crusade*, *cruciat* (being variously used, to the ML., Sp., or F.); = F. *croisade* (after Pr.), OF. *croisade* (also in another form *croiserie*) = Fr. *croisade*, *croisade* = Sp. Pg. *crusado* (= It. *crociata*, < ML. *cruciata*, a *crusado*, lit. *ex expeditio(n)e*) an expedition of persons marked with or bearing the sign of the cross, prop. fem. pp. of *cruciare*, mark with the cross, < L. *crux* (*crucis*), cross; see *cross*, n. and v., and *cruciate*. The earlier ME. word for 'crusade' was *crucery*; see *crucery*, n. 1. A military expedition under the banner of the cross; specifically, one of the medieval expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense army, who were nearly all destroyed on the way. The first real crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1099-9, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189-92, led by the prince Richard the Lion-hearted of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Mohammedans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202-4, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders one of its leaders; the fifth, 1218-20, under the emperor Frederick II., the sixth, 1244-50, under St. Louis IX. of France, and the seventh and last, 1270-71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including one of boys and children's crusades, in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were captured. The cost of the crusades and the loss of life in them were enormous, but they stimulated commerce and the interchange of ideas between the West and the East, and the crusades, and the Albigenses under papal auspices, 1207-20, were also called crusades.

For the crusade preached through western Christendom, A. D. 1188, it was ordained that the English should wear a white cross; the French a red; the Flemish a green one. Quoted in *Book of the Church of our Fathers*, III. 1. 446, note. The *Crusades*, with all their drawbacks, were the trial test of a new world, a reconstituted Christendom, striving after a better ideal than that of piracy and fraternal bloodshed. *Stables*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. Any vigorous concerted action for the defense or advancement of an idea or a cause, or in opposition to a public evil; as, a temperance crusade; the crusade against slavery.

The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious crusade of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four noblest virtues in the history of nations. *Locky*, *Eng. Moral*, I. 161.

crusader (kr'-sād'), v. t. pret. and pp. *crusaded*, *pp. crusading*. [*Crusade*, n.] To engage in a crusade; support or oppose any cause with zeal.

Cease crusading against us. *M. Green*, *The Grotto*.

crusader (kr'-sād'), n. Same as *crusado*.

crusader (kr'-sād'), n. [*Cr. equiv. cruciæ*.] A person engaged in a crusade, or the breast or the shoulder a representation of the cross, the assumption of which, called "taking the cross," constituted a binding engagement and released them from all other obligations.

If other pilgrims had their peculiar marks, so too had the crusaders. For a token of that vow which he had pledged, he always wore a cross sewed to his dress, until he went to, and all the while he stood in the Holy Land, Rock Church of our Fathers, III. 1. 446.

With all their faults these nobles (of Cyprus) were brave *crusaders*; men who, like the knights of the Templars, were ready to cast in their lot in a promised Land, and not, like the later adventurers, anxious merely to get all they could out of it, to make their fortune. *Stables*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 300.

crusading (kr'-sād'), v. a. [*Pr. of crusade*, v.] Of or pertaining to the crusades; engaged in or favoring a crusade or crusades.

In how many kingdoms of the world has the *crusading* sword of this mingled saint-cruel spared neither age, nor youth, nor sex, or condition.

Stowe, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 17.

Some *gray crusading* knight.

M. Arnold.

As in the East, so in the West, the *crusading* spirit was here and there made aggressive by the monks and knights. *West. Stud. Mod. Hist.*, p. 384.

crusado (kr'-sād'), n. [*Also crusado*; a var., after Sp. Pg. *crusado* (tom), of *crusado*; see *crusade*.] 1. A crusade.

2. To suppose the state of architecture imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusades*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention. *H. Swinhurst*, *Travels through Spain*, xlv.

2. A bull issued by the pope urging a crusade, promising immediate entrance into heaven to those who died in the service, and many indulgences which they were authorized to grant.

Pope Sixtus quitted for the setting forth of the forasaid expedition . . . published a *Crusado*, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers.

crusado (kr'-sād'), n. [*Also crusado*; = D. *krusad* (Kilian) = G. *crusade*, etc. < Sp. Pg. *crusado*, a coin, prop. pp. of *crusar*, mark with a cross, < *crus*, a cross; see *cross*, n. and v., and cf. *crusade*, *cruciate*.] A money and coin of Portugal. The *crusado* was not a new name, was 400 reis, or 1/200 of a United States cent. The new *crusado* is 400 reis, or 1/200 of a United States cent. The *crusado* was a coin of Africa with a crusade with a crusade of only 17 cents.

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I had rather have lost my purse

Than my *crusade*. *Shak*, *Othello*, III. 4.

I was called from dinner to see some

crusades weighed, and to see some

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Lord, rise, and rouse, and rule, and *crush* their furious pride. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, I. 18. These *Crusaders* might have said, as *Crusade* has had its Authority to Suppress them.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 371. Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebel *Crusade*. On April 16, 1746, the battle of Culloden forever crushed the prospects of the Stuarts. *Locky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., III.

5. To oppress grievously. *Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* away.* *Deut.* xlviii. 38.

6. To crowd or press upon.

When what should be different quarters rush. *Vast clouds encounter* one another *crush*. *Waller*, *Instructions to a Painter*.

7. To rumple or put out of shape by pressure or by rough handling; as, to *crush* a bonnet or a dress. [*Collig.*]—*Angle of crushing*. See *angle*.—To *crush* a cup (or glass), to drink a cup of wine together; 'crush a bottle'; possibly an allusion to the custom, prevalent in wine-growing countries, of squeezing the juice of the grape into a cup or goblet as required.

If you be not of the house of Montague, I pray, come *crush* a cup of wine. *Shak.* & I., I. 2. Come *crush* a glass with your dear *padding*. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, II. 6.

To crush (ot), (o) To force out by pressure.

Crush, that first from out the purple grape *Crush'd* the sweetest pollen of milled wine.

(b) To destroy; frustrate; as, to *crush* out rebellion. —*Syn.* 1. *Crush*, etc. See *dash*. —2. To break, pound, pulverize, comminute; a breaking or bruising by pressure, promissive, conquer, quell.

II. *Intrans.* To be pressed out of shape, into a form, purpose, or into pieces, by external force; as, an egg-shell *crushes* readily in the hand.

crush (krush), n. [*Crush*, v.] 1. A violent collision or rushing together; a sudden or violent pressure; a breaking or bruising by pressure; or by violent collision or rushing together.

Some hurt, either by bruise, crush, or strip. *Hollins*, *Eng.* in 17th, xix. 6. Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.

2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; a mass of objects crowded together; a compacted and obstructing crowd of persons, as at a ball or reception.

Strove who should be smothered deep in Fresh *crush* of leaves. *Kent*, *Endymion*, III. 1.

3. Great the *crush* was, and each race, To left and right, of those tall *crushes*, *Crush'd* In silent mutation and the swarms Of foaming *crushes*, *crushes*, *crushes*.

crushed (krush'), v. a. [*Pr. of crush*, v.] 1. Broken or bruised by squeezing or pressure; as, *crushed* strawberries. —2. Broken or bruised to powder by grinding or pounding; pulverized; comminuted; as, *crushed* sugar; *crushed* wheat.

—3. Crumpled; rumpled; pressed out of shape, as by crowding; as, a *crushed* hat or bonnet. —4. Overwhelmed or subdued by power; pressed or kept down as by a superincumbent weight. Hence = 5. Oppressed.

crusher (krush'), n. 1. One who or that which crushes or demolishes; as, his answer was a *crusher*. [*Collig.*]—2. A policeman. [*Slang.*]

crusher (krush'), n. [*Crush*, v.] A measuring instrument, exposed in the bore of a gun, to measure the pressure developed by the explosion of a charge. *E. H. Knight*.

crush-hat (krush'-hāt'), n. 1. A hat which can be folded without injury and carried in the pocket.

"No, don't," said Mr. Minter, folding his *crush-hat* to lay it on the corner, Nicholas Nickleby.

2. Colloquially, an opera-hat.

crushing (krush'-ing), v. a. [*Pr. of crush*, v.] Having the power or tending to crush; overwhelming; demolishing.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*. *Kennedy*, *Hist. Eng.*, xvii.

crushing-machine (krush'-ing-mash'-in), n. A machine constructed to pulverize or crush stone and other hard and brittle materials; a stone-crusher.

crush-room (krush'-rüm), n. A saloon in a theater, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment; a foyer.

crusian, n. See *crucian*.

crusill, *crusill*, v. See *crucially*.

crusoid, n. [*OF. crusoid*, *crusoid*, *crusoid*, a var. of *crusoid*, *crusoid*, *crusoid*; = *crusoid*; = *crusoid*.] A crucible; a melting-pot.

The sea . . . *crushed* Belshazzar's feast against the wall.

Nun. Alex. 25.

2. To bruise and break into fragments or small particles, either by direct pressure or by grinding or pounding; as, to *crush* quartz. —3. To force down and bruise and break, as by a superincumbent weight; as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

Vain is the force of man, and hear's as vain, To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustains.

Knott.

4. To put down; overpower; subdue absolutely; conquer beyond resistance; as, to *crush* one's enemies.

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4. Public notice or advertisement by outcry, as hawkers give of their wares; proclamation, as by a town clerk.
Also of the cry man that hanteth not out a lantern with a candle brennyng their according to the Mayre cry.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1597 (ed. 1811, p. 91).

At midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh.
Mat. xxv.

6. Public or general accusation; civil revolt or fame.

Because the cry of [against] Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it.

Isa. xlviii, 20, 21.

6. A pack of dogs.
Shak. Cor., iii, 3.

You common cry of curs!
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark.
Milton, P. L., ii, 654.

Hence—7. In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this . . . get me fellowship in a cry of play-ers?

Shak. Hamlet, iii, 2.

8. A word or phrase used in battle, as a shout to encourage or rally soldiers; a battle-cry or war-cry.

Enter an English Soldier, crying A Talbot! A Talbot! . . .

Sold. The cry of Talbot serves me a sweet end.
Shak., I Hen. vi, ii, 11.

10. Her friends and ye that follow, cry my cry!
Walter Morris, room of King Acharis.

A party catchword; an object for the attainment of which insistence and iteration are employed for partisan purposes; some topic, event, etc., which is used, or the importance of which is magnified, in a partisan manner.

"And to manage them [a constituency] you must have a good cry," said Tupper. "All now depends upon a good cry."
Derwent, *Confessions*, vii, 2.

If the project fails in the present Reichstag, it would certainly be a bad cry for the government at the next elections.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX, 290.

10. The peculiar crackling noise made by metallic tin when bent.—A far cry, a great distance; a long way.

It's a far cry to Lochow.
Pomeroy.

We must not be impatient; it is a far cry from the dwellers in caves to even such civilization as we have achieved.

Great cry and little wood, much ado about nothing; great show and pretense with little or no result.—Hue and cry. See *hue*.—In full cry, in full pursuit; said of the dog in a hunt when all the scent dogs are baying in chorus: often used figuratively.

The dunce hunt in full cry, till they have run down a reputation.
Bacon, *Essays*, the Citizen of the World, 2.

crystal (kri'ál), n. [Cf. W. *crægry*, a heron, a screamer; *crégyd*, *crégry*, a heron; *crégydd*, a heron, a ruffler.] The heron.

crystalline, n. Same as *crystal*.

crystal (kri'ál), n. 1. Same as *crystal*.—2. The female or young of the goshawk, *Asio palumbarius*, called *falcon-gentle*.

crying (kri'ing), v. t. [Fr. of *cry*, v. t., in def. 2.] a. Demanding attention or remedy; no-torious; unendurable.

Those other crying sins of ours . . . pull . . . plagues and miseries upon our heads.
Bacon, *Essays*, the Citizen of the World, 2.

2. Melancholy; lamenting.

Who shall now sing your crying elegies.
And strike a cry into senseless pictures?

Shak. Son. and Del., Falstaff, iii, 2.

crying-bird (kri'ing-bér'd), n. The coultan or carat, *Aramus pictus*.

crying-out (kri'ing-out'), n. [See to *cry* out (c), under *cry*, v. t.] The confinement of a woman; labor.

Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the *crying-out*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI, 323.

crystodynia (kri-má-din'á), n. [NL., < Gr. *crysto*, cold, a cry, a cold, & *dýnia*, pain.] Chronic rheumatism. *Dunglison*.

crystal, n. Same as *crystal*.

crystalline (kri-ók'ót-né), n. [< Gr. *crystal*, cold, frost, & *crysto*, dust, & *itéia*.] The name given by Nordenskiöld to gray powder noticed by him in various places in Greenland on the surface of the inland ice, at a great distance from earth or rock, and which he considered to be of cosmic (meteoritic) origin. The view is based partly on the occurrence, in addition to magnetite, of fine particles of metallic iron in the powder. The theory of the cosmic origin of crystalline dust is yet to have been generally admitted.

crystalloids (kri-ók'ót-lé), n. [< Gr. *crystal*, cold, frost, & *lóidos*, stone.] A fluoid of sodium and aluminum found in Greenland, where it

forms an extensive bed. It occurs in cleavable masses, also in distinct crystals, and has a glistening vitreous and a pale grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown color. It is important as a source of the metal aluminum, and is also used for making soda and other kinds of glass. Crystals have also been discovered at Alaska in the first mountains, and in small quantities in Colorado.—*Crystalline glass*, hot-melt porcelain, transparent or milky-white, made of silica and crystal with oil of silica melted together. Also called *crystalloids* and *crystalloids*.

cryophorus (kri-ók'ót-rus), n. [< Gr. *crystal*, cold, frost, & *phoros*, bearing, < *phero* = *to bear*.] An instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists of two glass globes united by a tube. Water in one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cold, the pressure of the included vapor is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing mixture, the vapor is condensed, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the lowering of its temperature.

cryophyllite (kri-ók'ót-í-lít), n. [< Gr. *crystal*, cold, frost, & *phyllon*, leaf, & *íteia*.] A kind of mica occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Cryptairina (krip-ai-rí-ná), n. [NL., orig. *Cryptairina* (Viellet, 1816), and, more correctly, *Cryptairina* (on another model, *Cryptairina*), < Gr. *crystal*, hide (kryptis, a hiding), *phos*, pig, nose.] A genus of tree-crows, of the subfamily *Colaptes*, having as its type *C. varians*, the femis or so-called variable crow of Java. The genus is extended by some authors to include the *Colaptes* at large, or birds of the genera *Tremurus*, *Iranocitta*, and *Lophocitta*.

crystal (krip'sia), n. [Also *kryptis*, < Gr. *crystal*, concealment, < *krýpten*, conceal: see *crypt*.] Concealment. See extract.

The Thibetians divide advocated the *krypta* or concealment, that is, the secret use of all divine attributes.

crystalloid, crypsorichis (krip-ók'ót-kid), n. [< Gr. *crystal* (future *crýstos*), hide, & *hýxis*, textile.] Same as *crystalloids*.

crypt (kript), n. [= Dan. *krypte* = F. *crypte* = Fr. *crypte* (also *croûle*) = Sp. *cripta* = Gr. *crýpta* = It. *critta*, < L. *crýpta*, < Gr. *crýpten* or *crýpten*, a vault, crypt, fem. of *crýptos*, hidden, secret, verbal adj. of *crýpten*, hide, keep secret, skilful to *crýpten*, cover, hide. See *croûle*, *croûle*, and *groûle*, *groûle*, *doublets* of *crypt*.] 1. A hidden or secret recess; a subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed or used for the interment of bodies, as in the catacombs.

It was the best warden and intimate associate of the soul, a flash into the very *crypt* and basis of man's nature from the form of trial, had become truth and truth from the *crypt*.
Lowell, *Among my books*, 1st ser., p. 1.

2. A part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, etc., below the chief floor,

tory pit in mucous membrane). See *follicle*. Also *crypta*.—*Crypta of Lieberkuhn*, the follicles of Lieberkuhn in the intestines.—*Multilocular crypt*, a recessed glandular cavity, a secretory pit with branches or diverticula.

crypta (krip'á), n.; pl. *cryptae* (-áe). [NL., same as *crypt*.] In anat., same as *crypt*, 3.

Cryptacanthodes (krip'-ta-kan-thó'dés), n. [NL., < Gr. *crýptos*, hidden (see *crypt*), & *anthos*, spine, & *tho*, fork.] A genus of biennid fishes, typical of the family *Cryptacanthodidae*.

cryptacanthodid (krip'-ta-kan-thó'did), n. A fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidae*.

Cryptacanthodes (krip'-ta-kan-thó'dés), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptacanthodes* & *-idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Cryptacanthodes*. They are biennid fishes with an eel-like aspect, a long dorsal fin sustained by strong spines, no ventrals, and an oblong caudal head. Two species inhabit the northwestern Atlantic, and have been called *crýptacanthodes*, and one inhabits the Alaskan seas. Also *Cryptacanthodes*.

cryptic, n. Plural of *crypta*.

cryptal (krip'tál), a. [< *crypt* & *-al*.] In anat. and *physiol.*, pertaining to or derived from a crypt. See *crypt*, 3.

The use of the *crypt* or secreted secretion in the keep parts on the surface is a source of Analogy, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact.

crypted (krip'téd), a. < *crypt* & *-ed*.] In arch., vaulted. [Rare.]

A crypted hall and stair lead to the chapter-house.

cryptic (krip'tik), a. and n. [< L. *crýptus*, ill. < Gr. *crýptos*, hidden, < *krýpten*, hide: see *crypt*.] 1. a. Hidden; secret; occult.

This *cryptic* and involved method of his providence have I ever admired. Sir P. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 177.

The subject is the *cryptic* of God's will, and at every comparison must feel his being enhanced by it. *Erasmus*, Experience.

cryptic syllogism, a syllogism not in regular form, the premises being transposed, or one of them omitted, or both omitted, and only the middle term indicated. The following is an example: "The resurrection of the flesh of Joan de Arc proves that true greatness is not confined to the male sex."

II. 1. The art of recording any discourse so that the meaning is concealed from ordinary readers.

There are also other divisions of Methods, vulgar and received, as the Resolution of Analysis, of Constitution or Synthesis, of Concealment or *Cryptic*, etc., which I do not follow.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning* (Original English ed.), Works, III, 407.

cryptical (krip'tikál), a. Same as *cryptic*.

cryptical (krip'tikál), a. Secrecy; in an occult manner.

We take the word add in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* designating it from those aspects that are akin to it.

Crypticus (krip'tikus), n. [NL., < LL. *crypticus*, covered, concealed: see *cryptic*.] In zool., (a) A genus of arachnidae heterometrous beetles, of the family *Tetranychidae*. *C. quinquifidus*, a European species, is an example. *Latreille*, 1817.

(b) A genus of birds, of the family *Momotidae*, or sawbills. *Swainson*, 1837.

crypto-, etc., *crýpto*, < Gr. *crýptos*, hidden, secret: see *crypt*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'hidden, concealed, not evident or obvious.' See *caulipso*.

cryptobranch (krip'tó-brang), a. and n. 1. a. Same as *cryptobranchia*.

II. n. An animal with covered or concealed gills, as a crustacean, mollusk, or reptile.

Cryptobranchia (krip'tó-brang-k'i-á), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptobranchia*, < Gr. *crýptos*, hidden, concealed gills: see *cryptobranchia*.] A group of animals having concealed gills. Specifically—

(a) A division of crustaceans, including the decapods. (b) A division of gastropods (the type *Hydrobia*) in which the branchial combined in a single retractile cover. (c) A subgenus of gastropods, containing most of the class; contrasted with *Paludibranchia* and *Neutibranchia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

(d) The pteropods considered as a suborder of diaceous gastropods. *Joergensen*, 1880. (e) A division of urodele amphibians. Also *Cryptobranchia* in all senses.

cryptobranchiate (krip'tó-brang-k'i-á), a. [NL., < *cryptobranchia* & *-idae*.] < Gr. *crýptos*, hidden, & *bráchos*, gills.] Having hidden gills; having the branchial concealed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptobranchia* in any sense.

Also *cryptobranchia*.

Cryptobranchia (krip'tó-brang-k'i-á), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptobranchia* & *-idae*.] A family of cryptobranchiate or derotreme urodele amphibians, synonym of *Cryptobranchia*. *Macleay*, 1881.

It contains the genera *Amphiuma*, *Mesopoma*, and *Stenobdella* or *Cryptobranchia*.

commonly set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel or a shrine.

My knees are bowed in *crypt* and shrine.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

A *crypt*, as a portion of a church, had its origin in the subterranean chapels known as *crypts*, or *crypts*, around the tomb of a martyr, or the place of his martyrdom. *Shope*, *Brit. Vit.*, 69.

3. In anat., a follicle; a small simple tubular or sacular secretory pit; a small glandular cavity; as, a mucous *crypt* (a follicular secre-

Cryptoneura

filiform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected together into filaments. Also *Cryptoneura* and *Cryptoneurina*.

Cryptoneura (krip-tō-nū'ra), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptoneurus*; see *cryptoneurus*.] A form applied by Bichat to certain low organisms in which nerves were not known to exist; practically synonymous with *Aceria*.

cryptoneurus (krip-tō-nū'rus), n. a. [C. NL. *cryptoneurus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] Having no obvious nervous system, or not known to have any nerves.

Cryptonychus (krip-tō-nī-kū'nis), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptonychus* (con-nych) + -inus.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, named from the genus *Cryptonyx*; synonymous with *Hollininae*. Also *Cryptonyza*.

cryptonym (krip-tō'nīm), n. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *ὄνομα*, dial. *onyma*, = E. name.] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood.

Moss, E. ARNOLD. "I. gravely assuasive as that, during the Middle Ages, Tartar was not a *cryptonym* by which heretics knew each other."

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

Cryptonyx (krip-tō'nīks), n. [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1815, as *Cryptonyx*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄνυξ* (on-nyx), nail, claw.)] A genus of gallinaceous birds; a synonym of *Rollulus*.

Cryptonyza (krip-tō'nī-za), n. pl. Same as *Cryptonychus*.

Cryptopentamerus (krip-tō-pen-tam'er-us), n. [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptopentamerus*; see *cryptopentamerus*.] An artificial section of coleopterous insects, now abandoned, including species in which all the tarsi have five joints, of which the fourth is very minute and concealed under the third. Westwood substituted for this the name *Pseudotetramera*.

cryptopentamerus (krip-tō-pen-tam'er-us), a. [C. NL. *cryptopentamerus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πενταμήριος*, in five parts, + *μερής*, = E. five, + *μήρος*, part.] In entom., having all the tarsi five-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed; subnomenclature: pseudotetramerous; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptopentamerus*.

Cryptophagidæ (krip-tō-fa'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptophagus* + -idæ.] A family of clavicorn Coleoptera or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are five-jointed; the under surface moderate or small; the palpi approximate at base; the anterior coxae are rounded or oval and not prominent; the posterior coxae are not distinct, and are fused with the third segments; the middle coxae cavities are closed by the sternum; the prostrutrum is prolonged, meeting the mesosternum; and the anterior coxal cavities open into the hind.

Cryptophagus (krip-tō-f'ā-gus), n. [NL., so called from feeding on cryptogams; < *crypto* (gams), cryptogam, + Gr. *φαγίς*, eat.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophagidæ*, containing beetles of minute size.

Cryptophalidæ (krip-tō-fa'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptophalus* + -idæ.] A family of abdominal Cryptopoda, with six thoracic linules, three pairs of abdominal appendages, two eyes, an extensible mouth, and the sexes distinct, the male being very different from the female. The species, like other *Cryptopoda* abdominalis, burrow in shells. There are but two genera of the family.

A family. A species of *Cochlicaria* is found burrowing in oysters. See *Cryptophalus*.

Cryptophalus (krip-tō-f'ā-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *φάλαξ*, a bowl; see *phial*, *vial*.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophalidæ*. The only known species, *C. minutus*, is about a tenth of an inch long, and is lodged in a flask-shaped carapace. The two early stages of development are passed through in an egg-like state within the sac of the parent, and in the third the flutinous larva moves about by means of its antennae, before it becomes fixed in the burrow as an adult.

Cryptophyes (krip-tō-fis'ē-ēs), n. pl. [NL. (so called with reference to their truly cryptogamic character), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *φυός*, seaweed; see *Fucus*.] The lowest order of *Algae*, in which the life of the aperture *a*, *b*, sexual reproduction is not known to occur. They

are composed of cells, either isolated, as in *Protoecoccus*, embedded in mucus, as in *Clathrospira*, or arranged in filaments, as in *Nostoc*, and consist of reproductive cells that has yet been observed in by means of non-sexual spores and homogeneity. The color is bluish-green, or sometimes orange, purple, or pink, caused by the presence of a peculiar coloring matter, phycoerythrin, which obscures the chlorophyll. Also called *Cyanophyceæ*, *Phaeococcaceæ*, and *Phaeochromaceæ*.

cryptoplia (krip-tō-pi'ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πλῆμα*, opium.] Cryptopine.

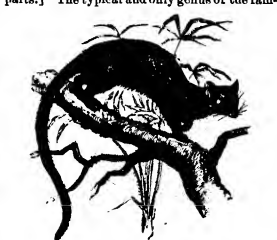
cryptopline (krip-tō-pīn), n. [As *cryptopline* + -ine.] A colorless and odorless alkaloid of opium (C₂₁H₂₃N₃O₅), crystallizing in minute prisms and having strongly alkaline properties.

Cryptoplas (krip-tō-plās), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πλάς*, anything flat and broad, as the tails of some crustaceans.] One of the leading genera of *Chitonidea*.

Cryptoporus (krip-tō-pōr'us), n. pl. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πορεύς* (rod) = E. foot.] A group of erabs, having the legs mostly concealed when folded beneath the carapace.

Cryptoporus (krip-tō-pōr'us), n. [L., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, a crypt, + *πορεύς*, porch; so porch, portico.] In Rom. antiq.: (a) A portico placed before a crypt or an alley between two walls, receiving light and air only by means of arches or windows, as illustrated in the plan of Dionet at Pompeii. (b) In the country-houses of the rich, as interpreted from ancient allusions as in Pliny, a covered gallery of which the side walls were pierced with wide openings as distinguished from a *crypt*, of which the openings were small and made in one wall only. The cryptoporus of the second kind was a favorite device for securing cool fresh air; that of the first kind not only served the same purpose, but was occasionally used as a storehouse, of provisions.

Cryptoproc (krip-tō-prok'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *προκύβος*, the anus, the hinder parts.] The typical and only genus of the fam-



Ferax (Cryptoproc ferax).

ily *Cryptoproc*, containing one species, *C. ferax*, peculiar to Madagascar. It is a remarkable animal, resembling a civet-cat in some respects, but more nearly related to the true civet.

cryptoprod (krip-tō-prod'it), n. A carnivorous mammal of the family *Cryptoprodæ*.

Cryptoprodæ (krip-tō-prod'it-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptoprod* + -idæ.] A family of zöline carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ*, related to the family *Volvidæ*, but differing from it in having the body elongated and viverriform, the neck retractile with the vertebrae and ribs loose, and no alphenoid canal in the skull. It represents a peculiar Malagascian type, formerly referred to the *Viverridæ*. There is but one genus, *Cryptoprod*.

Cryptops (krip-top's), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὤψ* (ōps), eye.] A genus of chilopod myriapoda of the family *Cryptopidae*, having 17-jointed antennae, and 21 body segments, each limb ending in a single-jointed tarsus. The species are blind, whence the name.

cryptorchid (krip-tōr'kid), n. Same as *cryptorchid*.

cryptorchidism (krip-tōr'ki-dizm), n. [C. *cryptorchid* + -ism.] Same as *cryptorchidism*.

cryptorchis (krip-tōr'chis), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] One whose testes have not descended into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchid*, *epiorchid*, *epiorchis*.

cryptorchism (krip-tōr'chizm), n. [C. NL. *cryptorchis*, q. v.] Retention of the testes above the cavity of the abdomen, owing to the failure of the organs to descend from their primitive position into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchidism*, *epiorchidism*.

cryptorchismus (krip-tōr'chis'mus), n. [NL., < *cryptorchis*, q. v.] Same as *cryptorchidism*.

Crypturus

Cryptorhynchides (krip-tō-rīng'ki-dēs), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptorhynchus* + -ides.] A division of the family *Cureulionidae*, or weevils, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by possessing a groove in which the rostrum may be received. *Schneider*, 1828. Also *Cryptorhynchidae*.

Cryptorhynchus (krip-tō-rīng'kus), n. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ῥήγχις*, snout.] A genus of weevils of the family *Cureulionidae*, giving name to a group *Cryptorhynchides*, *Hilger*.

Cryptornis (krip-tōr'nīa), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds, found in the Upper Eocene, so called because its affinities are not evident. It has been supposed to be related to the hornbills.

Cryptostegia (krip-tō-stē'gi-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στεγία*, a roof, a roof.] In Reuss's classification, a group of perforate foraminifers.

Cryptostemma (krip-tō-stem'm), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στεμμα*, a fillet.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptostemmatidae*, *C. westerniana* inhabits Guinea. *Güerin*, 1838.

Cryptostemmatidæ (krip-tō-stem-mat'ide), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptostemma* (s) + -idæ.] A family of isopods, as illustrated in the order *Phalangida* or *Opiliones*, typified by the genus *Cryptostemma*. Also written *Cryptostemmatidae* and *Cryptostemmatidæ*.

Cryptostemmatidæ (krip-tō-stem-mat'ide), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptostemma* + -idæ.] Same as *Cryptostemmatidæ*.

cryptostoma (krip-tōs'tōm), n. pl. *cryptostomatidæ* (krip-tōs'tōm'ide), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στόμα* (s), mouth.] In certain algae, as *Fucus*, a small pit or cavity from which arise groups of hairs.

Cryptotetramera (krip-tō-te-tram'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptotetramera*; see *cryptotetramera*.] An old section of coleopterous insects, including species with four joints to all the tarsi, the third being concealed. It contains such families as *Coccidulidæ* and *Ischnomelidæ*, usually grouped under *Trinera*, and called *trinera*. It was named by Westwood.

cryptotetramerus (krip-tō-te-tram'er-us), a. [C. NL. *cryptotetramerus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *τετραμήριος*, in four parts, + *μερής*, = E. four, + *μήρος*, a part.] In entom., subnomenclature: pseudotetrimerous; having all the tarsi four-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed.

cryptus (krip'tus), a. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden; see *crypt*.] Hidden; concealed. *Worcester*.

cryptoxygosty (krip-tō-nī-gōs'tī), n. [As *cryptoxygosty* + -ity.] The character of being cryptoxygous.

cryptoxygous (krip-tōz'ig-us), a. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄξω* = E. *ox*, = E. *ox*.] In crinoid, so constructed that the zygonal arches are not seen when the skull is viewed from above.

Crypturi (krip-tū'ri), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Crypturus*, q. v.] The tinamous, or the family *Tinamidae*, considered as a superfamily or prime division of carinate birds, having the palate dromæomorphous; synonymous with *Dromæomorphæ*.

Crypturidæ (krip-tū'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Crypturus* + -idæ.] The tinamous as a family of gallinaceous birds; a synonym of *Tinamidae*.

Crypturinus (krip-tū'ri-nūs), n. pl. [NL., < *Crypturus* + -inus.] The tinamous as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tinamidae*. See *Tinamidae*.

Crypturus (krip-tū'rus), n. [NL. (Hiliger, 1811), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The tin-



Pileated Tinamus (Crypturus pilosus).

mous as a genus of birds; so called from the extreme shortness of the tail, the rectrices of which are in some species hidden by the covert.

(b) To assume (as a number of opinions, views, or ideas, at first unsettled or diverse) a definite form, and become concentrated upon or collected round a given subject. *See* *crystallize*.

Also spelled crystallise.
crystalliser (kris'-tə-lī-zēr), n. That which causes or assists in crystallization; something engaged in a process of crystallization. Also spelled crystallizer.

(They boilers) may be emptied at pleasure into lower receivers, called crystallizers, by means of leaden siphons and long-necked funnels. *See* *Boiler*, 1. 1. 1.
crystalloid (kris'-tə-lōid), n. [*crystal* (f) + *-oid*.] The od of crystals, or a supposed odd form derived from crystallization. *See* *od*.

Instead of saying the "od derived from crystallization," we may name this product *crystalloid*.

Boiler, *Dynamics* (trans. 1851), p. 224.

crystallo-engraving (kris'-tə-lō-en-grā'-vīng), n. A method of ornamenting glass by means of casts of a design which are placed on the inner surface of the metal mold in which the glass vessel is formed, become embedded in the surface of the glass, and are removed with it. When the material for the cast is separated from the glass vessel, the design is left in intaglio.
crystallogenic, crystallogenical (kris'-tə-lō-jen-ik, -ikal), a. [*crystal* (f) + *-genic, -ical*.] Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing, as crystallogenic attraction.

crystallogeny (kris'-tə-lō-jē-nī), n. [= *F. crystallogénie*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-γενεα*, < *-γενεα*, production.] In crystal, that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

crystallographer (kris'-tə-lō-jē-rā-fēr), n. [*crystallography* + *-er*.] One who describes crystals of the manner of their formation.

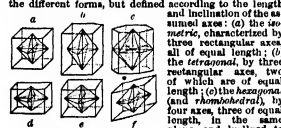
In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the crystallographer. *See* *Forbes*, *Literary Papers*, p. 166.

crystallographic, crystallographical (kris'-tə-lō-jē-grāf-ik, -ikal), a. [= *F. crystallographique*, < *crystallography* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

When a beam of light passes through Iceland spar parallel to the crystallographic axis, there is no double refraction.

crystallographically (kris'-tə-lō-jē-grāf-ik-al), adv. With regard to crystallography or its principles; as in crystallography. *See* *Whewell*.

crystallography (kris'-tə-lō-jē-grāf-ē), n. [= *F. crystallographie*, < *Sp. cristalografía*, < *It. cristallologia*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφία*, writto.] 1. The science of the process of crystallization, and of the forms and structure of crystals. The sciences are the generally adopted systems of crystallization, based upon the degree of symmetry which characterizes the different forms, but defined according to the length and inclination of the assumed axes: (a) the isometric, characterized by three rectangular axes, all of equal length; (b) the tetragonal, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (c) the hexagonal, by four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to one another at an angle of 60°, the fourth of the three different; (d) the orthorhombic, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (e) the monoclinic, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (f) the triclinic, by three axes, no one perpendicular to another. (See *these* names.) Instead of isometric, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of tetragonal, *dimetric*; instead of orthorhombic, *trimetric* or *orthic*; instead of monoclinic, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of triclinic, *orthometric* or *orthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *monometric*; similarly, the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *isometric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.



Forms illustrating Crystallization.

of 60°, the fourth of the three different; (d) the orthorhombic, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (e) the monoclinic, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (f) the triclinic, by three axes, no one perpendicular to another. (See *these* names.) Instead of isometric, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of tetragonal, *dimetric*; instead of orthorhombic, *trimetric* or *orthic*; instead of monoclinic, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of triclinic, *orthometric* or *orthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *monometric*; similarly, the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *isometric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

crystalloid (kris'-tə-lōid), a. and n. [= *F. cristalloïde*, < *It. cristallino*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-ειδής*, < *-ειδής*, shape.] 1. A. Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller crystalloid molecules. *See* *Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, 1. 6.

II. n. 1. The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power,

when in solution, of passing easily through membranes, as parchment-paper, and which he found to be of a crystalline character. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are the opposite of colloids, which have not this permeating power. *See* *colloid*.

2. A protein crystal—[that is, a granule of protein in the form of a crystal, differing from an organic crystal in the inconstancy of its angles and in its property of swelling when immersed in water. Such crystalloids are of various forms and usually colorless.]

crystalloid (kris'-tə-lōid), a. [*crystalloid* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a crystalloid.

The same condition could be produced by nearly all crystalline substances.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, 1. 6.

crystallology (kris'-tə-lō-jē-lō-jī), n. [= *F. crystallogologie*, < *It. cristallologia*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-λογία*, < *-λογία*, speak: *see* *-ology*.] The science which considers the structure of bodies in isomorphic nature so far as it is the result of cohesive attraction. It embraces crystallography, which treats of the geometrical form of crystals, and crystallogeny, which discusses their origin and formation.

crystallographic (kris'-tə-lō-jē-grāf-ik), a. [*Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-γραφία* (magrē), magnet, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystallized bodies, especially the behavior of a crystal in a magnetic field; as, "crystallographic action." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 377.

crystallography (kris'-tə-lō-jē-grāf-ē), n. [= *F. crystallographie*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-γραφία*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal glass, &c., formerly in high esteem. The crystal first scattered over the crystal was put forth certain formulas of prayer, and then gave it into the hands of a clairvoyant or a virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, was supposed to receive the information desired.

crystallometry (kris'-tə-lō-jē-mē-trī), n. [= *F. crystallogométrie*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-μετρία*, measurement.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Crystallometry was nearly recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *See* *Whewell*.

crystallotype (kris'-tə-lō-jē-tīp), n. [*Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-τύπος*, impression.] In photog., a photographic picture on a translucent material, as glass, representing a crystal.

crystalurgy (kris'-tə-lō-jē-rī), n. [*Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-ουργία* = *E. work*.] The process of crystallization.

crystalwort (kris'-tə-lō-wért), n. One of the *Hedysarum* of the suborder *Ruscaceae*.

Cs. The chemical symbol of cesium.

O. S. An abbreviation of (a) *Order of Session*; (b) *Clerk of the Signet*; (c) *Custos Signilli*, Keeper of the Seal; (d) *Consent* (which see).

O. S. A. An abbreviation of (a) *Confederate States of America*; (b) *Confederate States Army*; C. S. N. An abbreviation of *Confederate States*.

C-spring (sā'-spring), n. A carriage-spring shaped like the letter C.

ct. An abbreviation of (a) *cent*; (b) *count*; (c) *cent*.

ctenidia, n. Plural of *ctenidium*.

ctenidial (ten-id'-i-āl), a. [*ctenidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of a *ctenidium*; as, *ctenidial gills* or plumes; *ctenidial*.

Ctenidiobranchia (ten-id'-i-brang'-ki-ā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. κτενίδιον*, a little comb (see *ctenidium*) + *-branchia*, < *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenidiobranchia*.

Ctenidiobranchiata (ten-id'-i-brang'-ki-ā-tā), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *ctenidiobranchiatus*; *see* *ctenidiobranchiatus*.] 1. A suborder or superfamily of zygobranchiate gastropods, having paired, ctenidial, functioning gills. It contains the *Helicoida* and *Fissurellida*, or so-called and keyhole-limpets. 2. A suborder of palliate or testibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, containing those which have ctenidia as functional gills, as the *Tornatellida*, *Bulimorpha*, *Aplyosida*, &c.

ctenidiobranchiate (ten-id'-i-brang'-ki-ā-tā), a. [*NL.*, < *ctenidiobranchia*; *see* *ctenidiobranchia*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

ctenidium (ten-id'-i-um), n.; pl. *ctenidia* (-ā), [*NL.*, < *Gr. κτενίδιον*, dim. of *κτερίς* (kterēs), a comb.] One of the gill-combs, gill-plumes, or primitive or branchial organs, which furnish the respiratory organs of a mollusk in a generalized stage of development. A *ctenidium* is always a gill, but a gill may not be a *ctenidium*, since a respiratory function may be assumed by the fin of the body which is not ctenidial in a morphological sense.

On either side of the neck there may be seen an oval yellowish body, the rudimentary gills or *ctenidia*. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh*, XXXII. 44.

Cteniza (ten-id'-i-ā), n. [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr. κτενίζω*, comb < *κτερίς* (kterēs), a comb.] A genus of spiders of the family *Hyalulidae*. The species are of large size, and are among those known as trap-door spiders, such as *C. ctenaria* of Europe and *C. californica* of the western United States. They are remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is constructed to the tube by a single. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil.

ctenobranch (ten-ō-brang'-k), a. and n. [*Ctenobranchia*, 1. a. Having a pectinate gill; ctenobranchiate.

II. n. A ctenobranchiate gastropod; one of the *Ctenobranchiata*.

We are to accept this view of Lankaster and to consider the gill as we find it in most *ctenobranchiata* derived from a ctenidium by uniting the two. We regard in common form of ctenidium gill as the most primitive? *Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 44.

Ctenobranchia (ten-ō-brang'-ki-ā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. κτερίς* (kterēs), a comb, + *-branchia*, gills.] Same as *Ctenobranchiata*.

Ctenobranchiata (ten-ō-brang'-ki-ā-tā), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *ctenobranchiatus*; *see* *ctenobranchiatus*.] In Van der Hoeven's classification, the tenth family of mollusks, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branchia, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pedicellate. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. There are both fresh and salt-water species. The "wink" is the best-known member of the family. The *Ctenobranchiata* are now regarded as a suborder of probobranchiate gastropods, containing upwards of 20 families. Also called *Pectinibranchiata* (which see).

ctenobranchiate (ten-ō-brang'-ki-āt), a. [*NL.*, < *Ctenobranchiata*; *see* *Ctenobranchiata* + *-atus*; *see* *-ate*.] Having pectinate gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Ctenobranchiata*.

ctenocyst (ten-ō-sist), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. κτερίς* (kterēs), a comb, + *-κυστίς*, a bladder (which see).] The characteristic sensory organ of the ctenophora, regarded as probably an auditory capsule; a large vesicle situated at the aboral pole, with a clear fluid and vibratile ooliths. *See* *Ctenophora*.

ctenodactyl, ctenodactyle (ten-ō-dak'-tīl), n. An animal of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

Ctenodactylinae (ten-ō-dak'-tī-lī-nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Ctenodactylus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Ctenodactylidae*; the com-nata, so called from the comb-like fringing of the toes. They are exceptional among the hystricine animals in not having four back teeth above and below on each side. In *Ctenodactylus* the molars are three in each jaw above and below, there being no premolars; and in *Pterodactylus*, the only other genus, these teeth are minute. The *Ctenodactylinae* have no relationship with the jerboas, though totally different in appearance. They are confined to Africa.

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coarse or uncouth boy or girl; in contempt or reproach.

O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be
When time hath aw'd a griddle on thy case?

Shaksp., T. N., v. 1.

Hence—**St.** An assistant to a physician or surgeon in a hospital. [London, Eng.]

At St. Thomas's Hospital, some 1700, the grand committee resolved "that no surgeons should have more than three Cubs."

N. and Q., 7th Ser., II, 307.

cub² (kub', v.; pret. and pp. *cubbed*, *pr. cub*, *cubbing*, (C. cub', n. *I. trans.* To bring forth, as a cub or cubs.

II. intr. Contemptuously, to bring forth young, as a woman.—To cub it, to live or act the part of a cub. [Rare.]

Long before Rousale cubbed it to wolves, and Rema scorned earth-works. *T. Winstrop, Col. Dreene, iv.*

cub³ (kub', n.; *E. dial.*, prob. a var. (the more orig. form) of *cub* in the general sense of 'roundish lump'; see *cub*, and *cf. cub²*, which is in part a var. of *cub²*. *cf. cub⁴*. A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

cub⁴ (kub', n.; *To be considered with the dim. cub⁵*, q. v.; prob. of *Lit. cub⁵*, see *Lit. cub⁵* (dim.) > *F. cub⁵*), *to-kub⁵*, also *kubbing*, a close or lean-to for cattle; *kubekub*, narrow, contracted, crowded for room; *cf. also D. kub*, *kubber*, a fish-trap, which suggests a connection with *cub²*, a creel. In the sense of 'upboard', *cub* may be an alibi. of the old form *cubboard*. 1. A stall for cattle; a crib.

I would rather have such in *cub* or kennel than in my closet or my lair. *Lauder.*

2. A chest; a bin.
When the ore [in copper-smelting] is sufficiently calcined, it is let down into the *cub* or vault beneath. *Eng. Dig., II, 348.*

3. A cupboard.
The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in armoire among the university charters, and not in any cub of the library. *Adp. Laud, Chanceryship at Oxford, p. 122.*

[Local or obsolete in all uses.]

cub⁵ (kub', n.; *E. dial.*, *cf. cub⁴*, *n.* To sluit up or confine.

To be cubbed up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? *Thornton, Anat. of Mel., p. 211.*

Art thou of bettish's noble college free,
Neck starting used, that thou wouldst tempt the sea,
Cub'd in a cabin? *Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.*

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pepper, without the peculiar medicinal properties of East Indian cubeb.

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or a defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, to be hoisted at or pelted by the mob. The *cucking-stool* has been frequently confounded with the *ducking-stool*; but the former is not of itself a stool, the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbler it was sometimes used in that position.

I had been tied to silence. I should have been worthy the *cucking-stool* as this time. *Martens and Barthelemy, Tusculane Comities, II.*

These, mounted in a chair-cuckoo, With moderns call a cucking-stool, March proudly in the train. *S. Butler, Hudibras, II. li. 740.*

cuckie, *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *cuckold*, *cuckold¹* (kuk'öld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuckold*, *cuckold*, *cuckold*, etc. < ME. *co-kolde*, *cokenold*, *cuckewold*, *kukewald*, *kukewald*, etc., with excretory -d, < OF. *coucou*, *coucouin*, mod. F. *coco* = Pr. *cogol*, a cuckold, lit. a cuckoo (so called with opprobrious allusion to the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds), < L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; see *cuckoo*.] 1. A man whose wife is false to him; the husband of an adulteress.—2. A book-name of the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*; so called from its parasitic and polygamous habits. [U. S.—3. A name of the cow-flab, *Ostracion quadricornis*; apparently so called from its horns. See *cow-flab* (9).]

cuckold¹ (kuk'öld), *v. t.* [*Cuckold*, *n.*] To dishonor by adultery: said of a wife or her paramour.

If thou canst cuckold him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, me a sport. *Shak., Othello, I. 3.*

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam; Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace; For that's to cuckold thee before thy face. *Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.*

cuckold² (kuk'öld), *n.* A corrupt form of *cuckold*. **cuckoldise** (kuk'öld-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuckoldized*, ppr. *cuckoldizing*. [*Cuckold¹* + -ize.] To make a cuckold.

Can dry bones live? or skeleton produce The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* juice? *Dryden, Alas and Arctur, II. 339.*

cuckoldize (kuk'öld-iz), *v. t.* [*Cuckold¹* + -ize.] Having the qualities of a cuckold.

Four *cuckoldizing* knaves. *Shak., M. W. of, II. 2.*

cuckold-maker (kuk'öld-mä'ker), *n.* One who commits adultery with another man's wife. **cuckoldom** (kuk'öld-dum), *n.* [*Cuckold¹* + -dom.] The state of being a cuckold; cuckolds collectively.

Thinking of nothing but her dear colonel, and conspur-ing *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.* **cuckoldry** (kuk'öld-ri), *n.* [*Cuckold¹* + -ry.] Adultery; adultery as affecting the honour of the husband.

They have got out of *Chit-tenden* into the land—what shall I call it?—of *cuckoldry*—the tops of gallantry, where pleasure is duty, and the manners perfect freedom. *Land, Billa, p. 240.*

cuckold's-knot (kuk'öld-nöt), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop made in a rope by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.

cuckold's-neck (kuk'öld-nek), *n.* Same as *cuckold's-knot*.

cuckoo (kuk'oo), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuckoe*, *cuckow*, < ME. *cucko*, *cuckun*, *cocow*, *cocow*, *cocow*, in earliest form *cucos* (partly from OF., < MD. *cookok*, *cookokok*, *kuyokok*, *kuyekok*, < D. *koekok* = North Fris. *kukuk* = OLA. *cucuo*, M.L.G. *kuckuck*, *kukuk*, < L.G. *kuckuck*, *kukuk* = MHG. *kukuk*, also *gukuk*, *gukuk*, *gukuk*, *gukuk*, < G. *kuckuck*, *kuckuk*, *guckuck*, usually *kuk*, < Dan. *kuker* = Sw. *kuk* (the Teut. forms being partly conforming to the L. and Rom.); < OF. *cucous*, *cocu*, F. *cocou* = Fr. *cogul* (cf. *coco*, the cuckoo's cry) = Sp. *cucuo*, also *dum*, *cucullo*, = Pg. *cucuo* = It. *cucuo*, also *cuculo*, *cucupulo*, *cuculo*, < ML. *cuculo*, L. only in dim. form *cuculus*, a cuckoo (< L. *cuculo*, a daw); = Gr. *koukai* (see *coccyz*), < MGr. *koeko*, NGr. *koeko*; = W. *coco*, also *co* = Gael. Ir. *couch*, also *couchag* = Obulg. *kukukaita* = Serv. *kukukaita*, = Bohem. *kukukaita* = Pol. *kukukaita*, Russ. *kukukaita* = Albanian *kukukaita* (cf. Russ. *kukukaita*, a cuckoo, *kukaita*, murmur, = Bohem. Serv. *kukuk* = Lith. *kukuk* = Lett. *kukuk*, how!), = Sla. *kukuk* (< Hind. *koko*, a cuckoo; < Hind. *koko*, the cry of a cuckoo or *pesocok*, *kuku*, the cooing of a dove, *koko*, a

crow; also found in older Teut. form (OHG. MHG. *gouch*, G. *gouch* = AS. *geac* = Icel. *gaur*, < E. *gock*, < a cuckoo; see *gock*) and in many other tongues, in various forms of the type *kuk*, being a direct imitation of the characteristic cry of the bird. A similar imitation occurs also in *coo*, *cock*, *cock*, *caw*, etc. (see these words). The forms, being imitative, do not conform closely to the rules of historical development. In early superstitions the cuckoo was regarded as of evil omen, and enters into various imprecations and proverbs as an embodiment of the devil. It was also a term of reproach or contempt equivalent to *fool* (cf. *gawk*, in similar use), and with reference to its habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests is the subject of endless allusion in early literature; see *cuckold¹*.] 1. A bird of the family *Cuculidae*, and especially of the subfamily *Cuculinae* or genus *Cuculus*; so called from its characteristic note. The common cuckoo of Europe is *Cuculus canorus*, about 14 inches long, with yellowish feet, broad rounded tail, curved



Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

bill, and ashy plumage varied with black and white. It is notorious for its parasitism, having the habit common to many birds of the family of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, chiefly smaller than itself, and causing them to be reared by the foster parents, who are usually entirely ignorant of the destruction of their own progeny. The remarkable cries which have given the bird its name in many languages are uttered only during the nesting season. The species of cuckoo are very numerous, and are found in almost every part of the world; they are not all parasitic. There are several subspecies of *Cuculidae*, and many genera, (see *Cuculidae*). The American or true-cuckoo are entirely non-parasitic, and are confined to America; they are also called black-billed cuckoo, a term not of special pertinence. The ground-cuckoo are American birds of terrestrial habits. The crested cuckoo are old-world forms, as are also the cuckoo, black-bellied or spur-heeled cuckoo, also called pheasant-cuckoo.

The cuckoo builds not for himself. *Shak., A. and C., II. 6.*

2. A simploten; a fool; used in jest or contempt, like the ultimately related *gawk*.

Prize. Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to praise him so for running! *Patefay. A horseback, ye cuckoo!* but also, he will not build a foot. *Shak., I. Hen. IV., II. 4.*

cuckoo-bird, *n.* Same as *cuckoo*.

cuckoo-ale (kuk'ö-äl), *n.* A provision of ale or strong beer formerly drunk in the spring of the year. The signal for broaching it seems to have

been the cry of the cuckoo. **cuckoo-bee** (kuk'ö-be), *n.* A bee of the family *Apidae*, and of a group variously called *Cuculinae* or *Nome-*

nodidae. The cuckoo-bees are richly colored, and nest, depositing their eggs in the nests of other bees, whence they derive their name. The larvae on emerging devour the food destined for the proper occupants of the nest, which often starve to death. **cuckoo-bird** (kuk'ö-bird), *n.* Probably a bud of the cowslip or the buttercup; only in *Shakspeare*.

cuckoo-bush (kuk'ö-bush), *n.* *Shak., I. L. L., v. 3 (song).*

cuckoo-dove (kuk'ö-dove), *n.* A dove of the genus *Macropygia* (which see).

cuckoo-fish (kuk'ö-fish), *n.* 1. A Cornish name of the striped wrasse.—2. An English name of

cuckoo-flower (kuk'ö-flou-er), *n.* 1. In old works, the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

Harlicka, *hemlock*, *nettle*, *cuckoo-flower*, *Shak., Lear, iv. 4.*

2. Now, more generally, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

By the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet cuckoo-flow-ers. *Tennyson, May Queen.*

cuckoo-fly (kuk'ö-fly), *n.* 1. A name of sundry parasitic hymenopterous insects, as the *Chrysis ignita*, of the family *Chrysididae*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the pupivorous ichneumonid-flies, the females of which deposit their eggs in the larvae or pupae of other insects.

cuckoo-grass (kuk'ö-grass), *n.* A grass-like rush, *Luzula campestris*, flowering at the time of the cuckoo's song.

cuckoo-gurnard (kuk'ö-gür'nard), *n.* An English name of the *Trigla cuculus*.

cuckoo-pint (kuk'ö-pint), *n.* [*ME. cokkupint*, *cock-pintel* (also *guk*, *gokuk*, *guk-pintel*), < *cokku*, etc. (or *gek*, etc., < AS. *gæde*; see *gawk*), cuckoo (in allusion to the fact that the cuckoo and the plant appear in spring together), + *pintel*, a coarse word, descriptive of the spadix.] The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

The root of the cuckoo-pint was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of low rivers, and eaten in severe snowy weather. *Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, iv.*

cuckoo's-bread (kuk'ö-bred), *n.* [*ML. pans cicuti*; < F. *pain de cucuon*; so called from its blossoming at the season when the cuckoo's cry is heard.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Also called *cuckoo's-meat*.

cuckoo-shell (kuk'ö-shell), *n.* A local name at Youngland, Ireland, of the whelk, *Buccinum undatum*.

cuckoo-shrike (kuk'ö-shrike), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidae*. Also called *antipillar-catcher*.

cuckoo's-maid (kuk'ö-mäid), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-mate*.

cuckoo's-mate (kuk'ö-mät), *n.* A local English name of the wyvern, *Isotria medeolae*, as appearing in spring about the same time as the cuckoo.

cuckoo's-meat (kuk'ö-met), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

cuckoo-spittle (kuk'ö-spit), *n.* 1. A froth or spume secreted by sundry homopterous insects, as the common frog-hopper, *Phryganea*, or *Peltusa spumaria*. Also called *frog-spittle*.

In the middle of May you will see, in the joints of rosemary, thistles, and almost all the larger weeds, a white fermented froth, which the frog-hopper has deposited. *S. J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 75, note.*

2. An insect which secretes a froth or spume, as a frog-hopper: called in full *cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*.

cuckoo-quean (kuk'kwén), *n.* [Also written *cuckoo-quean*, *cuckuequean*; < *cuck* (old) + *quean*; prob. as a modification of *cuckoo*.] A woman whose husband is false to her: correlative to *cuckold*.

Cells shall be no cuckoo-quean, my hère no begger. *Martens, What you Will, III. 1.*

cuckoo-quean's fury, *n.* *Quarrel*, *Emulation*, *i. e.*

cuck-stool (kuk'öst), *n.* [*MF. cuckstool*, *kukstole*, etc.; see *cucking-stool*.] Same as *cucking-stool*.

cuckstail, *n.* See *cuckeequana*.

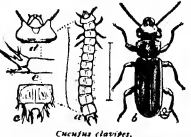
cucujid (kuk'kü-jid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cucujidae*.

Cuculide (kü-kü'j-i-dé), *pl.* [*NL. < Cuculus* + -ide.] A name of a plavicorn *Coleoptera* or

Cuculidae. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsal are 5-jointed; the antennae are moderate or small; the palpi are approximated at the base; the anterior coxae are rounded or oval, and not prominent; the posterior coxae are not salient and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; and the middle coxal cavities open externally. The *Cuculidae* are usually small, but some are larger, and some are in decay; wood; some, however, feed on insects, especially those of a stercoraceous character. The family has been divided into *Psepheninae*, *Cucujinae*, *Herpessinae*, *Bronitinae*, and *Sylvestinae*.

Cucujus (kü-kü'j-us), *pl.* [*NL. < of S. Amer. origin.*] The typical genus of the family *Cucujidae*, having the first tarsal joints very short.

Cuckoo-bee (*Cuculinae* sp.). (Crom shows natural size.)



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Oncojuss

C. clausipes is a characteristic example. It is scarlet above with finely punctured surface; the eyes and antennae are black.

Oculi (kū-kū-lī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *L. ocululus*, a cuckoo; see *cuckoo* and *oculus*]. A superfamily of coccyniformes, including several families related to the *Cuculidae*.

Oculidae (kū-kū-lī-dī), n. pl. [NL., < *Oculus* + *-idae*]. A family of yoke-toed picaean birds, typical of the group *Coccygophila* or *Cocculiformes*; the cuckoos. The feet are permanently syndactyl by reversal of the fourth toe, yet the birds are not of anomalous structure, and the middle toe is fully curved, with a dactylated tip and no serrae; the palates are dactylated; the legs are homologous; the caudals are two in number; the oil gland is small; and the gape is present. It is a large and important family, with about 200 species, showing various modifications of structure corresponding in a measure with faunal areas; it is consequently divided into a number of subfamilies. The *Cuculidae* are a peculiar Malagasy type. The *Phaenopneustes* are confined to the old world, as are the *Centropneustes* or spur-heeled cuckoos, and the *Cuculidae* or typical cuckoos. (See cut under *cuckoo*.) American has three types, those of the *Coccygidae* or tree-cuckoos, the *Sturnellidae* or ground-cuckoos, and the *Crotophagidae* or green-cuckoos. (See cut under *am. Cuckoo*, and chapter *red-see*.) The birds of the genus *Indicator*, sometimes included in the family, are more elevated in rank than those of a distinct family. In their economy the *Oculidae* are noted for their parasitism, which runs through many, though not all, of the genera composing the family.

Oculiform (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), a. [NL. *oculiformis*, < *Oculus* + *-formis*, analog].

Oculine; cuckoo-like in form or structure.

Oculomorph (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), a. [NL. *oculomorphus*, < *Oculus* + *-morphus*, analog].

Oculiformes (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *oculiformis*, < *Oculus* + *-formis*, analog]. A superfamily of cuculiform picaean birds, approximately equivalent to *Coccygophila*, separating the cuculine or cuckoo-like birds on the one hand from the *Cypselophila*, and on the other from the *Picariidae*, excepting the goatsuckers, swallows, and humming-birds, and the woodpeckers and wren-tits.

Oculus (kū-kū-lī), n. pl. [NL., < *Oculus* + *-us*]. 1. In ornith.: (a) A subfamily of *Cuculidae*, including the typical cuckoos, such as the *Cuculus canorus* of Europe. See cut under *cuckoo*. (b) In Nitzsch's system of classification, a major and miscellaneous group of picaean or cuculiform birds of no close kinship, including besides cuckoos, the trogons, goatsuckers, and sundry others. [Not in use in this sense.]—2. In entom., a well-marked group of naked, sometimes wasp-like, parasitic bees, having no polleniferous bristles or plates; the cuckoo-bees.

Oculine (kū-kū-lī), a. [NL. *oculinus*, < *Oculus* + *-inus*, analog]. A genus of aspidophorid bivalves, of the family *Arctidae*, or ark-shells, having a somewhat square gibbous shell with hinge-teeth oblique at the middle and parallel with the hinge at the ends. The species are chiefly fossil.

Oculular (kū-kū-lī-ris), n. pl. *ocululares* (rēs), [NL., < *Oculus* + *-ularis*, analog]. The owl-muscle or trapezoid of man; so called because, taken with its fellow of the opposite side, it has been likened to a monk's hood or cowl. See *trapezoid*.

Ocululate, *ocululated* (kū-kū-lī-āt, -ū-ted), a. [LL. *oculatus*, < *Oculus* + *-atus*, analog]. 1. Hooded; covered as with a hood.—2. In bot., having the shape or resemblance of a hood; wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a cornet of paper; like or likened to a hood as, a *cardinal leaf* or *nectary*. In zoology it is specifically applied to a conical calyptra cleft at one side.—3. In zool., hooded; having the head shielded, marked, or colored as if hooded or cowed; specifically applied, in entom., to the prothorax of an insect when it is elevated or otherwise shaped into a kind of hood or cowl for the head.

They (the cecals and the grasshoppers) are differently ocululated or capuled with their wings.

—St. T. Brown, *Volk. Rev.*, v. 3.

Oculately (kū-kū-lī-āt), ad. In a ocululated manner; in the shape or with the appearance of a hood.

Oculiform (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), a. [NL. *oculiformis*, < *Oculus* + *-formis*, analog]. A genus of cuckoo-like birds, or cowl in form or appearance.

Oculine (kū-kū-lī), a. [NL. *oculinus*, < *Oculus* + *-inus*, analog]. In a ocululated manner.

Oculus (kū-kū-lī), n. [NL. *oculus*, < *Oculus* + *-us*, analog]. A genus of cuckoo-like birds, or cowl in form or appearance.

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a cowl; see *oculus*.] A name formerly given to fossil species of cones or cone-like shells.

Oculus (kū-kū-lī), n. [NL., < *Oculus* + *-us*, analog]. 1. A cowl or monk's hood as in the proverb *Oculus non facit monachum* (the cowl does not make the monk). See *hood*.—2. [NL.] In zool. and anat., a formation or coloration of the eye, or like or likened to a hood.

Oculoides (kū-kū-lī-dī), n. pl. [NL., < *Oculus* + *-oides*]. The *Cuculidae* and *Mucophagidae*, or cuckoos and toucans, combined to constitute a superfamily.

Oculus (kū-kū-lī), n. pl. [NL., < *Oculus* + *-us*, analog]. 1. In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Zygodactylidae*, in which the *Lepidosteidae* and *Buconidae* are united with the *Cuculidae* proper.

Oculus (kū-kū-lī), n. [NL., < *Oculus* + *-us*, analog]. A cuckoo; see *cuckoo*. The typical genus of the family *Cuculidae*, formerly more comprehensive than the family as at present constituted, but now restricted to form *Cuculidae* with *Cuculus canorus*, the type of the genus. See cut under *cuckoo*.

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5. To direct special attention to; devote study, labor, or care to; study to understand, derive advantage from; etc.; as, to *cultivate* literature; to *cultivate* an acquaintance.

The ancient philosophers did not neglect natural science, but they did not *cultivate* it for the purpose of increasing the power . . . of man. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon. One who *cultivate* only one precept of the Gospel, to the exclusion of the rest, is no more than a *heretic* at all. *J. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, 1, 306.

The study of History is, as a Coleridge said in poetry, the own good reward, a thing to be loved and cultivated for its own sake.

Stoddard, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 24.

6. To improve; mellow; to correct; civilize.

To *cultivate* the wild Hiontensis. *Addison*, Cont., 1, 4.

cultivated (kul'ti-vā-ted), *p. a.* Produced by or subjected to cultivation; specifically, cultured; refined; educated.

My researches into cultivated plants show that certain species are extinct, or becoming extinct, since the historical epoch.

De Candolle, Orig. of Cultivated Plants (trans.), p. 459.

In proportion as there are more thoroughly cultivated persons in a community with the finer uses of property be taught and the vulgar uses of property be repressed.

Lowell, Orations, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1866.

cultivating (kul'ti-vā-tīng), *p. a.* Engaged in the processes of cultivation; agricultural.

The Russian Village Communities were seen to be the Indian Village Communities, if anything in a more archaic condition than the eastern cultivating group.

Meine, Early Law and Custom, p. 240.

cultivation (kul'ti-vā-shūn), *n.* [= *F. cultivation*, *OF. cultiverion*, *cultiverion*, *cultivacion*, *cultivacion*, etc., = *Sp. cultivacion* = *It. coltivazione* = *L. cultivatione*, *cultivatio*, etc.] The act or practice of tilling land and preparing it for crops; the agricultural management of land; husbandry in general.

Such is the nature of Spain; wild and stern the moment it escapes from cultivation; the desert and the garden are ever side by side.

2. Land in a cultivated state; tilled land with its crops. [Rare.]

It is curious to observe how defined the line is between the rich green *cultivation* and the barren desert.

E. Sartorius, In the Sudan, p. 12.

3. The act or process of producing by tillage; as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.—4. The use of a cultivator upon, growing crops; as, the *cultivation* of the oyster; the *cultivation* of organic germs, or of animal virus; the *cultivation* of the mind, or of virtue, piety, etc.

No capital is better provided (than Madrid) with sundry of the higher means to cultivation, as its Royal Armory, its Archaeological Museum, and its glorious Picture Gallery . . . remind one.

Lathrop, Spanish Visits, p. 26.

6. The state of being cultivated; specifically, a state of moral or mental advancement; culture; refinement; the union of learning and taste.

You cannot have people of *cultivation*, of pure character, . . . professing to be in communication with the spirit world and keeping their eyes shut, and their ears closed, without its gradually reacting on the whole conception of that world.

O. Reuter, The Professor, 1, 1.

Fractional cultivation consists in the attempt to isolate by successive cultivations the different organisms that have been growing continuously in the same culture.

Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 26.

—*Sp. 6. Training, Discipline, Education*, etc. see *Education*.—8 and *F. Training*.

cultivator (kul'ti-vā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. cultivateur*, *OF. cultiver, cultoeur*, etc., = *Sp. Pg. cultivador* = *It. coltivatore*, *cultivatore*, etc.] One who or that which cultivates. (a) One who tills or prepares land for crops, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general. (b) One who plants or sows seed in a field. (c) A producer by cultivation; a grower of any kind of produce; as, a *cultivator* of oysters.

It has been lately complained that, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up.

Boyle.

(a) An agricultural implement used to loosen the earth and uproot the weeds about growing crops which are planted in rows or hills. It consists of points or shares attached to a framework, usually adjusted in width, and having draft-weights which govern the depth to which the ground is broken up. It is drawn by a horse or a steam engine, or by a horse. There are also light forms which are operated by hand. (b) One who devotes special attention, care, or study to some person or pursuit.

The most successful *cultivators* of physical sciences.

Wheeler, Civilization, 1, 1.

cultivate, *cultivated* (kul'ti-vā-ted), *a.* [*L. cultivate*, *cultivatus*, knife-shaped, *< culter*, a knife; see

culter, *culter*, Sharp-edged and pointed; oyster-shape, or shaped like a pruning-knife, or a body that is thick on one edge and acute on the other; as, a *cultivate* leaf; the beak of a bird is convex and *cultivate*.

cultivate, *cultivated* (kul'ti-vā-ted), *a.* [= *F. cultivateur*, *< L. culter*, a knife, + *forma*, shape.] *Cultivate*, specifically applied, in *soil*, to a tapering or elongate part or organ when it is bounded by the sides meeting in a point, one of the sides being shorter than the other two, so that the section everywhere is an acute-angled triangle.

cultrostrual (kul'tri-roo's-trūl), *a.* [*L. cultrōstris*, *< L. culter*, a knife, + *rostris*, a beak, + *-stris*, -al.]

cultrostrate (kul'tri-roo's-trā-tē), *a.* Having a bill shaped somewhat like the culter of a plover, or adapted for cutting like a knife; as, *cultrostrate* culicid.

cultrostrous (kul'tri-roo's-trū-s), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cultrostris*.

cultrostrum (kul'tri-roo's-trū-m), *n.* pl. [*L. cultrōstris*; see *cultrostris*, 1.] In Cuvier's classification, a subgenus, a family, of *Grallae*, including the cranes, courans, herons, etc.

2. In some later systems, a group of laminiptate oscarine passerine birds, as the crows and corvine birds generally.

cultrostrous (kul'tri-roo's-trū-s), *a.* [*Sp. cultrostrous*, *< L. culter*, a knife, + *rostris*, swallow, devour.] Swallowing or seeming to swallow easily. *Dunham*, [Rare].

culturable (kul'ti-vā-bul), *a.* [*L. cultivare* + *-able*, 1.] Adapted to culture; cultivable; as, a *culturable* area.

Recent explorers affirm that there is no reason why these canals should not be again filled from the water when the intervening country . . . would become *culturable*. *Proc. Amer. Soc.*, xv, 14.

2. Capable of becoming cultivated or refined. [Rare in both uses.]

cultural (kul'th-rāl), *a.* [= *F. cultural*, *< L. cultura* + *-al*.] Pertaining to culture; specifically, pertaining to the mental culture or discipline; educational; promoting refinement or education.

In every variety of cultural condition. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 172.

In its cultural development, China stands wholly far ahead of Europe.

culturate, *v. t.* [*L. ML. cultura*, pp. of *cultivare*, cultivate, *< L. cultura*, cultivation, cultivation; see *culture*, *n.*] To cultivate. *Capt. John Smith*.

culture (kul'th-r), *n.* [*F. culture* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. cultura* = *It. cultura*, cultivation, tillage, care, culture, *< culter*, pp. of *cultivare*, till, cultivate; see *cul*.] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; tillage; cultivation.

So that these three last were slower than the ordinary way of tilling the soil; and this culture did rather retard its advance. *Bacon*, *Nova Sylva*, § 402.

In vain our toil. We ought to blame the culture, not the soil. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv, 14.

2. The act of promoting growth in animals or plants, but especially in the latter; specifically, the process of raising plants with a view to the production of improved varieties.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty.

These bad varieties . . . occur rarely under nature, but they are far from rare under *culture*.

Barnes, Origin of Species, 1.

Hence—3. In bacteriology: (a) The propagation of bacteria or other microscopic organisms by the introduction of the germs into suitably prepared fluids or other media, or of parasitic growth upon living plants. Also called *cultivation*.

The only thing to be done now was to take advantage of what had previously been learned as to the attenuation of virus, and endeavor, through successive *culture*, to progressively lessen the harmfulness of the rabid poison.

(b) The product of such *culture*.

This bacillus of typhoid fever is difficult to stain in tissue, while pure *cultures* stain readily with the usual dyes.

Buch, Handbook of Bacteriology, 2d ed., p. 186.

4. The systematic improvement and redemption of the mind, especially of one's own.

[Not common before the nineteenth century, except with strong reference to the metaphysical involved, though used in Latin by Cicero.]

Rather to the pomp and ostentation of their works, than to the culture and prompt of their minds.

The culture and manurance of minds in youth hath such a forcible (though unmanly) operation as hardly any length of time can counteract. . . . *Seneca*, *De Vita Beata*, 11.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning (Original [English ed.], Works, 111, 41).

O Lord, if thou sufferest not to be moved by me before thee, and then give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it, how shall we ever live that it is corrupt, who bear the place of a man? *2 Ead. vii.*

Culture, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and added in the world, and with the history of the human spirit.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

5. The result of mental cultivation, or the state of being cultivated; refinement or enlightenment; learning and taste; in a broad sense, civilization; as, a man of *culture*.

Culture or civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.

Spencer, Principles of Sociology, 1, 1.

Culture in its widest sense, I take it, through acquaintance with all the old and new results of intellectual activity in its domain, and the knowledge of how they conduce to welfare, to correct living, and to rational conduct.

6. The training of the human body.

Amongst whom [the Spartans] also both in other things, and especially in the *culture* of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equalty with the citizenry. *His. 1, 2, 3.*

Hobbes, *t. of Thucydides*, I.

7. The pursuit of any art or science with a view to its improvement.

Our national resources are developed by an earnest culture of the arts of peace. *Winchell*, *His. U. S.*, 3, 2.

8. Cultivated ground.

Proceeds the caravan Through widely spreading *cultures*, pastures green, And yellow tillage in the evening sun. *Dyer*, The Fleec.

Gelatin culture, a growth of bacteria in a medium made of the contents of a gelatin capsule. *Parasit. culture*, in bacteriology, a growth of one kind of bacteria from an animal or vegetable source, in a medium of gelatin, etc., for which the medium is a solid at ordinary temperatures, usually gelatin or a preparation, such as agar-agar, which is solid at room temperature.

Culture, a growth of bacteria in a test-tube. *Spencer*, 4, 6, 2.

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curb-key (kərb'kē), *n.* In *teleg.*, a peculiar key used in operating submarine cables, designed to prevent the prolongation and confusion of signals growing out of induction.

curbless (kərb'les), *a.* [*curb* + *-less.*] Having no curb.

curboulty, *n.* Same as *cuir-bouilli*. *Grosch, Military Antiquities.*

curb-pin (kərb'pin), *n.* One of the pins on the lever of the regulator of a watch which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. *E. H. Knight.*

curb-plate (kərb'plăt), *n.* 1. In *arch.*: (a) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof. *E. H. Knight.* (b) In a curb-roof, the plate which receives the feet of the upper rafters. (c) The plate of a saddle.

curb-roof (kərb'rōf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight

A diagram of a trapezoidal roof structure. The top horizontal edge is labeled 'C' at both ends. The bottom horizontal edge is labeled 'B' in the center. The two slanted sides are labeled 'C' at their outer ends. To the right of the diagram is a vertical line with a small circle at the top and a cross at the bottom.

Diagram of Curb-roof.
A, tie-beam; B, collar-beam; C, C. rafters.
down from the ridge to the walls,

are received at a given height on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose

bearing is directly on the walls. The roof thus presents a bent appearance, whence its name. The Mansariv roof is a form of curb-roof in which the slope of the lower section usually ap-

curb-sender (kêrb'sen'dêr), *n.*

signaling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson of Glasgow and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh, used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clockwork.

The name is due to the fact that when a current of one kind of electricity is sent by the instrument, another of the opposite kind is sent immediately after to curb the first, the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

curbstone (kərb'stön), *n.* 1. A stone placed against earth or brick- or stonework to prevent it from falling out or spreading.—2. Specifically, one of the stones set together on edge at

curb (kurb), *n.* [Sc., also *courche*, etc., and

other form of *kerch*, M.E. *kerche*, short for *kerchef*, *kerchif*, *curcheff*, E. *kerchief*: see *kerch*, *kerchief*.] A kerchief; a covering for the head worn by women; an inner linen cap.

She snatched from her head the *curch* or cap, which had been disordered during her hysterical agony.
Scott, Abbot, xxi.

curchieft, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*.
curchie (*kur'ehi*), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form
of *curtsy*, *courtesy*.
Wi' a curchie low did stoop. Burns, *Holy Fair*.

Curculio (kér-kū'li-ō), n. [NL., < L. *curculio*, also *gurgulio*, a corn-worm, a weevil.] 1. A Linnean genus of weevils or snout-beetles, formerly conterminous with the *Curculionidae*, now

greatly restricted or disused.—2. [*l. c.*] A weevil; particularly, one of the common fruit-weevils which work great destruction among plums, and which receive the colloquial name

curculionid (kér-kū-li-on'id), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.**
Of or pertaining to the *Curculionidae*.

II. 2. A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Curculionidae*.

Curculionidae (kér-kū-li-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curculio*(-n) + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles; the weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive groups of

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1. A very small kind of raisin or dried

grape imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, and used in cookery.

We found there few small reasons that we call *currents*, and they grow chiefly in Corfu, called now *Corra*, in Morea, to whom *Saint Paul* wrote under apostles.

Since we traded to Zante, we found that *beach* the *Corra* is also brought into this realm from thence.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 166.

The import on tobacco from the royal colony of Virginia encountered no serious opposition, but another import, upon *currents*, *corra*, *corra*, or grapes of Corfu, had not such an uninterupted course.

S. Dowd, *Texas in England*, I, 215.

2. The small round fruit (a berry) of several species of *Ribes*, natural order *Saxifragaceae*; the plant producing this fruit, is called *current*, because the berries resemble in size the small grapes from the Levant. The red current is *R. rubrum*, of which the white current is a variety; the white black current, *R. fruticosum*; the buffalo or Missouri current, *R. pauciflorum*; the flowering current, *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous. The red current is sharply but pleasantly acid, and is much used in the form of jelly and jam. The white variety is milder and less common. The black current is slightly musky and bitter, but makes an agreeable juice.

The barberry and current mistake grapes.

Through her small clusters imitate the grape.

Tate, *Cowley*.

3. In Australia and Tasmania, a species of *Leucopogon*, especially *L. Richii*.—4. A name for various melastomaceous species of tropical America, bearing edible berries, especially the genera *Miconia* and *Clidemia*.—Indian current, the coral-berried, *Symphoricarpos vulpina*.

current-borer (kur'ant-bor'ér), n. Same as *current-clearing*. [U.S.]

current-clearing (kur'ant-kler'wing), n. The popular name in England of a clear-winged moth, *Ageria myrtiflorae*, the larva of which bores in current-trees. It was first introduced into New Zealand and the United States, in which latter it is known as the *current-borer*.

current-gall (kur'ant-gál), n. A small round gall formed by the cynipid insect *Spathogaster beccorum* in the male flowers and upon the leaves of the oak; so called from the resemblance to an unripe current-berry. It is common all over Europe, and the galls receive this name in Great Britain; but it is not found in North America, where there is no gall called by the name.

current-moth (kur'ant-móth), n. 1. In Great Britain, *Abraxas granularata*. See *Abraxas*, 3.—2. In America, *Euclyptus ribeana*. See *Euclyptus*.

current-toil, n. See *current*.

current-toil, n. See *current*.

New books every day, pamphlets, *currents*, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all kinds.

Burton, *Atlas*, of Mol., p. 17.

current-tree (kur'ant-tré), n. A name given in Jamaica to several shrubs bearing yellow drupes or berries of the size of currants, especially to *Jacquinia armillaris*, *Borreria succulenta*, and *B. tomentosa*.

current-worm (kur'ant-wér-m), n. A name of the larvae of some species of insects. (a) The imported current-worm, *Centarus centarus* (Kling), introduced into the United States from Europe about 1858. It is the larva of a saw-fly, and is the most destructive of

communicated in speech or writing from person to person, or from age to age; as, a startling rumor gained currency.

"I cannot . . . be too often repeated, time upon time, proceed upon *current*, until it comes into the way, a proverb.—To innovate is not to reform.

Unluckily, or luckily, it is as hard to create a new word as to obtain a new thought. *Smith*, *Thought*, § 16.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand; circulation; as, the *currency* of coins or of bank-notes.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to the kingdom. *Smith*.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.]—5. General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdom according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon*.

6. That which is current as a medium of exchange; that which is in general use as money or as a representative of value; as, the *currency* of a country.

It thus appears, that a depreciation of the *currency* does not affect the foreign trade of the country; this is carried on precisely as if the *currency* maintained its value. *J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, 111, xii, § 3.

Controller of the Currency. See *controller*, 2.—*Debt* is a sum of money, a pledge of money, or a promise of money, in some form of which is the least unit of reckoning by ten or its multiples, or aliquot parts thereof, as the cent, dime, dollar, quarter-dollar, etc., and so on.

The *currency* of the United States and Canada.—*Fractional currency*, coins and bank-notes of small denominations, less than one dollar; in the United States, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, and 5-cent, 3-cent, 2-cent, and 1-cent pieces.

Fractional currency in paper has been largely used in Europe, and is a part of the monetary system of many countries. *Fractional notes* have been used at different times in the United States, especially during the financial panic of 1857-58, and during and after the civil war of 1861-65, when specie was withdrawn from circulation.

The former received the name of *shinplasters*. (See *shinplaster*.)—*Shinplaster*, a name given to small pieces of paper, or of cloth, or of metal, or of any other material, used in circulation, and called *shinplasters*, because they are so small that they can be slipped under the shoe.

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3. Passing from hand to hand; circulating; as, *current* coin.

He ordained that the Money of his Father, though counted base by the People, should be by him counted good. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, c. 118.

4. Established by common estimation or consent; generally received; as, the *current* value of coin.—5. Entitled to credit or respect; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine. *Thou canst make current what thou wilt thyself.* *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, 1, 2.

6. Now passing; present in its course; as, the *current* month or year. [In such expressions as 6th current, 7th current, current is really an ordinal, the expression being short for 6th day of the current month.]—*Account current.* See *account*.—*Current coin.* See *current*.—*To go current.* To go for current, to be or become generally known or believed.

A great while it went for current that it was a pleasant region. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimages*, p. 18.

To pass current, to have currency or recognition; to be accepted as genuine, credible, or of full value; as, worn coins do not pass current at banks.

His manner would have passed current in our day. *Laurel*, *Artificial Comedy*.

If it must be base metal, it may pass current with the old counterfeiters like himself; it will not pass current with the honest. *Wentworth*, *Court Dreene*, iv.

II. n. 1. A flowing; a flow; a stream; a passing by a continuous line; as, a flow of fluids, as water, air, etc., or of supposed fluids, as electricity.

The *Pontiac* was, Whose key current and convulsive power, No's rapid current, he, *Shak.*, *Ohio*, II, 2.

It is not the tears of our own eyes only, but of our friends also, that do exhaust the current of our sorrow. *Shak.*, *Titus Andronicus*, v, 2.

2. Specifically, a portion of a large body of water or of air moving in a certain direction; as, ocean-currents. The *set* of a current is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; the *drift* of a current is the rate and direction of the drift.

The *currents* are the Gulf Stream, the equatorial currents of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Japanese, Brazilian, and Labrador, Arctic, and Antarctic currents.

3. Course in general; progressive movement or progress; connected series; as, the *current* of time.

Forbear us, air, And trouble not this happy society. *Ford*, *Perry Warbeck*, v, 3.

4. General or main course; general tendency; as, the *current* of opinion.

Till we unite and join in the same common *Current* we have little Cause to hope for the future of our country. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, III, x.

5. A common of depression given to a river to cause the water which falls upon it to flow in a given direction.—*Alternating current*, an electric current which flows alternately in opposite directions without interruption.—*A make-and-break current*, an intermittent electric current in a circuit which is rapidly made and broken, as by the vibrations of a sonorous flask.—*American current*. See *American*.

Atmospheric current, movement of the air and electricity through regular or fortuitous directions of the atmosphere.

Cable-current, the electric current of a cable, a steady current through it, induced by the exposed copper wire forming a battery with the iron sheathing.—*Current-saw*, a saw which cuts by the action of the electrical currents developed in a nerve or muscle by stimulation.

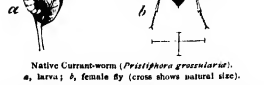
Electric current, a current of electricity which passes on connecting different points of an unimpaired piece of nerve or muscle.—*Earth-current*, a current flowing through the earth, differing in electric potential. The *current* of the *earth* is the electric current which is generally temporary and often large. If the earth-pieces of a circuit are of different metals, as copper and zinc, an *earth-current* is set up which is factually and electrically constant.—*Electric current*, the passage of electricity through a conductor, as from one pole of a voltaic battery to the other.—*For example*, in the *Electricity* (See *Electricity*).

A current is said to be *intermittent* when repeatedly interrupted, and *continuous* when it flows continuously.

Pulsatory when characterized by sudden changes of intensity, and *undulatory* when the current is undulatory in the same way as that governing the velocity of the air-particles in a sound-wave.—*Terradial current*, See *Terradial*.

Galvanic current, a current produced by a galvanic battery, or a current produced by a dynamo or induction machine.—*Induced current*, *Induction current*, interrupted current, an electric current the flow of which is completely interrupted by the action of the primary circuit. It is generally produced by means of a rapidly vibrating armature, a rotating disk, or a similar device.

Inverse current, the current which is induced in a secondary coil of an induction apparatus when the circuit of the primary is broken, and which flows in the opposite direction.—*Muscle-current*, the electrical current which passes on connecting different points of a muscle.—*Polypus current*, a system combining two or more alternating currents differing in phase.—*Primary current*, the current which passes through the primary coil of an induction apparatus, in the secondary



the *current-worm*. (b) The native currant-worm, *Pezomachus granularis* (Walsh), also the larva of a saw-fly, is common there, and is the cause of the currant-worm. The larva of a geometrid moth, *Euclyptus ribeana* (Pitts). The first two may be destroyed with powdered helioth.

current (kur'ant), n. [C. ML, *currentia*, a current (of a stream), *currentia* (C. L., *currentia*, running; see *current*); 1. A flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterupted course, like that of a stream. [Rare.]

The *current* of time. *Agilis*, *Paregon*.

The seventh year of whose [Mary's] captivity in England was now in distant current. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, vii.

2. A continued course in public knowledge, opinion, or belief; the state or fact of being

When belief in the spirit of the dead became current, the medicine-man, professing ability to control them, and inspiring faith in his speculations, is regarded with a fear which prompts obedience. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, at 674.

CURTAIN
 When day, expiring in the west,
 The curtains draw o' nature's red.
Burns, Dainty Davie.

8. One of the movable pieces of canvas or other material forming a tent.

Those stout make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twisted linen. — 4. And thou shalt make curtains of goats' hair to be a covering upon the tabernacle.

Ec. xvi. 1, 7.
 I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the curtains of the land of Midian did tremble.

Hab. iii. 7.
 4. In fort, that part of a rampart which is between the flank and the bastion or between two towers or gates, and bordered with a parapet, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat. See cuts under bastion and cross-work.

A rowing Tow from the Town doth rear,
 And on the top (or highest stage) of it
 A flying bridge, to reach the Courtin fit,
 With pulleys, poles,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.

6. An ensign or flag.

Their ragged curtain poorly are let loose
 And our eye shaken then passing scornfully.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

6. In *myology*, same as *costina*. — 7. A plate in a lock designed to fall over the keyhole as a mask to prevent tampering with the lock. The leaden plate which divides into compartments the large leaden chamber in which sulphuric acid is produced by the oxidation of sulphurous compounds in the ordinary process of manufacture. — Behind the curtain. In conceitment; in secret. — Complement of the curtain. See complement. — Behind the curtain falls, the scene closes; the play comes to an end.

Truly and beautifully has Scott said of Swift, "the stage doctored are the curtain fall, *Chambers's Rheas, of 1742.*"
 The curtain rises, the play or scene opens. — To draw the curtain, to close it by drawing it *paris* together; hence, to conceal an object; refrain from exhibiting, describing, or descending on some subject. *Ye draw the curtains over his failings.* — To drop the curtain, to close the scene; end. — To raise the curtain, to open the play or scene; disclose something.

curtain (kér'tán), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *curtine*, *curtyn*; (M.E. *curtyn* or *curtyn*; from the noun.] To inclose with or as with curtains; furnish or provide with curtains.

On the Frenches kynge's right hand was another truncheur
 Nature all of white sailen.

Walden, Hen. VIII., act. 24.
 Nature seems dead, and hidden dreams awake
 The curtain's sleep.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.
 Whose eye-lids curtned up upon his eyelids dim.

Keats, Endymion, I.
 As the smile of the sun breaks through
 Chill gray clouds that curtain his bright dim.

Bryant, Song Sparrow.

curtain-angle (kér'tán-áng'l), *n.* The angle included between the flank and the curtain of a fortification. See cut under bastion.

curtain-lecture (kér'tán-les'tür), *n.* A private admonition or chiding; a lecture or scolding, such as might be given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband.

What endless travails by wives are bred!
 The curtain-lecture makes a mournful bed!

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

She ought, in such cases, to exert the authority of the curtain lecture, and if she finds that of rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addition, The Ladies' Association.*

curtainless (kér'tán-less), *a.* [*Curtain* + *-less*.] Without curtain or curtains; as, a *curtainless* bed.

curtain-of-mail (kér'tán-of-máil'), *n.* 1. The email. — 2. The piece of chain-mail which hangs from the edge of a helmet of the Arabic type, used by Mussulmans throughout the middle ages, and down to a very recent date. See *helmet*.

curtain-wall (kér'tán-wál), *n.* In fort, a curtain; the wall of a curtain.

Tamworth retains part of the curtain-wall remarkable for its horring-bone masonry.

Q. J. Clark, Military Architecture, I. vi.

curtail (kér'tál), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, also *curtail* (as F.); < OF. *curtail*, later *curtail*, *curtail*, short as in a curtail, a horse with docked tail (also a horse of particular size); F. *curtail*, short, thickest, dumpty, docked, crop-eared (= It. *cordallo*, *m.*, a curtail, a horse with a docked tail, *cordallo*, *f.*, a short bombard or pot-gun); < cowl (= It. *corta*), also *curtail*, *f.* *curtail*, *alt.* It. *aillo*, *aillo*.] By popular etymology, the *ad.* and noun (now obsolete) as well as the verb have been changed to *curtail*, *q. v.*

1. *a.* Short; cut short; abridged; brief; scant.

A curtail sapper.

Guanoani.

1409
 Why hast thou marr'd my sword?
 The pommel's well, the blade is better met.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

In fruit-time, we had some canvas cherries, . . . half a peck of figs, and now and then a whole pond, according to the number of those that sat at table, but in that mixed and curtail manner that there was none of us so absolute-sighted that we ate it within the second time.

Mabbe, The Rogue (ed. 1623), II. 274.

Masters of this science, as they were not to be decyphered these letters, so neither are they to be deterred by Essays and Curtail Aphorisms, but by solid proofs of Scripture.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, 1st.
 Curtail dog was written by curtail dog, a dog whose tail was cut off, according to the old English proverb, to signify that his owner was hindered from curtail in later times a common dog not meant for sport; a dog that has missed his game.

My curtail dog, that want to have play'd,
 Plays not at all, but seems afraid.

Shak., Pantomime Pilgrim, xvii. 50.

The curtail dogs, so taught they were,
 They kept the arrows in their mouth.

Robin Hood and the Curtail Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 277).

Curtail friar, apparently, a friar wearing a short gown or habit.

Robin Hood lighted off his horse,
 And tyed him to a thorn;

Robin Hood and the Curtail Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 277).

Who hath seen our chaplain? When our curtail friar
 Robbed us again and he left presently, the common
 stoneman might not think him a curtail.

Shak., All's Well, II. 1.

II. 1. 1. A horse or dog with a docked tail; hence applied to a person mutilated in any way.

I am made a curtail; for the pillory hath eaten off both my ears.

Green.

I'd give my Curtail, and his furniture,
 My mouth no more were broken than those boys.

Shak., All's Well, II. 1.

And because I feared he would lay claim to my sword curtail in my stable, I ran to the smith to have him cut out the hilt again and he left presently, the common stoneman might not think him a curtail.

Shak., All's Well, II. 1.

2. A short canon or 3. a musical instrument of the bassoon kind. Also written *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*.

I knew him by his loose voice, which sounded like the lowest note of a double canon.

Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1706), II. 182.

curtail (kér'tál), *v. t.* [*Curtail*, *a.* Now, *curtail*, *g. v.*] To cut short; curtail.

curtail-ax, *curtail-ax*, *n.* [Also written *curtail*, also *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, also *curtail*, forms, simulating *curtail*, short, and *ax* (appar. by association with *battle-ax*), of *curtail*, *cut-lace*: see *cut-lace*.] A cutlery (see *see*).

But sparse and curtail both with Frimond in field.
Sprayer, F. J. iv. 42.

A gallant curtail-axe upon my thigh.

Shak., As you Like It, I. 3.

There springs the Shrah three foot above the grass,
 Which bears the knee edge of the Curtail-axe.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

curtail, *curtail*, *a.* and *n.* See *curtail*.

curtains, *n.* See *curtain*.

curtains, *n.* An obsolete form of *curtains*.

curtate (kér'tát), *a.* [*L. curtatus*, pp. of *curtare*, shorten, < *curtus*, shortened: see *curt*.]

Shortened; reduced. — *Curtate cycloid*. See *cycloid*.

curtate, *a.* In astron., the difference between the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of orbit.

curtate (kér'tát), *abn.* [*L. NL. "curtate" (abn.)*, < *L. curtare*, pp. *curtare*, shorten: see *curt*.]

curtate, *a.* In astron., the difference between the plane's true distance from the sun and its curtate distance.

curtail, *curtails* (kér'tán', -tán'), *n.* [AF. *curtail*, *curtails*, M. L. *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, shortened, shortened: see *curt*. The name was orig. applied to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it.] The sword was sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

But when *Curtales* will no more proceed;
 But when *Curtales* will no more proceed;
 You say that pointless cleft weapon by
 And to the law, your sword of justice by.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 410.

curtail, *a.* A Middle English form of *curtous*, *curtail*. Same as *curtail*.

curtail, *a.* Same as *curtail*.

curtail, *a.* Same as *curtail*.

curtail, *a.* [*L. curtare* (curtail), M.L. also *curtail*, *a.* court; see *court*, *n.* In law, the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, as inclosed, or deemed as if inclosed, for their better use and enjoyment. At common law, breaking into an outbuilding is not technically housebreaking, unless it is within the curtail.

curtail, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *curtain*.

curtail, *curtail-ax*, *n.* See *curtail-ax*.

curtail (kér'tál), *adv.* In a curtail manner. (*a.* briefly; *adv.* shortly.)

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and hath so curtail, succinctly, and concisely epitomized the long story of the captive.

Shak., The Merchant of Venice, iv. 15.

In a short and dry utterance; abruptly.

curtiness (kér'tness), *n.* Shortness; conciseness; tart abruptness, as of manner.

The verse must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the curtness of the melody.

Kames, Elements of Criticism.

curtail, *curtail*, *curtail*, *a.* and *n.* See *curtail*.

curtail (kér'tál), *n.* [Also written *curtail*, *curtail*; another form of *curtail*.] Same as *curtail*, *g. v.*

curtail (kér'tál), *v.* pre; and pp. *curtailed*, *pp. curtailed*. Same as *curtail*.

curtail (kér'tál), *v.* pre; and pp. *curtailed*, *pp. curtailed*. Same as *curtail*.

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curtail (kér'tál), *v.* pre; and pp. *curtailed*, *pp. curtailed*. Same as *curtail*.

I was in some grotto out out of the rock, in long narrow galleries running parallel to one another, and some also crossing them at right angles.

Poore, Description of the East, I. 9.
Hence—(c) to contrive; prepare: as, to cut work for another day.

Sufficient work . . . was cut out for the armies of England.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, II.

(d) To debark.

I am cut out from anything but common acknowledge-ment, or common discourse.
Pope.

(e) To take the preference or precedence of: as, to cut out a rival in love.

To perform the polite, and to cut out the rest.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 53.

(f) *Naut.* To capture and carry off, as a vessel from a harbor or from under the guns of the enemy. (g) To separate, as a beast from the herd; drive apart from the drove: a term used on western ranges.

The headlong dash with which one of the cowboys will cut out a cow marked with his own brand from a herd of several hundred others. *T. Bissell, Hunting Trips, p. 9.*

To cut short. (a) To interrupt; bring to an abrupt or sudden pause.

Achilles cut him short. *Dryden, Æneid.*

(b) To shorten; abridge: as, to cut the matter short.

And lest I should be weary'd, Madam.

To cut things short, come down to Adam.

Prior, Alma, II.

(c) To withhold from a person part of what is due.

The soldiers were cut short of their pay. *Johnson.*

To cut the gold, in archery, to appear to drop across the gold or inner-circle of the target, when falling short of the mark; said of the archer. (g) To separate, as a horse from the herd; drive apart from the drove: a term used on western ranges.

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And lest I should be weary'd, Madam.

case of emergency; hence, to make off suddenly; be off; be gone; hurry away.

I cut out and cut out and ran. *Carlyle, in Froude, I. 116.*

To cut in. (a) To divide the pack and turn a card, for determining who is to play. (b) To join in suddenly and uninvitedly.

"You think, then," said Lord Eldkeld, cutting in before Rigby, "that the Reform Bill had done us no harm?" *Darwin, Contingency, IV. 11.*

To cut loose. (a) To run away and escape from custody.

(b) To separate one's self from anything; sever connection or relation: as, the army cut loose from all communications.

By moving against Jackson, I recovered my own communication. So I finally decided to have none: to cut loose altogether from my base and move on my own.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 409.

(c) In shooting, to discharge a firearm. — To cut on, to make head toward; move on with speed and direction.

— To cut up. (a) To turn out (well or ill) when divided into pieces or parts, as a carcass in the shambles: a butcher's phrase, figuratively used of the division or separation of the parts of anything, and colloquially of a person as representing his estate: as, the sheep cut up to advantage; how does the old gentleman cut up?

The only question of the Legislature, or some other of their legislative bodies, will be, how late cuts up. *Burke.*

(b) To be just, nifty, or elegant; behave well. (Slang.)

Now, say, what's the use of all this abuse.

Of cutting and acting like a clown.

And acting with such awful impudence?

C. G. Leland, Master Karl's Sketch-Book, p. 226.

To cut out. (a) To become quarrelsome or obstreperous; become disagreeable. (Slang.)

Cut (cut), p. 4. [Pp. of cut, v.] 1. Gashed or wounded with a sharp instrument, as, a cut on the forehead.

2. In bot., incised; cleft.—3. Hewn; fingered; squared and dressed; as, cut stone.

—4. Manufactured by being cut by machinery from a rolled plate; not wrought or made by hand; as, cut nails.—5. Having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding or polishing; polished or faceted; as, cut glass; gems cut and unset.—6. Severed or separated from the whole; as, cut flowers; as, cut flowers.

—7. Separated from the whole; as, cut flowers; as, cut flowers.

—8. Tip; intoxicated; drunk. (Slang.) —Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—9. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—10. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—11. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—12. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—13. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—14. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—15. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—16. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—17. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

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—29. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—30. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—31. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—32. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—33. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

—34. Cut and dried, prepared for use in a dry state, as, cut and dried herbs.

This great cut or ditch Secouris . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper. *Knollys, Hist. Turke.*

9. A pontoon bridge, the space or waterway between two pontoons.—10. A passage by which an angle is cut off: as, a short cut.

The remaining distance . . . might be considerably reduced by a short cut across the hills.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, II.

11. A part cut off from the rest; a slice or division: as, a good cut; a cut of timber.

They were very close cut. He did not know what to do with the lower quality of meat.

The Century, XXXV. 677.

12. Two banks of yarn.—13. The block or stamp on which a picture is engraved or cut, and by which it is impressed; an engraving, especially an engraving upon wood; also, the impression from such a block. See woodcut.

—14. A tally; one of several cuts made by cutting sticks, pieces of paper or straw, etc., to different lengths: as, to draw cuts.

Wherefore I rede that cut among vs alle. Be drawe, and let soo where we will falle.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 381.

3d Child. Which cut shall speak it?

3d Child. The shortest.

3d Child. Agreed: to wit.

R. Jones, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

15. A gelding.

All the sound horses, white horses, some horses, couriers, carrels, judas, cuts, hacknies, and mares.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord, and Eng.

They buy my white cut, foris for to ride.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 4.

16. A reduction; as, a cut in prices; a great cut in railroad rates; often used as an adjective: as, cut rates; a cut-rate office.—17. The surface left by a cut; as, a smooth or clear cut.

—18. The manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion: as, the cut of a garment.

The justice . . .

Shake, as you like it, II. 7.

Purview the cut, the fashion of the size.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, IV. VIII. 11.

There is the new cut of your doublet or skirt, the fashion of your apparel, a quaint cut.

Witty Fair One, II. 1.

A sailor has a peculiar cut to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a green hand can never get.

Thackeray, Lord Stubbs, II. 2.

19. Specifically, in lapidary work, the number and arrangement of the facets on a precious stone which has been polished or cut: as, the double-brilliant cut; the Lisbon cut; dental cut; etc.—20. The manner of placing an acquaintance without appearing to recognize him, or of avoiding him so as not to be accosted by him.

We met and gave each other the cut direct that night.

Thackeray, Lord Stubbs, II. 2.

21. Absence when one should be present; a staying away, or a refusal to attend: as, a cut from recitation.—Brilliant cut, half-brilliant cut, double-brilliant cut, Lisbon cut, Portuguese cut, stone cut, etc.—22. Over point, in fencing, a passing of the point of the weapon over that of the adversary in thrusting or parrying.

—23. Degree cut. Same as trap cut.—Dental cut, in gem-cutting, a style of manipulation consisting of two or three facets on the stone.

—24. Double cut. Same as trap cut.—Lisbon cut, in gem-cutting, a form of ornamentation in which the upper part of the stone is cut like a diamond and the back of the stone is flat. When the base is a duplicate of the upper side, the stone becomes a double rose. Rose cut diamonds are brilliant.

—25. Star cut, in diamond-cutting, a form of brilliant-cutting in which the facets of the stone are so arranged that they resemble a star.—Step cut. Same as trap cut.—Table cut, in diamond-cutting, a form of ornamentation in which the stone is usually flat, and is cut with long (technically called table) facets with beveled edges.

—26. Unusual length. Same as the cut of one's fib, the shape or general appearance of a person: as, I knew him by the cut of his fib. (Originally a sailor's phrase with reference to the characteristic form of a ship's fib.)

The young ladies liked to appear in unusual and lawless toilet, carried so far that one might refer to the cut of their fib.

C. D. Warner, Their Plurimacy, p. 178.

To draw cuts, to draw lots, as of little sticks, straws, papers, etc., cut in unusual lengths: as, to draw cuts for a party.

I think it is best to draw cuts and avoid contention.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

Trap cut, in gem-cutting, a form of ornamentation in which one row or more of the facets are so arranged on the top or crown of the stone, around the table, and here, etc., or more rows of similar shape or degree facets on the back or pavilion, or the top may be brilliant cut, and only the back trap cut, or vice versa. This form of cut intensifies the brilliancy of the stone.

—Used for the asphire, enamel, ruby, etc. Also called step cut and deep cut.

—Cut against (cut's genet'), n. In bookbinding:

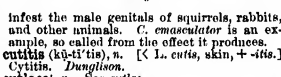
(a) The cut made by a bookbinders' knife on

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cunningness! Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, II. 1.

With the *civleness* characteristic of their nation, the neighbours of the Massachusetts farmer imagined it would be an excellent thing if all his sheep were imbued with the stay-at-home tendencies enforced by Nature upon the newly arrived (Ancon) ram. *Hudley, Lay Sermons, p. 267*

cutikins (kŭ'ti-kinz), *n. pl.* Spatterdashes. Also written *cutikins*. [Scotch.]
cutin (kŭ'tin), *n.* [*L. cutis*, the skin, + *-in*]. According to Frémy, a peculiar modification of cellulose contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, and forming the cuticle of

Outleria (kut-lé'ri-á), n. [NL., named after M. Cutler, an American botanist (1742-1823).] The representative genus of *Cutleriaceae*. The frond is broad and flat, cut at the margin into narrow segments, as if composed of filaments lying side by side and in some places over one another. Antheridia and archegonia are borne on different fronds, both in groups, forming



the plurilocular sporangia. Each antheridium produces two small reproductive bodies, and each archegonium one larger one; both sexes are dioecious, but the female cells soon come to rest, and each assumes the form of an oospore. *C. muscicola* is a little fly, the female.

Outlieriaceae (kut'li-ri-ä's-é-6), n. pl. [NL., < Outlier + -aceae.] A small family of olive-colored algae forming a transition between *Phaeosporae* and *Phaeococci*. The genera are *Outlieria* and *Zanadrella*.

cutlery (kut'li-ri), n. [Cut + lery + y.] 1. The business of a cutter.—2. Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

As absurd to make laws during the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of *cutlery* or of broadcloth.

cutlet (kut'let), n. [Mod. Fr., from Ital. Eng., Ital. *costoletta* of cut (*che*, *chop*), n., in a similar sense; = D. Dan. *kotelet* = G. *colette* = Sw. *kotelett*, = F. *colette*, *OF*, *colette* = Pg. *colette*, a cutlet, lit., a little rib, dial. of *coie*, *OF*, *coie*, etc., < L. *costa*, a rib; see *cost*, *costa*.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut horizontally from the upper part of the leg, for broiling or frying.

cutlery, prime of meat. *Swed.*
cuttings (kut'ling), n. [Verbal n. from **cutter*, assumed from *cutter*, appar. regarded as *cutter*. Cf. *peddle* from *peddler*. Cf. also *cuttied*.] The act of cutting. *Milton*.

cutlins (kut'ling), n. [For **cuttings*, < Cut + -ing.] In milting, half-grown fragments of grain.

cut-lips (kut'lip), n. 1. A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Bythyniinae*, common in the *linguist*; a stone-topper.—2. The hare-lipped sucker. [Mississippi valley.] See *sucker*.

cut-lugged (kut'lug), a. [See, < Cut + lug, the ear, -t -ed.] Crop-saree.

cut-mark (kut'mark), n. A mark put upon a set of warp-threads before they are placed on the warp-beam of a loom, to mark off a certain definite length. The mark shows in the woven fabric, and serves as a measure for cutting.

cutni (kut'ni), n. [Turk. *quini* (*quini*), < Ar. *qun*, cotton; see *cotton*.] A grade of silk and cotton made in the neighborhood of Bursa and elsewhere in Asiatic Turkey; called *quini* in Egypt.

cut-off (kut'of), n. 1. That which cuts off, or shortens, as a short part or cross-cut. Specifically.—2. In steam-engines, a contrivance for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam chest to the cylinder, so that the piston may be a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder. It economizes steam, and saves fuel. See *steam-engine*.

3. A new and shorter channel formed for a river by the waters cutting off or across an angle or bend in its course. *Cut-offs*, sometimes of great extent, are continually forming in the Mississippi and other western rivers. [U. S.]

A second class of lakes, large in numbers but small in area, is the result of *cut-offs* and other changes of channel in the Mississippi.

It occasionally happens that by this constant caving two bends approach each other, until the river cuts the narrow neck of land between them in a *cut-off*, which suddenly and materially reduces its length.

See *Report on Mississippi* (U. S. Geol. Surv., 1876), p. 96.

4. A slide in a delivery-spout in grain-elevators, etc., for shutting off the flow.—5. An arm on a reaper designed to support the falling grain while the platform is being cleared.—6. In plumbing, a connecting pipe—*adjustable cut-off*, a cut-off which can be adjusted to cut off steam at different positions of the piston in the stroke.—*Automatic cut-off*, a cut-off usually connected with and controlled by the governor of a steam-engine, to cut off steam at any point which will supply the requirements of the engine with reference to its varying duty.—*Slider cut-off*, a form of cut-off for a steam-valve, consisting of an independent plate which can be moved on a track.

cutose (kut'ôse), n. [L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + -ose.] In bot., a name applied by Frémy to the material composing the hyaline film or cuticle covering the aerial organs of plants.

cut-out (kut'out), n. A kind of switch employed to connect the electric wires passing through a telegraph-instrument, an electric light, etc., and cut out the instrument or the light from the circuit. A safety cut-out usually consists of a fusible wire included in the circuit and mounted upon non-combustible terminals.

cut-pile (kut'pil), a. Having a pile or nap composed of fibers or threads standing erect, produced by shaving the surface of the pile with the loops of thread: said of a textile fabric. The heavier Indian and Levantine rugs, Wilton and Axminster carpets, ordinary velvet, and velveteen are cut-pile goods.

outpurs (kut'purs), n. [ME. *cutpurs*, *cutpurs*; < cut, v., + obj. *purs*.] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents (a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pick-pocket.

A *cutpurs* of the empire and the rule: That from a shelf the precious diadem stole, And put it in his pocket! *Shak.* Hamlet, III, 4.

cutra (kut'ra), n. A Turkish weight for indigo, equal to 138 pounds 15 ounces avoirdupois.

cutted (kut'ed), p. a. Obsolete or dialectal past participle of *cut*. Specifically.—(a) Short in speech; curt; laconic.

He your words made, good Sir of Indian ware, That you leave us them by so small rate? Or do you cuttied Spartans into? *Sir P. Sidney* (Arbiter's Eng. Garner, I, 649).

(b) Sharp in speech; tart; peevish; querulous. *Shak.* He grows so cutted, there's no speaking to her. *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, III, 1.

cuttelsar, n. See *cuttels*.

cuttels (kut'el), n. [ME. *cuttels*, a barber; < cut + -el.] 1. One who cuts or lewys; one who shapes or forms anything by cutting.

A skillful *cuttels* of diamonds and polisher of gums. *Bayle*, Works, V, 30.

Specifically.—(a) Formerly, an officer in the English exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut out on them the same paid. *See* *tailly*. (b) In *tailoring*, one who measures an article of cloth, garments, or cuts it according to measurements made by another. (c) A bully; a bravo; a swaggering fellow; a shalper; a robber. Also *cuttels*.

It's out of cash, and thou know'st by *cuttels*' law we are bound to relieve one another. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

He with a crew went forth To vex the *cuttels* stout and bold, And rubb'd in the North.

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V, 356).

Because then art a misprised bird, and deplaceth this own natural lineage, and reflect in unjustial sails and velvete, and keepst company with gallants and *cuttels*, must we lose our memory for that? *Scott*, Monastery, xxvii.

2. That which cuts; an instrument or tool, or a part of one, that cuts; as, a straw-cutting, the cutters of a boring-machine.

Stewpans and saucepans, *cutters* and moidles, without which a cook of spirit . . . declares it utterly impossible that he can give you staying to eat. *Dalziel*, Last Days of Pompeii, iv, 2.

Specifically.—(a) The iron chisel-edge of a center-bit, lying between the two ends of the handle and the point, or pin. (b) A knife or an indenting-tool used in testing the explosive pressure of powder in large guns. *See* *pressure*.

(c) In diamond-cutting, a wooden hand-tool in which that one of two diamonds undergoing cutting which is least advanced is cemented. The other stone, cemented in the sector, and the two are then rubbed together. (d) A wash-pipe. *See* *Wash-pipe*. (e) An upright chisel, used in a jack-plane. *See* *Jack-plane*. (f) A file-cut, *See* *H. Knight*. (g) In agr., a collar. (h) A fore tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor.

The other teeth (the cutters and dog teeth) have usually but one root. *Boyle*, Works, V, 36.

3. *Naut.* (a) A double-banked boat used by ships of war.

Iolated out the *cutter*, and manned her with an officer and seven men. *Cook*, Voyages, III, 1, 6.

(b) A small vessel with a single mast, a mainsail, a fore-and-aft, and a jib set to bowsprit end. Cutter-yachts are single-masted vessels, and the name is now generally applied to

fishes are warming up and down the *spout*, of all sorts and sizes, from the huge omblus with 144 thirty-passenger boats, to the little *hugly* pike and the small solitary, fat-cupped tenia. *The Upper Ten*, p. 10, 11.

5. In mining: (a) A joint or crack, generally one which intersects or crosses a better-defined system of cracks or joints in the bed of rock. (b) In *coal-mining*, the system of joint-faces in the coal which is of secondary importance, being not so well developed as the one set called the *back*, *face*, or *cleat* of the coal.

(c) In the plural: as, *backs* and *cutters*.—6. In *mineral*, a crack in the substance of a crystal, which destroys or greatly lessens its value as a lapidary's stone.—7. A sort of low main-burial, used for face-work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down.—8. In a weavers' loom, the box which contains the quills.—*Backs* and *cutters*. *See* *back*.—*Drunk*

cutters, an elliptical or oblong cutter used, so placed on the shaft that it rotates in a circular path; a washier. *See* *H. Knight*.—*Booster cutters*. (a) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. (b) It formed like a drill-bit, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (c) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent support on the end of the lathe-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *chuck*. (d) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. (e) It formed like a drill-bit, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (f) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent support on the end of the lathe-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *chuck*. (g) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. (h) It formed like a drill-bit, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (i) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent support on the end of the lathe-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *chuck*. (j) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. (k) It formed like a drill-bit, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (l) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent support on the end of the lathe-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *chuck*. (m) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. (n) It formed like a drill-bit, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (o) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent support on the end of the lathe-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *chuck*. (p) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. (q) It formed like a drill-bit, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (r) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent support on the end of the lathe-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *chuck*. (s) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. (t) It formed like a drill-bit, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (u) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent support on the end of the lathe-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *chuck*. (v) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. (w) It formed like a drill-bit, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (x) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent support on the end of the lathe-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *chuck*. (y) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. (z) It formed like a drill-bit, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces.

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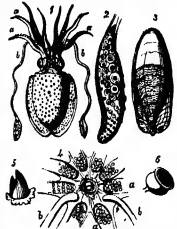
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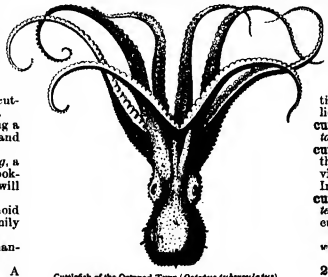
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1. Cuttlefish of the Decapod Type (*Sepia decapoda*): a, a, arms with suckers; b, b, tentacles with suckers on the ends. 2. End of one of the tentacles, showing the suckers. 3. Cuttlebone (the interior shell). 4. Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (c), arms (a, a), and tentacles (b, b). 5. The beak or mouth. 6. One of the suckers.

stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, etc.—3. The razorbill or black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*.



Cuttlefish of the Octopod Type (*Octopus tuberculatus*)

G. kuttelfisch, both prob. of E. origin.] A cephalopod; specifically, a cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and family *Sepiidae*; a dibranchiate

cutweed (kut'wéd), *n.* A name applied to various coarse marine algae, such as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*.
cut-work (kut'wérk), *n.* and *v.* 1. *n.* 1. In embroidery, appliqué work; so called because the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.—2. The earliest form of lace; fine needlework upon linen or silk from which a part of the background was cut away, leaving the design perfect. See *lace*.

This comes of wearing
 Scaried, gold linen, and cut-work.
B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, III. 1.

II. a. Made of cut-work.

It grazed on my shoulder, takes me away at his purr, of an Italian cut-work hand I wore.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of Humour*, IV. 4.

cutworm (kut'wérn), *n.* A name given to a large number of lepidopterous larvae belonging to the family Noctuidæ. They hide during the day under some shelter or beneath the surface of the

soil. The Orkney kelp-men have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary *Laminaria digitata* *Harrow*, *Pyrodoxia Britannica*, *Cuzco bark*, *Cuzco China*. Same as *Cuzco bark* (which see, under *bark*).

Cymry, *n. pl.* Same as *Gymry*.

CYT. An abbreviation compounded of *c*, for Latin *centum*, hundred, and *et*, for English *weight*, used for *hundredweight*.

CY. The chemical symbol of *cyanogen*.

cyt. [1] (Of ult. *l.* origin) formerly also *-cyr*, *ME*, *-cye*, *OF*, *-cie*, *F*, *-cie*, *-ce*, etc.; often an extension of *-cē* (q. v.), resting more directly upon the orig. *l.* *-tia* or *-cia*; as *innocence*, *innocency*, *conscience*, *consciency*, etc. (see *any*, *-mcy*), so *follicy*, *ME*, *follice*, *CF*, *follice*, (*l.* *folliculus*, etc.). *ult.* or directly (*l.* *-tia* or *-cia*, a termination of abstract nouns, *-t* (*-tus*, *pl.* suffix, or *-t* (*-is*), *pl.* suffix), or *-t*, *-t*, *pl.* fem. formative. From meaning 'condition,' the termination has now come to signify, in many newly formed words, 'office'; as in *captaincy*, *curacy*, *hutenancy* (the final *t* is merged in *cy* = *-tie*), *chaplaincy*, *curacy*, etc. (2) (Of ult. *Gr.* origin; *cf.* *F*, *-stia*, *Gr.* *-stia*, (*Gr.* *-stia*; *asyn* *fancy*, *Gr.* *phantasia*; *cf.* *F*, *-tie* (pron. *-tie*), *Gr.* *-tia*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*; *cf.* *F*, *-cie*, *Gr.* *-cia*, as in *neocromy*; *cf.* *Gr.* *-cia*, as in *pyrricy*, etc.). A termination of nouns, chiefly abstract, of various origin, often associated with or derived from adjectives in *-ant*, *-ent*, etc. See the etymology.

cyamid (si'á-míd), *n.* A crustacean of the family Cyamidæ.

Cyamidæ (si'á-mí'dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *cyamus* + *-idæ*] A family of lamodipodous, edriophthal-mous crustaceans, formed for the reception of the genus *Cyamus*, the species of which are parasitic chiefly on whales, and are known as *whale-lice*.

Cyamus (si'á-mus), *n.* [NL., *Gr.* *κύαμος*, a bean.] The typical and only genus of lamodipodous crustaceans of the family Cyamidæ; the whale-lice. *Cyamus ceti* has a broad flat body with a rudimentary abdomen.

cyan (si'an), *n.* Same as *cyanogen*.

CYANUS, *n.* [NL.] See *cyano*.

cyanimide (si'an-mí'd or -míd), *n.* [*cyano-* (*gen*) + *amide*.] A white crystalline body (CN.NH₂) prepared by the action of ammonium on cyanogen chloride.

cyanate (si'á-ná-té), *n.* [*cyane* (*ic*) + *-ate*.] A salt of cyanic acid.

cyan-blue (si'á-nú-blú), *n.* [*Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *blú*.] A greenish-blue color; the color of the spectrum from 500 to 487 mμ, or of such light mixed with white.

CYANES (si'á-né-s), *n.* [NL., fem. of *l.* *cyaneus*, dark-blue; see *cyaneous*.] The typical genus

of the family Cyanocestræ, as *Cyanocephalus*. The tentacles are banded beneath the thick lobed distal; and there are 8 tall and as many intermediate gastric pouches breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arcatus* is the most common fish of the coast of the United States, attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of assuming a severely blue color.

cyanean (si'á-né-an), *n.* [*Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue (see *cyaneous*), + *-an*.] Of an azure color; cerulean. *Pennant*.

CYANOPALUS (si'á-nó-pá-lus), *n.* [NL., *cf.* *Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *palus*, dim. of *palus*, a pool.] A genus of sylvine birds related to the redstarts (*Erythroneura*), containing the bluethroats, as *C. caerulea* of

Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. L. Brehm*, 1828. See cut under *bluethroat*.

cyaneid (si'á-né-id), *n.* A jellyfish of the family Cyaneidæ.

Cyaneidæ (si'á-né-idé), *n. pl.* [NL., *cyanea* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discosomæ*, typified by the genus *Cyanea*, with a simple cross-shaped mouth surrounded by four adradial folded mouth-arms. The gastric cavity has 10 or 12 broad radial pouches and branched caudal papillae, with numerous tentacles, and 8 or more long hollow tentacles. Also *Cyaneidæ*.

cyaneous (si'á-né-us), *n.* [*l.* *cyaneus*, *Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue; *cf.* *Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ous*, a suffix denoting substance (supposed to be blue steel), lapis-lazuli, the blue corn-flower, sea-water, etc., as *adj.* dark-blue.] Azure-blue; cerulean.

cyanhidrosis (si'an-hí-drós-is), *n.* [NL., *cf.* *Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *hidros*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, blue sweat. *Danigelius*.

cyanhidric (si'an-hí-drik), *n.* [*cyane* (*ic*) + *hydr* (*ogen*) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, hydrocyanic; prussic.

cyanic (si'an-ik), *n.* [*Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ic*.] In second sense with ref. to *cyano-* (*gen*).

1. Blue; in *bot.*, applied to a series of colors in flowers, including all shades of blue, and passing through violet and purple to red. The azurine series, on the other hand, passes from yellow through orange to red. The variations in color of any flower are in shades of these colors.

2. Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.—**cyano acid**, a compound of cyanogen and oxygen (CNHO), which is a strong acid, but unstable except at low temperatures.

Cyaneidæ (si'an-idé), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyaneidæ*.

cyanite (si'á-ní-d or -níd), *n.* [*cyano* (*gen*) + *-idæ*.] In *chem.*, a combination of cyanogen with an element or a compound radicle capable of acting as an element. Potassium cyanide is the most important. It is a crystalline solid, permanent in dry air, but decomposed in moist air, giving off an odor of prussic or hydrocyanic acid. It has a bitter taste, and is extremely poisonous. It is extensively used in photography, electro-metallurgy, and as a laboratory reagent. **Cyanide powder**, a salt of potassium, much used in electroplating.

cyanine (si'á-nín), *n.* [*Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ine*.] The blue coloring matter of certain flowers, as the corn-flower, violet, and species of iris.—**Cyanine blue**. See *blue*.

cyanite (si'á-nít), *n.* [*Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ite*.] A silicate of aluminum, occurring in blades to fibrous crystalline aggregates and in triclinic crystals. Its prevailing color is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue or bluish-white; also green or gray. It has the same composition as andalusite and kyanite. Also *kyanite*. See cut under *blue*.

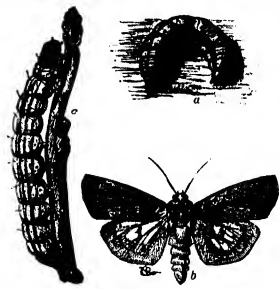
CYANOCEPHALUS (si'á-nó-sé-fá-lus), *n.* [NL., *Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κέφαλή*, head.] A notable genus of corvine birds of America, having a short square tail, long pointed wings, a peculiarly shaped bill, and naked nostrils. It contains but one species, the blue crow of North America, *C. cyaneus*, better known as *Guineafitta cyanocephala*, or *Cyanocorax caesi*; also called *blue-headed jay* and *blue jay*. It represents a type intermediate between crows and jays. The bird is abundant in the mountainous regions of the West, especially where the pines blue grow.

cyanocephala (si'á-nó-sé-fá), *n.* [NL., *cf.* *Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κέφαλή*, color.] In *pathol.*, a blue or livid color; same as *cyano*.

cyanocephalus (si'á-nó-sé-fá-lus), *n.* [*Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κέφαλή*, head.] Of a bluish color; affected with cyanocephalus; cyanosed.

cyanocephalus (si'á-nó-sé-fá-lus), *n.* [*cf.* *cyanocephalus* + *-us* *l.* Same as *cyanocephalus*.]

CYANOPHAPS (si'á-nó-fáps), *n.* [NL., (Strickland, 1845), *cf.* *Gr.* *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *φάσις*, Attic form of *φασις*, a chattering bird, the jay, or, according to others, the magpie.] A genus of American jays, of which blue is the chief color.



a, larva of *Agrotis myzozela*; b, c, moth and larva of *Agrotis scendens*. (All natural size.)

ground, and come forth at night to cut off, just above or just below the surface, all sorts of tender plants, but particularly maize, cabbage, and melons. Some, like *Agrotis scendens*, climb on vines and young trees and eat out the limbs. *Agrotis myzozela* is one of the commonest.

cuvert, *cuvert*, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *cuvet*.
cuvette (kü-vet'), *n.* [*F*, dim. of *cuvée*, *cf.* *l.* *cuvée*, a tub, *ML*, *cuv*, etc.; *see* *cup*.] 1. In decorative art, a portable basin of ornamental form in pottery or porcelain, etc., especially one of the flat-bottomed vessels commonly sold with an algaire or water-pot; frequent in falience of the eighteenth century.—2. In *glass-making*, a basin for receiving the melted glass after refining, and decanting it on the table to be rolled into a plate. In casting, the cuvette is filled by means of gipping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting table. *See* *Rivolt*. 3. In *fort.*, a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.

Cuvier (kü-vi-ér'), *n.* [NL., *cf.* *Georges Cuvier*, the celebrated French naturalist.] 1. A genus of holothurians, having scales on the dorsal integument.—2. A genus of thecosomatus pteropods, resembling *Syllidia*, but having the hinder part of the shell partitioned, the fore part swollen and subcylindrical. *C. columella* is an example. Synonymous with *Cleodora*. Also *Cuviera*. *Rang*, 1827.—3. A genus of acalopods. *Péron* and *Levaillant*, 1807.—4. A genus of crustaceans. *DeMareet*, 1825.

Cuvierian (kü-vi-ér'-i-an), *n.* [*Cuvier* + *-ian*.] In *nat. hist.*, relating or pertaining to or named after Georges Cuvier (1769–1839), or his system of classification.

The three Cuvierian subkingdoms of the Radiata, Arthropoda, and Mollusca. *Darwin*, *Origin of World*, p. 215.

Cuvierian organs, in echinoderms, certain appendages of the cloaca, simple or branched, which secrete a viscid or solid substance. Their function is uncertain.

Cuvieride (kü-vi-ér-idé), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf.* *Cuvier* + *-ide*.] 1. A family of echinoderms.—2. A family of thecosomatus pteropods, typified by the genus *Cuvieria*; generally referred to the family *Hyalodiscæ* or *Coelelindæ*.

cuvy (kü-vi), *n.* [*cf.* *cuvy*, *cf.* *criz*.] A kind of seaweed, the devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. [*Orkney*.]

Cyano arcatus.

White-lined (*Cyano arcatus*). (Line shows natural size.)



Blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).

Cybele (sib'-e-lé), n. [*L.* < *Gr.* *Κυβέλη*, also written *Κυβήρη*, *L. Cybēthē*, 1. In classical myth., an earth-goddess, of Phrygian and Cretan origin, but identified by Hesiod with Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and



Cybele and Attis—Roman relief, 3d century A. D.

Earth, wife of Cronus or Saturn, and mother of Zeus or Jupiter—hence called the Mother of the Gods, or the Great Mother. In art, Cybele usually wears the mural crown and a veil, and is seated on a throne with her sacred lions at her feet. 2. [*N.L.*] In zool., a genus of trilobites. *Loxos, 1846.*

Cybulum (sib'-ū-m), n. [*N.L.* < *L.* *cybulum*, a tunny-fish, a dried mado of tunny-fish salted in pieces, < *Gr.* *κυβύλη*, the flesh of the tunny salted in (sugar) pieces (< *κύβος*, a cube, a piece of salt fish); < *κύβητος*, a kind of tunny.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scombridae*. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. concoloratus*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state. **cydad** (sib'-ka), n. One of the *Cycadaceae*.

Cycadaceae (sik'-ā-dā-sē-d), n. pl. [*C. Cycas* (Cycad.) + *-aceae*.] A very peculiar natural order of gymnospermous plants, in many particulars having affinities with the ferns, though some of the genera resemble palms in their general appearance. They are long-lived and of slow growth. The stem is rarely branched, is elongated by a terminal tuft, and bears a crown of large pinnate leaves, which are circinate in venation, and elongated by a central disc, the male flowers in terminal cones formed of scales bearing numerous one-celled anthers on the dorsal surface. The seeds are borne on the margin of altered leaves in the genus *Cycas*, and on the inner surface of the petiole scales of a cone in the other genera. The wood is without resin,



Cycadaceae.
a. *Encyclaria*, b. *Macrozamia*, c. Inflorescence of *Cycas*.

and the pith large. The plants of this order inhabit India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America. There are about 50 species, in 9 genera, of which the chief are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Macrozamia*, *Encyclaria*, and *Dioon*. The farinaceous pith of various species is used for food, and they are frequently cultivated in hotspots for ornament or because of their curious habit. The *Cycadaceae* are found in the various geological formations, beginning with the Permian. They are exceedingly abundant in the Mesozoic, and especially in the earlier stages of that series. (See *Mesozoic*.) In this account the Mesozoic formations are sometimes classed together as representing the "age of cycads." See *Pterophyllites*, *Fanites*, *Glossopteris*, *Praeanthes*, *Podocarpus*.

cycadaceous (sik'-ā-dā-she-us), a. In bot., belonging to or resembling the natural order *Cycadaceae*.

cycadiform (sik'-ād'-i-fōrm), a. [*C. N.L.* *Cycas* (Cycad.) + *L.* *forma*, shape.] Resembling in form the cycads.

Cycas (sib'-ka), n. [*N.L.* < *Gr.* *κύκας*, orig. applied to the African cocon-palm.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cycadaceae*, natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They are trees with simple stems, bearing a crown of crowded pinnate leaves with numerous narrow leaflets. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones. The seeds are

borne on the edges of greatly altered leaves, produced in the regular series of the ordinary leaves. The seeds of some species are made into food for bread, and the pith of the trunk yields a coarse sugar, whence the com-

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anat., a circular or rotatory articulation, as that by means of which the head of the radius turns on the ulna, and the atlas rolls on the pivot of the axis. In the former case a circle represented by the head of the bone turns through nearly 180° upon its own center, a segment of its circumference gliding in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. In the radio-ulnar articulation a ring swings back and forth upon a pivot at one point inside the circumference. Also called *rotatory diarthrosis* and *lateral ginglymus*.

cyclas (sik'-las), n. [*L.* < *Gr.* *κύκλος*, prop. adj., round (so *ἱμάς*, garment); < *κύκλος*, *Gr.* *κύκλος*, 1. An upper turn of ornamental character worn by women under the Roman empire, and assumed by some emperors considered effeminate, as Caligula. It was made of the material, and had its name from the border decorated in purple and gold which surrounded it at the bottom. 2. An outer garment similar to the surcoat, apparently circular in form, worn in the fourteenth century, especially by women. When worn by knights over their armor, it was longer behind than before, and not very close-fitting; it in this use it preceded the *jupon*.

This . . . *cyclas* was in fashion . . . only in the early half of the fourteenth century, and the *esclaves* . . . with it was far from numerous.

Bloxam, Archæol. Jour., XXXV. 180.

3. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cycladidae*, or *Sphæridae*, having the shell equivalent thin, ventricles, with external ligament and thick horny epidermis. The species are numerous in fresh water. Also called *Sphæridium*.

cycle (sib'-l), n. [*F.* *cycle* = *Sp. It.* *ciclo* = *It.* *ciclo*, < *L.* *κύκλος*, < *Gr.* *κύκλος*, a ring, circle, wheel, disk, orb, orbit, revolution, period of time, collection of poems, etc., prob. contr. from *κύκλος*, < *Gr.* *κύκλος*, a wheel, circle, < *Gr.* *κύκλος*, a wheel, circle, prob. redupl. from a root **kar*, 'kal seen in *Gr.* *κύκλος*, roll (> *It.* *cyndere*, > *Fr.* *cyndre*, 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

The sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb on orb.

2. A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena recur in a series of years which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.—3. Any long period of years; an age.

The cycle of a change sublime
Still sweeping through.

Whittier, The Reformer.

Things exist just so long as conditions exist, whether that be a moment or a cycle.

G. H. Lewis, Prob. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. 4. § 10.

4. Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; specifically, in physics, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to the initial state.—5. In literature, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of mediæval times, and embodied in epic narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental narrative than those to which Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later cycles of romance furnished a model. *Italian, Introd. Lib. de Europe, I. 11. § 27.*

It is a well-known fact that many of the most popular traditional ballads of the later cycles of romance furnished a model. *Italian, Introd. Lib. de Europe, I. 11. § 27.*

6. In bot., (> *Fr.* *cycle*, > *Gr.* *κύκλος*, a wheel, arrangement, a complete turn of the spiral leaf which is assumed to exist. (> *Fr.* *cycle*, > *Gr.* *κύκλος*, a wheel, 7. In coral, a set of septa of equal length. See *Septum*.

The cycle is numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first cycle.

Huxley, Nat. Invert., p. 147.

8. As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine. *Dunham*.—9. [*Fr.* *cycle*, > *Gr.* *κύκλος*, a wheel, a complete turn of the spiral leaf which is assumed to exist. (> *Fr.* *cycle*, > *Gr.* *κύκλος*, a wheel, 10. A bicycle or tricycle; a "wheel." [*Recent*.]

All the many wagons and carriages and *cycles* we saw above us on the mountain road were being led and driven. *J. and E. R. Pennington, Canterbury Pilgrimage.*

Carnot's cycle, the succession of operations undergone by the substance of a Carnot's machine, or Carnot's engine; namely, the piston is first forced down without the escape of air, or condensation, or contraction, communicated to the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is

Table 1

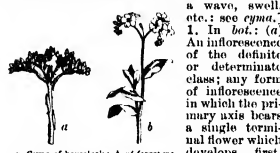
in front and square behind. *C. probolesidea* is an example.

Cymbulidae (sim-bū-l'ī-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Cymbula* + *-idae*.] A family of the stomatopoda pteropoda. The animal is oval and has very large rounded fins, and the dorsal is raised in each transverse row, the median very wide and the lateral moderately wide and interspersed; the shell has the form of a sandal, and is cartilaginous and mostly internal. Genera of this family are *Cymbula*, *Tedermania*, and *Halapierpe*.

The *Cymbulidae* are noticeable for their comparatively large size and the very peculiar shell which they secrete. In early life . . . they have a small, spiral, horny shell; but this becomes lost, and in its place the animal secretes a cartilaginous slipper-like shell, which is not so much more considerably than ordinary gelatine jelly. In this thick, transparent, flexible shell lies the mollusc, like the old woman in her shoe, pushing out the large oval wings.

Staud. Nat. Hist., 1, 358.

Cyme (sīm), *n.* [Also, as *YL*, *cyma*; < *Gr. kyma* (*YL*) *cyma*, a young sprout, etc., same as *cyma*.



n. Cyme of bouquet; *a*, of forget-me-not; *b*, from *L. Maumet* and *Scabiosa*.
—Trinité Griseb. de Botanique.

inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or bipinnate cyme or dichasium), or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helicoid or spiral form (the cyme of forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (*b*) A panicled, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested so that it has the appearance of an umbel.—2. In *arch*, same as *cyma*.

Also *cima*.

Cymole (sīm'lot), *n.* [*cyme* + *-lot*.] Same as *cymule*.

Cymene (sīm'ēn), *n.* [*cym* (inum) + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₆) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in camphor, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, and has a pleasant odor of linnæa. Also *cymol* and *cymophen*.

Cymic (sīm'ik), *n.* [*cym* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cymium or cumin.

—*Cymic acid*, (C₁₀H₁₆O₂), a monobasic acid forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water.

Cymiferous (sīm'if-er-us), *a.* [*YL*, *cyma*, a cyme, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In bot., producing cymes.

Cymids (sīm'uin-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. cymis*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of adaphogous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*. *Leleide*, 1861.—2. In ornith., a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below; the nostrils are linear and oblique; the toes are bare; the bill

cymobotrys (sīm-bōt'ris), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. kyma*, a young sprout (see *cyma*), + *Bōtrys*, a cluster of grapes.] In bot., same as *thyrsus*.

cymogene (sīm-jō-jē), *n.* [*Gr. kym* (gen), cumin, + *-yene*, producing; see *cumin* and *gen*.] A mixture of very volatile hydrocarbons found in crude petroleum. When the crude petroleum is distilled, cymene passes as a gas at the usual temperature of the condenser, but by low temperature and compression it is reduced to a very volatile liquid having a specific gravity of .685–.688. It is used as a freon-like mixture.

cymoid (sīm'oid), *a.* [*cyme* + *-oid*.] Having the form of a cyme.

cymol (sīm'mol), *n.* [*L. cym* (inum) + *-ol*.] Same as *cymene*.

cymophane (sīm'fō-fān), *n.* [*F. cymophane*, < *Gr. kyma*, a wave, + *-phane*, < *phainein*, show.] Chrysolite.

Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain clasped with an opal cymophane cymophane.

G. F. Holmes, The Mysterious Illness.

cymophanous (sīm'fō-fā-nus), *a.* [*As cymophane* + *-ous*.] Having a wave floating light; opalescent; chalybeate.

cymose, **cymous** (sīm'ōs, sīm'us), *a.* [*L. cymosus*, full of shoots, a cyme, a shoot, sprout; see *cyme*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

cymosely (sīm'ōs-ēl), *adv.* In a cymose manner; in a branching manner; *Farlow*, Marine Algae, p. 163.

Cymothoa (sīm'ōth'ō-ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1788), < *Gr. kyma*, anything swollen, a wave, etc.,



Cymothoa ocellus, upper and lower views.

(Line above natural size.)

+ *bōs*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothoidae*. *C. ocellus* is a common kind of fish-leech, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings by the means of its hooked legs.

Cymothoa (sīm'ōth'ō-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. kyma*, a wave, + *thoa*, a leech; see *thoa*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, of the group *Eusipoda*, typified by the genus *Cymothoa*, mostly parasitic on fish. The technical characters are a broad abdomen, with short segments and a scutellate caudal plate, the posterior maxilliped opercular, and the mouth-parts formed for biting or sucking. There are several genera besides *Cymothoa*, as *Squilla*, *Rana*, *Eurydora*, *Cirratulus*, and *Ceratohyla*. Also written *Cymothoidae*.

cymous, *a.* See *cymose*.

Cymri, *n. pl.* See *cymry*.

Cymric, **Cymric** (kīm'rik), *a.* and *n.* [With second term, etc. < *W. Cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymric*, the Welsh language; < *Cymro*, pl. *Cymry*, a Welshman, *Cymry*, Wales; see *cymry*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons. [See (Monsieur Edw.)] 2. *n.* *abundant traces of the physical type which he has established as the Cymric type existing in our population, and have descended from the old British possessors of our soil before the Saxon conquest.* *M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature*, iii.

II. *n.* The language of the Cymry, or the Celtic division of the Celtic race of Britain.

Cymry, **Cymry** (kīm'ri), *n. pl.* [*W. Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman; cf. *Cymru*, *ML*, *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown; some connect it with *W. cymry*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, river.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armorians as distinguished from the Gadhelic division. Also written *Cymri*, *Cymry*.

Physical marks, such as the square head of the German, the round head of the Gael, the broad head of the Celt, which determine the type of a people.

M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

cymule (sīm'ul), *n.* [*Gr. cymule* (cf. *L. cymula*, a tender sprout), dim. of *cyma*, a cyme, *cyma*.] In bot., a simple or diminutive cyme, by itself or forming part of a compound cyme. Also *cymel*.

cymule (sīm'ul), *a.* [*Gr. cymule* + *-ous*.] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

Cynalunine (sīm'āl-ūn'ē), *n.* [NL., < *Cynaluna* + *-ine*.] A subfamily of *Felidae*, represented by the genus *Cynaluna*; a synonym of *Cynepardus* (which see). Also written *Cynialuna*.

Cynalurus (sīm'āl-ūn'ur), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. kyon* (cyn), a dog, + *alurus*, a cat.] A genus of dog-like cats, containing the shekel or hunting leopard of India, *C. jubata*; a synonym of *Cynepardus* (which see). Also written *Cynalurus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cynanche (sīm'ang'kē), *n.* [LL. *Cult. E. cynanthis*, *grius*, *grius*, *grius*, < *Gr. cynanchē*, dog-quany, a kind of sore throat, a dog-collar, < *cyn* (cyn), a dog (= *E. hound* = *L. canis*, a dog), + *anchē*, choke, suffocation.] A name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing, as *cynanche parotidea*, tonsillaris, trachealis, etc.—**Cynanche maligna**. Same as *scorbutica maligna* (which see, under *scorbutica*).

Cynanchum (sīm'ang'num), *n.* [NL., < *LL. cynanche*, in reference to its poisonous qualities; see *cynanche*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of climbing plants, of the Mediterranean region of Australia, of about 20 species. The most common European *C. vincetoxicum* is emetic and purgative, and *C. acutum* is said to afford French or Montpellier scammony. See *scammony*.

Cynanthropy (sīm'ang'thrō-pi), *n.* [= *F. cynanthropia*, < *Gr. cynanthropos*, < *cinanthropos*, of a dog-man, < *cyn*, a dog, < *anthropos*, man; cf. *lynanthropy*.] A kind of madness in which the afflicted person imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynara (sīm'ar-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. cynara*, a plant (not determined), supposed to be identical with the dog-thorn (< *scor* (cyn), a dog, or *cynara*, the artichoke.) A small genus of composites, of the Mediterranean region, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick, fleshy, spiny scales, and a remarkably thick, fleshy receptacle covered with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke (< *scor* (cyn), a dog, or *cynara*, the artichoke), cultivated as vegetables. The other species are troublesome weeds, now widely naturalized upon the islands of the Mediterranean. See cut under *artichoke*.

Cynaraceae (sīm'ar-ā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-aceae*.] Same as *cynaroides*.

Cynaraceous (sīm'ar-ā-sē-shūs), *a.* [*Cynara* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cynaraceae* or *Cynaroides*.
Cynaroides (sīm'ar-ā-sē-shūs), *n.* [*Gr. cynaroides*, < *Gr. cynara*, a dog, + *oides*, a bear, + *oides*, a dog, a bear-baiting with a dog; a humorous word invented by Butler.

Some recent design both like
In bloody cynaroides.
S. Butler, Hudibras, l. 1, 722.

Cynarous (sīm'ar-ā-sē-shūs), *a.* [*Cynara* + *-ous*.] Cynaraceous.

Cynaroid (sīm'ar-ā-sē), *a.* [*Cynara* + *-oid*.] Same as *cynaraceous*.

Cynaroides (sīm'ar-ā-sē-shūs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-oides*.] A tribe of the natural order *Compositae*, of which the genus *Cynara* is the type, distinguished by having the flowers conspicuously caudate, the flowers all hermaphrodite with tubular corollas and setose papus, and the leaves usually prickly. The largest genera are *Cynara* and *Centaurea*. Also *Cynaraceae*. See *Cynara*.

Cynobot (A.-S. pron. kīn'ō-bōt), *n.* [AS. < *cyn* (in comp., kīn, < *bōt*, fine, boat; see *king* and *boat*.)] In *Anglo-Saxon* law, that part of the fine imposed on the murderer of a king which was paid to the community, as distinguished from the wergild paid to the king's kin.

By the Mercian law it [wergild payable to the king's kin on his murder] was divided into three equal amount, the *cynobot*, was at the same time due to his people. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 49.

cynogetic (sīm'ō-jēt'ik), *a.* [= *F. cynogeticus* = *Sp. cynogético*, < *Gr. cynogeticus*, pertaining to hunting, < *cyn*, a hunter, < *gnetis* (cyn), a dog, + *gnetis*, lead.] Concerning or having to do with hunting or cynegetics. [Rare.]

Jacques du Fouilloux, the celebrated venour and cynogetic writer of the sixteenth century.

W. and G., 7th ser., iv. 46.

cynogeticus (sīm'ō-jēt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. cynogeticus*, < *Gr. cynogeticus*, neut. pl. of *cynogeticus*, pertaining to hunting; see *cynogetic* and *-ous*.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

There are cymules . . . in Greek they look on cynogeticus, or venation.

Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err., l. 8.

Cymule Hawk (Cymule hawk).

is slender and much hooked at the end; the tail is rounded; and the wings are short. The genus was named by Cuvier, 1817, on the Cymule hawk, *Cymule hawk*.

Cymulula (sīm'ul-ū-lā), *n.* [NL., also *cymulula*, < *cyma*, *YL*.] Same as *cymula*.

Cymulobotrys (sīm'ul-bōt'ris), *n.* [*As cymulobotrys* + *-ous*.] In bot., same as *thyrsoid*.

cythyna (sin-hi-'nā), n. [*< NL. cythyna*, *< Gr. κύων* (evn-), dog, + *ιαννα*, hyena.] A book-name of the painted hyena or hyena-dog of Africa, *Lycyon pictus*, translated from its generic names, *Cythyena*, which is not in use. See *Lycan*.

cytic (sin-'ik), a. and n. [Earlier also *cyneic*; = *D. cytic* = *F. cynique*, *Sip. cynic* = *Fig. cynico* = *It. cynico*. See *Gr. κύνη* = *Dan. cynik*, *adj.*, *< Gr. Dan. cyniker*, *D. ciniker*, n.), chiefly in the philosophical sense, *< L. cynicus*, cynic, a cynic (also lit. in *spasmus cynicus*, cynic spasm), *< Gr. κυνικός*, dog-like, also cynic, a Cynic, so called, as popularly understood, in allusion to the coarse mode of life or the surly disposition of those philosophers, but perhaps orig. without this implication, in ref. to the Cynosarges, Κυνοςάργει, a gymnasium outside of Athens, where Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught. The literal sense 'dog-like' is thought of in *E.*, apart from the bookish use in *cynic spasm* and *cynic year*, only as an etymological explanation of the philosophical term.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a dog; dog-like; as, *cynic spasm*. 2. Of or pertaining to the dog-star; as, the *cynic year*. — 3. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

O foolishness of men! that tend their ears To those under doctors of the sun, And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tale, Frailing the lean and ailing multitude! Milton, *Comus*, l. 708.

4. Having the character or qualities of a cynic; cynical. — **Cynic spasm**, a kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, etc., into the appearance of a grin, occurring in the 30th year, or occasional year. See *Sarc*.

II. n. 1. [cap.] One of a sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrine was that of the attainment of the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by a stern and austere life, devoid of riches, art, science, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrine of the school to an extreme and ridiculous asceticism, and is humorously said to have slept in a tub which he called the *kosmos*. 2. A person of a cynical temper; a sneering faultfinder.

A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend: — Just as good as the dog! C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 4.

cynical (sin-'ikal), a. [*< cynic* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *cynic*, 3.

Whether the bulk of our Irish natives are not kept from thriving, by that cynical custom in dirt and beggary, which they possess to a degree beyond any other people. B. Berkeley, *Philosophical*.

2. Having or showing a disposition to disbelieve in or doubt the sincerity or value of social usages or of personal character, motives, or doings, and to express or intimate the disbelief or doubt by sarcasm, satire, sneers, or other indirection; captious; carping; sarcastic; satirical; as, a *cynical remark*; a *cynical smile*.

I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confuse obligations, where no benefit has been received. Johnson, *To Chesterfield*.

= *Syn. Pessimistic*, etc. (see *misanthropic*); morose; sarcastic; satirical; censorious; sneering; scornful.

cynically (sin-'ikal-i), adv. In a cynical, sarcastic, or sneering manner.

Rather in a satire and cynically, than seriously and wisely. Bacon, *Works*, l. 176 (ed. 1857).

cynicalness (sin-'ikal-'ness), n. The quality of being cynical; a cynical disposition or character; tendency to despise or disregard the common amenities of life.

Cynicism (sin-'isim), n. [*< cynic* + *-ism*. Cf. *LL. cynismus*, *< Gr. κυνικός*, cynicism, *< κυνικός*, be a cynic, *< κυνικός*, a cynic; see *cynic*.] 1. The body of doctrine inculcated and practised by the Cynics; indifference to pleasure; asceticism; sternness; austerity; asceticism, or asceticism. 2. The character or state of being cynical; cynicism.

This cynicism is for some, not fastidious, and serves only as an excuse for those who have received no culture in general. Italian, *Introd. Lit.* of Europe.

A charitable and good-tempered world is its bewitching its reputation. C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 54.

Cynictidae (sin-'ikt-i-ti-'dē), pl. n. [*< NL. < Gr. κύνη* (evn-), dog, + *-idae*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds of the family *Ferridae*, belonging to the cynodont or dog-footed division of that family. The technical characters are:

lengthened, blunt, non-retractile claws; a short ventricular head; a flat, bald, and grooved nose; a flattened bushy tail. There is but one tooth. The common baboon is *C. baibai*, inhabiting chiefly parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. It is closely related to the cheetah, *C. proreus*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. baibai*, of West Africa. The lion or mane-eater, *C. hamadryas*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one-fourth of the total length. *Cynictidae* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.



African Meerkat (*Cynictidae pennicillata*).

quadrupeds, constituting the subfamily *Cynictidae*, *C. pennicillata*, of South Africa, is an example. *Cynictidae*.

Cynipid (sin-'ip-id), n. and a. I. n. An insect of the family *Cynipidae*.

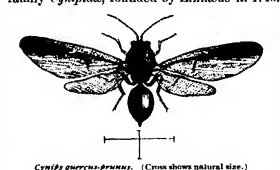
II. a. Of or pertaining to the family *Cynipidae*. **Cynipidae** (sin-'ip-i-dē), n. pl. [*< NL. < Cynipe* + *-idae*.] A family of hymenopterous insects; the gall-flies. By means of their ovipositors they puncture plants, depositing their eggs along it, is believed, with some irritant fluid which produces tumors commonly called galls or nut-galls. Besides the true gall-flies, the *Cynipidae* include certain gall-forming and parasitic forms. The anterior wings lack a complete costal suture and stigma (except in *Ischnura*); the abdomen is generally compressed-ovate or ovate, rarely cultriform; and the ovipositor is subapical. Nearly 400 European cynipids have been described, and about 200 from North America, many of which later are known only by their galls. The family is divided into five subfamilies, *Cynipinae*, *Halticinae*, *Leptocynipinae*, *Platygasterinae*, and *Phyllocnistinae*. The name of the family is also written *Cynipinae*, *Cynipidinae*, *Cynipidinae*, and *Cynipidinae*. The terms *Cynipinae* of Latreille and *Cynipidinae* of Quoy and Leach are synonyms of *Chalcidinae*, not of the present family. See *Psyllid*.

Cynipideous (sin-'ip-i-'dē), a. Same as *cynipidous*.

The galls of Cynips and its allies are inhabited by numerous other cynipideous genera, as *Syrphus*, *Anthomyia*, and *Syrphidius*. Knapp, *Brit.*, x. 40.

Cynipidous (sin-'ip-i-'dē), a. [*< Cynipis* (*Cynipidae*) + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or composed of cynipids, the Cynipidae or gall-flies. — 2. Produced or affected by gall-flies; as, *cynipidous galls*. *Osten-Sacken*.

Cynips (sin-'ips), n. [*< NL.*, altered from *LL. cynipis*, *cynipis*, *cynipis*, *cynipis*, pl., a kind of stinging insect, corrupt form of *Gr. κύνη*, pl. *κύνεις*, varying with *κύνη*, pl. *κύνεις*, applied to several kinds of insects, esp. such as live under the bark of trees.] The typical genus of the gall-making hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidae*, founded by Linnaeus in 1748.



It was formerly a genus of large extent, but has been restricted to such subfamily. Its species in the main form galls on oak, in which their larvae develop.

Cynophallus (sin-'nō-fal-'l' or sin-'nō-fal-'l'ik), n. [*< Gr. κύων* (evn-), dog, + *-phallus* + *-is*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cynophallus. — 2. In myth, etc., having a dog's head, or a head like that of a dog.

Hermes (Thoth) in temple holding caduceus and purse or caduceus and cynophallus. B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 728.

Cynophallos (sin-'nō-fal-'l'us), a. [*< L. cynophallus*, *adj.*; see *Cynophallus*.] Dog-headed.

Cynophaalus (sin-'nō-fal-'l'us), n. [*< NL. < L. cynophaalus*, *< Gr. κύων* (evn-), dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, *< κύων* (evn-), a dog, + *πάθος*, head, akin to *E.* *pathos*.] A genus of baboons of the family *Cynopithecidae*. It formerly included all those baboons to which a 'dog-faced'

was applied, from the extremely prognathous jaws, giving a canine physiognomy; but it is now restricted to include the still, mandible, etc. The common baboon is *C. baibai*, inhabiting chiefly parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. It is closely related to the cheetah, *C. proreus*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. baibai*, of West Africa. The lion or mane-eater, *C. hamadryas*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one-fourth of the total length. *Cynopithecidae* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.

2. [*< L.*] A dog-faced baboon.

Cynodia (sin-'i-dē), n. pl. [*< NL. < Gr. κύων* (evn-), dog, + *-odia*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed instead of *Carnivora*, and covering the *Ferae* of modern naturalists, or the *Carnivora* proper as distinguished from the *Insectivora* and from those *Marsupialia* which are also carnivorous. It was divided by Blyth into *Dipodidae*, *Sulcipectoridae*, *Plantagradidae*, and *Pinnigradidae*. The last of these subdivisions corresponds to the *Ferae pinnipedia* of modern naturalists, the other three to the *Ferae hesperidinae*.

Cynodon (sin-'nō-don), n. [*< NL. < Gr. κύων* (evn-), the canine tooth, *< κύων* (evn-), dog, + *-odon* (evn-), = *E. tooth*. Cf. *Chondrodont*, quitch-grass.] 1. A small genus of grasses, low creeping perennials, with digitate, one-sided spikes; so named from its sharp-pointed underground shoots. It is native of the West Indies, the well-known and widely distributed Bermuda grass. — 2. In *zool.*, a genus of apparently canine fossil mammals, of uncertain position.

Cynodontia (sin-'nō-don-tē), n. pl. [*< NL. < Cynodon*, *< Gr. κύων* (evn-), dog, + *-ontia*, form.] The typical genus of *Cynodontinae*.

Cynodontinae (sin-'nō-don-tē-nē), n. pl. [*< NL. < Cynodontia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of tunicates, cold gastropods with an obconic shell and several transverse ridges about the middle of the columella. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Also called *Pandora* and *Favosia*.

Cynogale (sin-'i-nō-galē), n. [*< NL. < Gr. κύων* (evn-), dog, + *γᾶς*, γᾶς, a weasel.] A genus



Mongoose (*Cynogale bennetti*).

of the *Viverridae*, typical of the subfamily *Cynogalinae*, containing a species, *Cynogale bennetti*, found in Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra, called in Borneo *mangrove*. It is the most aquatic representative of the family, being partly web-footed, with soft, thick fur like an otter's. It inhabits damp places along the banks of rivers.

Cynogalinae (sin-'i-nō-gal-i-nē), n. pl. [*< NL. < Cynogale* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae*, belonging to the viverrine or suborder division of that family, and represented only by the genus *Cynogale*. The nose is hairy and ungrooved; the sectorial tooth has a large talerian edge; the claws are retractile to some extent; and the toes are partially webbed.

Cynoglossum (sin-'i-nō-glos-'um), n. [*< NL. < Cynoglossus*, *Pliny*, *< Gr. κύων* (evn-), dog, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, dog-tongued; *< κύων* (evn-), a dog, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceae*, consisting of about 60 herbaceous species, of temperate regions and the mountains of the tropics. There are 6 species in North America. The most famous, *C. officinale*, is a weed of the old world, naturalized in the United States, and a dangerous, much like that of milk. It was at one time used as a remedy for scrofula.

Cynography (sin-'nō-grā-fi), n. [*< Gr. κύων* (evn-), a dog, + *γραφία* (grāfiā), write.] A history of the dog; a treatise on the dog.

Cynoid (sin-'i-dē), a. [*< Gr. κύων* (evn-), also *cynoid*, dog-like, *< κύων* (evn-), a dog, + *-oid*, form.] Dog-like; canine; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cynodonta*.

Cynoides (sin-'i-dē-s), n. pl. [*< NL. < Gr. κύων* (evn-), dog-like; see *cynoid*, and *cyn*.] One of three divisions of the feline or terrestrial carnivorous mammals, consisting of the canine as distinguished from the feline and ursine members of the *Ferae Aspididae*, the other cor-

responding divisions being *Eluroidea* and *Arctoides*. The *Cynoides* agree most nearly with the *Eluroidea*, but have a well-developed caudal canal opening into the foramen in front of the caudal condyloid foramen, an open glandular foramen, undeveloped Cowper's glands, and a large, well-developed, and very distinct *Caudis*, including the dog, wolves, foxes, etc. See *Caudis*.

The Dogs (including the Wolves, Jackals, and Foxes not this head) form the most central group of the *Canivora*, which may be termed the *Cynoides*.

Analogy, Anat. Vert., vi., 358.

cynolysa (si-nô-lis'-sâ), n. [NL. < Gr. *cynolysa*, *lynx*, canine madness (of *Gr. cynolysos*, mad from the bite of a dog), (*Gr. cyn* (*cyn*), a dog, & *lysos*, madness.) Canine madness. See *Rabies*.

Cynomorium (si-nô-mô'-rî-um), n. [NL. < *cynomorium*, Pliny; (*Gr. cynomorium*, a name of the *apollôch* (prob. brown-rump, orobanche), & *cyn* (*cyn*), a dog, & *môron*, a part, prop. dim. of *môros* (a part), lot, destiny; cf. *môros*, a part.) A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Balaustaceae*.



Cynomorium cracivum.

a, cluster of small and single flowers; b, section of fruit.

was held in such esteem by the Kildgists of Malta that it was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, etc.

Cynomorpha (si-nô-mô'-rî-um), n. [NL. < *cyn* (*cyn*), a dog, & *môros*, a part, prop. dim. of *môros*, a part.) A division of eutarrhine monkeys, including the baboons and other lower monkeys, as distinguished from the anthropoid apes, or *Anthropomorpha*.

cynomorphic (si-nô-mô'-rî-um), a. [NL. < *cynomorpha* & *-ia*.] Pertaining to the *Cynomorpha*; cynomorphical.

Cynomorpha (si-nô-mô'-rî-um), n. [NL. < *Cyn* (*cyn*), a dog, & *môros*, a part, prop. dim. of *môros*, a part.) A genus of ferrets, of the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Mustelinae*, related to *Fututor*. The

rhine quadrumanous quadrupeds are divided, containing all excepting the anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidae*. It is divided into two subfamilies: (1) *Scenopitheciinae*, with complex stomachs and no cheek-pouches, containing the genera *Asiaticus*, *Scenopithecus*, *Eluroidea*, etc.; and (2) *Cynopitheciinae*, with simple stomachs and cheek-pouches. The characters of the family are chiefly comparative or negative, being those in which the members differ from the man-like ones presented by the higher simians. The gradation from the highest cynomorphoid to the lowest cynopithecoid is a gentle one, though the difference between these extremes is great.

Cynopithecioid (si-nô-pî-thê'-kô'id), n. pl. [NL. < *Cynopithecus* & *-oid*.] The lower one of the two subfamilies into which the *Cynopitheciidae* are divisible, including all kinds of cynopithecioid apes, monkeys, and baboons which have a simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The leading forms are *Cercopithecus*, or ordinary long-tailed monkeys; *Macaca*, the macaque; and some short-tailed forms closely related to the latter, as *Irris* and *Cynopithecus*, commonly called apes, with *Papio* or *Cynopithecus* and *Mandrillus* or *Morone*, the dog-like and pig-faced baboons. See *Cynopithecus*.

Cynopithecioid (si-nô-pî-thê'-kô'id), a. and n. [NL. < *Cynopithecus* & *-oid*.] 1. a. Pertaining to the lower series of eutarrhine monkeys; not simian or anthropoid; cynomorphous; specifically applied to the *Cynopitheciidae*.

II. n. One of the *Cynopitheciidae*; a cynopithecioid ape, monkey, or baboon.

Cynopithecus (si-nô-pî-thê'-sê-um), n. [NL. < *Gr. cyn* (*cyn*), a dog, & *pîthos*, an ape.] A genus of eutarrhine monkeys, of the family *Cy-*

noidea, and giving name to the subfamily *Cynopitheciinae*. The type and only species is *C. niger*, of Borneo. It is a large, black, tailless monkey commonly called an ape on account of its general aspect. It is an isolated and peculiar form, not well representing the subfamily in that it does have uncen in standing habit in the general series, and connecting the cercopithecioid and simian with the baboons.

Cynopithecus (si-nô-pî-thê'-sê-um), n. pl. [NL. < *Cynopithecus* & *-us*.] In zoöl., a name given by J. E. Gray to the herpetine or ichneumon division of the family *Fierriidae*, the species of this division being cynopithecoid. The term is contrasted with *Eluroptoda*.

Cynopithecus (si-nô-pî-thê'-sê-um), a. [NL. < *Cynopithecus* & *-us*.] A genus of wild dogs of southeastern Asia, differing from *Cynis* in lacking the small last lower molar. It contains such forms as *C. cynopithecus*, the buntal, regarded by some as *C. cynopithecus*, a mountain dog; *C. dikhennensis*, the buntal, dikh, or wild dog of the Decan, India; and *C. cynopithecus*, of Sumatra. The genus was named by J. E. Gray in honor of the writer C. and K. See *Canis* under *buntal*.

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Cynopithecus (si-nô-pî-thê'-sê-um), n. [NL. < *Gr. cyn* (*cyn*), a dog, & *pîthos*, an ape.] A genus of eutarrhine monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidae*. It contains several well-known and important species. *C. repens* is the common weasel or snake-eater; *C. maculatus* is the spotted weasel; two Canivora species are *C. parvipes* and *C. nobilis*. See *weasel*.

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type is the black-tailed ferret of North America, *C. nigris*, found in the towns of the prairie-dog (*Cynomys*), whence the name.

Cynomys (si-nô-mî-um), n. [NL. < *Radnecus*, 1817; (*Gr. cyn* (*cyn*), a dog, & *mîs* = *E. mouse*.) A genus of rodent quadrupeds, of the speromorph division of the family *Sciuridae*, approaching the marmosets proper (*Sciurus*) in the stout, thick-set body and short, bushy tail. The pelage is close and harsh; the nail of the thumb is well marked; the outer ears are rudimentary; the cheek-pouches are small; the skull is massive, short, and broad, with wide zygomatic arches and large postorbital processes; and the dentition is very strong and heavy. These animals contain the well-known prairie-dog or burrowing squirrels of western North America, which live in extensive underground burrows. In colonies of immense extent in the sterile regions of the West. There are two species, *C. indianus*, the common prairie-dog, whose range is general in the prairie from the plains to the Rocky Mountains, and *C. columbianus*, extending thence westward. See cut under *prairie-dog*.

Cypridae¹ (sīp'-rī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprididae*.

Cypridae² (sīp'-rī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprididae*.

Cyprididae (sīp'-rī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cypris* (Cyprid-) + *-idae*.] A family of ostracod entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a heart with one heart; a pair of flat, strong valves or shells, not indented for the passage of the antennae; the anterior antennae usually 3-jointed and long, while the posterior antennae usually 1-jointed, stumpy, and pediform; two pairs of legs; the first pair of legs 3-jointed, the second pair of antennae seen as hooked and prehensile organs. There are several genera, chiefly fresh-water forms, as *Cypris*, *Stomatopoda*, *Isotride*, etc.

Cypridina (sīp'-rī-dī-nā), n. [NL., < *Cypris* (Cyprid-) + *-ina*.] The typical genus of ostracod entomostracous of the family *Cyprididae*. *C. antecessora* is an example.

Cypridinidae (sīp'-rī-dī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cypridina* + *-idae*.] A family of ostracod entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a heart with dorsal aspect; large pediform, lateral, compound, stalked eyes; the shells or valves pediform, and deeply indented for the passage of the antennae; the anterior antennae 3-jointed, the posterior antennae bicuspid, serving as swimming-organs; the mandibular apparatus abortive; the palm long, pediform, and 5-jointed; and the abdominal segments 10, armed with spines and hooks. They are exclusively marine organisms. *Cypridin* and *Antopora* are the principal genera.

Cyprina (sīp'-rī-nā), n. [NL., Cf. *Cyprina*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Isorididae*, or typical of the family *Cypridae*.

Cyprina (sīp'-rī-nā), n. [NL., < *Cypris* (Cyprid-) + *-ina*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, having two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each valve. *C. islandica* is a large species of the North Atlantic. Also *Cyprina*.

Cyprinacea (sīp'-rī-nā-sē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of mollusks, represented by *Cypridae* and related families. See *Cyprinoidae*.

Cyprinaceae (sīp'-rī-nā-sē), a. and n. [Cf. *Cyprinacea* + *-ae*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Cyprinacea*.

II. n. One of the *Cyprinacea*.

Cyprinidae¹ (sīp'-rī-nā), n. [In Ichth., < *Cyprina* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes of the genus *Cyprinus* of family *Cyprinidae*.

Cyprinidae² (sīp'-rī-nā), n. [Short for *Cyprinacea*, < LL. *cyprinus*, L. *cyprinus*, < Gr. *kyprinos*, of the cyprae, < *kypraeon*, *kyprae*; see *cyprae*.] (Of or belonging to the cyprae.)

Cyprine¹ (sīp'-rī-nā), n. [LL. *cyprinus*, *cyprinus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper; see *copper*.] A variety of vesuvianite or idocrase, of a blue tint, which is supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

Cyprinid¹ (sīp'-rī-nīd), n. [Cf. *Cyprinidae¹*.] A fish of the family *Cyprinidae*.

Cyprinid² (sīp'-rī-nīd), n. [Cf. *Cyprinidae²*.] A mollusk of the family *Cypridae*.

Cyprinidae¹ (sīp'-rī-nā-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-idae*.] A family of fresh-water fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinus* (the carp), of varying limits with different authors. (a) In Cuvier's system, the first family of *Motacillidae*, and includes a slightly cleft mouth with weak and generally toothless jaws, the border of the mouth being furnished with maxillaries, and the trifid structure of the jaws consisting of the deeply indented pharyngeal; a small number of branchial rays, the body scaly; and no salient dorsal fin. (b) In Günther's system, a family of pliosomous fishes, with body generally compressed and naked; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries; mouth toothless; lower pharyngeal bones well developed, falciform and parallel with the branchial arches, and provided with teeth in two or three arcs; air bladder large, divided into an anterior and posterior portion by a constriction, or into a single, or a few portions included in an osseous capsule (ascent in *Hemiodontidae*); and ovarian sacs closed. (c) In Valenciennes' system, a family of fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth few, and three basal branchials. Even with its narrowest limits, it is the largest family of fishes, containing nearly 1,000 species, with by some authorities as many as 2,000 genera, but by others to much fewer. Very numerous representatives occur in the fresh waters of North America, Europe, and Asia, and in the fresh waters of the tropics where they have apparently found their way in later Tertiary times. They are abundant in the fresh waters of Africa, Australia, and all the islands of the Pacific except those of the East Indian archipelago. About 200 species have been found in the United States, and of these very few are small. In Europe and Asia species contribute largely to the food-supply of the human race, and in America very few are of any economical importance. The most

valuable is the true carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, which has been introduced and is now largely cultivated in the United States. Another species widely dispersed is the ornamental goldfish, *Carassius* (or *Cyprinus*) *auratus*. *Dace*, roach, bream, and many other names applied to various species. See cuts under *carp* and *goldfish*.

Cyprinidae² (sīp'-rī-nā-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-idae*.] In *Cuvier*, a family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taken from the genus *Cyprina*. The technical characters are: a regular, oviparous, oval shell, with thick, strong epidermis; 1-3 principal valves, a single pediform, stalked eye; the margin of the mantle fused to form two siphonal openings. Also called *Isorididae*. See cut under *Cyprina*.

Cyprinina (sīp'-rī-nā), n. [NL., < *Cypris* (Cyprid-) + *-ina*, < L. *prinus*, shape.] In form resembling a cyprinoid fish; carp-like.

Cyprinina (sīp'-rī-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system, the second group of *Cypridae*. The technical characters are: an air-bladder divided into an anterior and posterior portion (not included in an osseous capsule); pharyngeal teeth in single, double, or triple series, and few in number; the outer series not containing more than 7; the anal fin very short, with 6 or 8, exceptionally 7, branched rays; a lateral line running along the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin opposite to the ventral.

Cyprinodon (sīp'-rī-nōn), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyprinos*, a carp, + *ōdon*, Ionic form of *δολος* (dolōs) = E. tooth.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinodontidae*.

Cyprinodont (sīp'-rī-nōn), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinodontidae*. II. n. Same as *cyprinodontid*.

Cyprinodontid (sīp'-rī-nōn-tīd), n. A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidae*.

Cyprinodontidae (sīp'-rī-nōn-tī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyprinodont* + *-idae*.] A family of haplousion fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinodont*. The head and body are covered with scales; the margin of the upper jaws is formed by the intermaxillaries only; there are teeth in both jaws; the upper and lower pharyngeal bones have cartilagenous teeth; the air bladder is situated on the hinder half of the body; the stomach is without a blind sac; and the pyloric appendages are absent. Many of them are known as *fishlets*, *mosquitofishes*, etc. **Cyprinodontinae** *carinivora*, in Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinodontidae*, characterized by the bones of each mandibular jaw being firmly united, and the interdental tract short or but little convoluted. **Cyprinodontinae *limpocara*, in Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Cyprinodontidae*, characterized by the bones of each mandibular not being united the dentary being movable, and the interdental tract with numerous convolutions. The sexes are differentiated.**

Cyprinodontina (sīp'-rī-nōn-tī-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyprinodont* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidae* *carinivora*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an infirmament organ, and the teeth are incurv-like and notched.

Cyprinodontoid (sīp'-rī-nōn-tōid), a. and n. [Cf. *Cyprinodont* + *-oid*.] I. a. Same as *cyprinodont*.

II. n. Same as *cyprinodontid*.

Cyprinoid (sīp'-rī-nōid), a. and n. I. a. Carp-like; cyprine; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinidae*.

II. n. A carp or carp-like fish; a fish of cyprine character; one of the *Cyprinidae*.

Cyprinoides (sīp'-rī-nōi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of plectospondylous fishes, embracing the families *Cyprinidae*, *Homalopteridae* (East Indian fishes), *Catostomidae* (suckers), and *Cobitidae* (loaches).

Cyprinodean (sīp'-rī-nōi-dē-an), a. and n. [Cf. *Cyprinoides* + *-an*.] I. a. Of cyprinoid character; cyprinoid.

II. n. One of the *Cyprinoides*.

Cyprinus (sīp'-rī-nus), n. [NL., < L. *cyprinus*, < Gr. *kyprinos*, a carp.] The typical genus of the family *Cypridae*, the carp. The genus has varied within wide limits. By Linnaeus and the old authors all the eventostomous fishes, as cyprinids, cyprinodonts, and catostomids, were included. It gradually underwent delimitation by many zoologists, and is now generally restricted to carp-like fishes. *C. auratus* is the common goldfish, and there are many varieties proper to a very distinct genus, *Carassius*, *See carps*.

Cyprist (sīp'-rī-tōt), n. See *Cypristoe*.

Cyprist (sīp'-rī-tōt), n. [Cf. *Cyprist*, *Cyprist*, < Gr. *kypristos*, L. *Cyprist*, *Cyprist*, < *Cyprinus*, < I. n. 1. An inhabitant of

Cyprus, a large island lying in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and forming part of the Turkish empire, though occupied and administered by Great Britain since 1878; specifically, one of the primitive race of inhabitants, Greek in language and affinity.—2. The Greek dialect of Cyprus.

III. n. (Of or belonging to the island of Cyprus. — *Cyprist* alphabet, a syllabic character, of disputed origin, used anciently for writing the Cypriote Greek dialect of Cyprus pottery, a class of pottery found in the island of Cyprus; specifically, the ancient vessels, of a somewhat coarse laked clay, found generally in tombs,



Cyprus Pottery.

and showing in their form and in their decoration, whether geometric or derived from animal or vegetable types, etc., a close affiliation to the designs of pottery made on the mainland of Greece and Asia, and in other islands, as Rhodes and Thera. This pottery is important for the tracing of Cypriote art and culture to the island, and that of other lands, as, for instance, in its exhibition of the gradual modification and Hellenization of the Egyptian lotus as a decorative ornament.

Also *Cyprist*.

Cyprist (sīp'-rī-tōt), n. [Cf. *Cyprist* + *-ist*.] The precipitate formed when water

is added to a strong tincture prepared from the roots of plants of the genus *Cyprist*. **Cyprist** (sīp'-rī-tōt), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyprist*, Aphrodite (see *Cyprist*), < *kyprist*, a plain, < *kyros*, the ground, akin to *kyros* (rod) = E. foot.] A genus of orchids, remarkable for having the two lateral labellae perfect, while the third forms a distinct fleshy appendage above the stigma. The lip is large and sacculate or somewhat slipper-shaped, whence the common names *lady's slipper* and (in the United States) *moorland-flower*. There are

about 40 species, ranging from the tropics to the colder temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A single species, *C. Calceolus*, is rarely found in Great Britain; 10 generally occur in the United States; but the number belong to the tropics of America. The tropical species are mostly epiphytic, and grow upon the trunks of trees in frequent cultivation in greenhouses, where their forms have been largely increased in number by hybridization.

Cypris (sīp'-rī), n. [NL., < L. *Cypris*, < Gr. *kyprinos* Venus (Aphrodite); see *Cypris*.] The typical genus of the family *Cypridae*, of the family *Cypridae*. The species are among the numerous and varied forms of minute fresh-water crustacea known as water-flies, swimming in ditches, ponds, and other stagnant waters. Their shells about in a fossil state, in fresh water strata, from the Carboniferous formation upwards.

Cyprist (sīp'-rī), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyprist*, a tree growing in Cyprus, supposed to be the same as the Heb. *kyprist*, < *kyprist*, a tree growing in Cyprus, with which it has been confused; see *cyprist*.] The Latin name of a tree, *Lancea alba*, the common honey-suckle growing in Cyprus and Egypt, yielding a fragrant oil.

Cyprist (sīp'-rī), n. Same as *cyprist*.

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Oystococcus (sis-tō'-kōk'-us), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *oistis*, bladder, & *oikos*, berry.] A genus of the lowest chlorophyll-green fresh-water algae, consisting of spherical cells, single or united in small families. They are common on damp earth, bark of trees, etc., and are thought to constitute the zooids of some lichens.

cystocyte (sis-tō'-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *cistis*, a bladder (see *cyst*), & *cytos*, hollow, a cavity (cell).] In sponges, one of the large cyst-like cells of cytenchyma, filled with fluid, and containing a nucleus with its included nucleus supported in the fluid contents by fine protoplasmic threads which extend to the inner surface of the cell-wall and there spread out in a film.

cystodynia (sis-tō'-jē'-sī), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *cistis*, bladder, & *dynea*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the bladder.

cystofibroma (sis-tō'-fī-brō'-mā), *n.*; pl. *cystofibromata* (-mā-tā). [NL. < *cystis* & *fibroma*.] A fibroma containing cysts.

cystogenesis (sis-tō'-jē'-sī), *n.* [< Gr. *cistis*, bladder (see *cyst*), & *genesis*, origin.] Same as *cystogenesis*.

cystogenous (sis-tō'-jē'-sī), *adj.* [< Gr. *cistis*, bladder (see *cyst*), & *gennao*, producing; see *-genous*.] Producing or bearing cells; cystiferous.

cystoid (sis-tō'id), *adj.* [< *cyst* & *-oid*.] 1. Presenting the appearance of a cyst; cystiform. — 2. Pertaining to the *Cystoides*; cystoiden.

Cystoides (sis-tō'id-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. < Gr. *cistis*, bladder, & *oides*, form.] A genus of fossil crinoids, omerites or stone-lilies, having a rounded body inclosed in many pentagonal sutured plates, a jointed stalk, and a lateral orifice closed by a pyramid of jointed plates. The order is correlated with *Blattaria* and *Crinoides*. See *Crinoides*, 2. Also *Cystoides*, *Cystina*, *Cystulor*.

cystoidean (sis-tō'id-ē-an), *n.* and *n.* I. A. Having the character of a cystoidean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cystoides*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cystoides*.

cystolith (sis-tō'-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *cistis*, bladder, & *lithos*, stone.] A peculiar concretions formed within the cells of certain plants, composed chiefly of crystals and attached to the wall of the cell by a short pedicel. It occurs frequently in the orders *Vitaceae* and *Asclepiadeae*. In the cells of the epidermis or adjacent tissue, but is rarely found in other orders.

Section of Leaf of *Ficus elastica*.

a, epidermis; *b*, hypodermis; *c*, glandular cells; *d*, spongy parenchyma; *e*, cystolith.

In the epidermal cells of species of *Ficus*, the protuberances known as the cell-wall occur, at the extremity of which small crystals of carbonate of lime are deposited; in these the tissue *cystolith* has been applied.

Engelm. Brit. V. 18.

cystolith (sis-tō'-lith-ē-sī), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *cistis*, bladder, & *lithos*, stone, & *stasis*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a stone in the urinary bladder.

cystolithic (sis-tō'-lith-ē-sī), *adj.* [< Gr. *cistis*, a bladder, & *lithos*, a stone (see *cystolith* and *cystolithical*).] & *-ic*.] In *med.*, relating to stone in the bladder.

Cystoma (sis-tō'-mā), *n.*; pl. *cystomata* (-mā-tā). [NL. < *cystis*, a cyst, & *oma*.] A tumor containing cysts.

cystomorphous (sis-tō'-mōr'-fū), *adj.* [< Gr. *cistis*, bladder (see *cyst*), & *morpho*, form, & *-ous*.] Cyst-like; cystiform; cystoid.

cystoparalysis (sis-tō'-pā-rā'-lē-sī), *n.* [NL. < *cystis*, a cyst, & *paralysis*.] A paralysis of the bladder, & *crystis*, & *paralysis*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

Cystophora (sis-tō'-fōr-ā), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *cistis*, bladder, & *phora*, to bear.] A typical genus of the subfamily *Cystophorinae*, containing only the hooded or bladder-nosed snail of the northern seas, *Cystophora cristata*.

Cystophorina (sis-tō'-fōr-ā-nā), *n.* pl. [NL. < *Cystophora* & *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Phoridae*, or ordinary earless snails, containing the bottle-nosed, bladder-nosed, and elephant snails. They have an inflexible proboscis like eyes, the snail, accompanied by modifications of the nasal and intermaxillary bones, and a incisor in each half of the upper and in each half of the lower jaw. The entire contents of the genus *Cystophora* and *Merorhina*, containing respectively the Arctic bladder-nosed and the Antarctic bottle-nosed snails. See also *out* under *snail*.



Head of Bladder Snail (*Cystophora cristata*), showing relation of the bifoliate petiole to the stalk. (From "Fucus.")

cystoplast (sis-tō'-plast), *n.* A nucleated cell having an envelop.

cystoplastic (sis-tō'-plas-tik), *adj.* [< *cystoplasty* & *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cystoplasty.

cystoplastic (sis-tō'-plas-tik), *n.* [< Gr. *cistis*, bladder, & *plastic*, verbal adj. of *plasseo*, form.] A surgical operation for repair of the bladder, as the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

cystoplegia (sis-tō'-plē'-jī), *n.* [NL. Also improp. *cystoplegia*; < Gr. *cistis*, bladder, & *plegia*, a blow, stroke, & *plegia*, strike. Cf. *cystoplegia*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

cystoplegic (sis-tō'-plē'-jī), *adj.* [< *cystoplegia* & *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cystoplegia.

cystoplex (sis-tō'-plē'-jī), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *cistis*, bladder, & *plexis*, a blow, stroke, & *plexis*, strike.] Same as *cystoplegia*.

Cystopteris (sis-tō'-pē'-rī), *n.* [NL. (no called from its bladder-like indusium).] < Gr. *cistis*, bladder, & *ptēris*, a fern.] A genus of delicate filicoid polypodiaceous ferns having their sporophore on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a muscous membrane.

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tode; especially, a nucleated cell, of whatever character, regarded as the fundamental form-element of all tissues. The word alone is rare, but common in composition, as *cytology*, and *cytology*, the histology of sponges, as *cytology*, *cytology*, *cytology*, etc.

cythrae, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cythera*.

Cythera (sis-tē'-rā), *n.* [NL. < L. *Cythera*, *Cythera*, < Gr. *Kythera*, Aphrodite (Venus); see *Cythera*.] The typical genus of marine ostracods of the family *Cytheridae*. Müller, 1785.

Cythera (sis-tē'-rā), *n.* [NL. after L. *Cythera*, a name of Venus; see *Cythera*.] A genus of alveolate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridae*, founded by Lamarck in 1800. It is distinguished from *Venus* by an anterior left lateral tooth.

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scheme of corresponding characters (compare the preceding letters) is as follows:



Hieroglyphic. Hierat



plan.

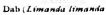


and La

$$di, \frac{2}{2-2}, dc, \frac{1-1}{1-1}, dm, \frac{2-2}{2-2} = \frac{10}{10} = 20;$$

Cutting the leaves of a new tree called Amelanchier of
Polite Literature. Walpole, Letters, II, 337.

types.



type-founding, a machine for casting large metal types.



liak; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus: †. It is the second mark of reference used when a page has more than one, following the asterisk or star (*). See *etymology*.

4. In *entom.*, the popular name of several noctuid moths of the genus *Acronycta*: so called from a black dagger-like mark near the inner angle of the fore wings. The poplar-dagger, *A. populi*, feeds in the larval state on cottonwood-leaves. The caterpillar is densely covered with yellow hairs, and carries five long black tufts. Not cut on procreeding stage. The smeared dagger, *A. admitta*, feeds in the larval

of aedine on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-plant (dag'-er-plant), *n.* A name of several cultivated species of yucca. The fiber of this plant is known as *dagger-fiber*. Also called *Spanish dagger*. See *yucca*.

daggers-drawing (dag'-erz-dra'-ing), *n.* Reading, or fight, or a state of contest, as or as if with daggers.

They are at daggers-drawing among themselves.

Holland, tr. of Amulianus Marcellinus (1800).

They always are at daggers-drawing.

And one another clasp-drawing.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. li. 70.

daggersweynel, *n.* See *dagewain*.

daggett (dag'-et), *n.* A dark red-brown tar obtained by the dry distillation of the wood and bark of species of birch. It has a strong and persistent odor, like that of Russia leather.

daggle (dag'-l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dagged*, pp. *dagging*. [Freq. of *dag*, *v.*] *trans.* To drizzle; trail through mud or water, as a garment. [Obsolete or rare.]

Prithree go see if hi find
Croud of dagged Gowns there, then cast find him.

W. Widdell, *Prithree Dealer*, III.

The warrior's very plume, I saw
Was dagged by the dashing spray.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, I. 20.

II. trans. 1. To run through mud and water.

Nor, like a puppy, dagged through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.

Pope, *Tral. to Solima*, I. 225.

2. To run about like a child; toddle. *trans.*

Like a duffel son you may daggle about with your mother
And seal paint.

Vanbrugh, *Confederacy*, I.

dagglelail (dag'-lail), *n.* and *a.* [*daggle* + *obj. tail*.] *n.* One whose garments trail on the wet ground; a slattern; a draggletail.

II. a. Having the lower ends of skirts of one's garments dilled with mud. Also *dagglelail*.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choked at the sight of so many dagglelail persons that happen to fall in their way.

Swift.

daggly (dag'-li), *a.* [*daggle* + *-ly*.] *Wet*; showery. [Prov. Eng.]

dagheah (dag'-esh), *n.* [Also written *daggesh*, *reph.* *Heb.* *dagheah*.] In *Heb.* *gagah*, a point placed in the bosom of a letter, to indicate its degree of hardness. *Dagheah fene* (Latin *fene*, soft), when used with the consonants *b, gh, dh, kh, ph*, and *th*, removes the *h*-sound, thus: *2b, bh, 2d, th*; *dagheah fere* (Latin *fere*, hard) doubles the letter in which it is placed. The latter is always preceded by a vowel; the former never.

dag-lok (dag'-lok), *n.* [*dag* + *loek*.] *Fig. dew-lap*. A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [Scolch.]

Dago (da'-go), *n.* [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent *Sp.* name *Diego* (= *E. Jack*, *James*, etc.) *cf.* *L. L. Jacobus*.] applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards. [Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana: used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general.]

dagoba (dag'-g-ba), *n.* In Buddhist countries, a monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. It is constructed of brick or stone, in a dome-like form, sometimes of great

dagon, *n.* [ME., also *daggon*, an extension of *dagge*: see *dag*.] A slip or piece.

Yeve us . . .

A dagon of your blanket.

Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 428.

Dagon (da'-gon), *n.* [*L. Dagon*, *gr. Dayōn*, *Heb. dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented as a man and the upper part of a man and the lower part of a fish. His most famous temple was at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female consort, named Dagona, called *Atargatis* or *Bercoth*. In Babylonian or Assyrian mythology, the name Dagon is given to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of man.



Dagon of the Assyrians.—Bust of Dagon from Kishnabud.

Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man
And downward fish.

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 402.

Dagonal (da'-gon-al), *n.* [*cf.* *Dagon* + *-al*, as in *Luxerial*.] A feast in honor of Dagon. [Rare.]

A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the *Dagonale* of the Philistines (like the *laccasale* of the Maronites), when for the shutting up of their stomachs the house fell down and broke their hearts. Res. T. Adams, *Worship*, I. 180.

dagwain (dag'-wain), *n.* [*cf.* ME. *dageweyne*, *dageweyne* of obscure origin, but prob. connected with *dag*, *q. v.*] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse covering for a bed.

Pyatide clothy.

I hee a pease by pease wykkyde by the other.

Inbudyde with dageweynes dwolyde they reme.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3610.

l'inter coverts used of dagwain.

Harrison, *Descript. of Britain* (Hollinshead's Chron.).

dag-tail (dag'-tail), *n.* Same as *dagglelail*.

Would it not vex thee, where thy shoes did keep,
To see the dinged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?

Shakespeare, *Henry V.*, I. 110.

dag (dag'), *n.* [*F.*: see *dag*.] 1. A dagger.

—2. A spike-horn, or unbranched antler.

Its deer, which are few, include those which never produce more than the *dag*, or the first horn of the northern Cervidae. [*cf.* *dag*, *q. v.*] *Obs.* *cf.* *dag*, *q. v.* *cf.* *dag*, *q. v.*

Dague a *rosette*, a dagger which has a disk-shaped guard and pommel.

Daguerrean (da-ger'-ee-an), *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerrotype.

daguerrotype (da-ger'-o'-tip), *n.* and *a.* [*cf.* *F. daguerrotype*; *cf.* *Daguerre* + *-type*.] *n.* 1. One of the earliest processes of photography, the invention of L. J. M. Daguerre of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or a figure are fixed on a prepared metallic plate by the action of antile light-rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is subjected to a close box in a dark room to the action of the vapor of iodine; and when it has assumed a yellow color it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura, and an image of the object to be reproduced is projected upon it, and the plate is then withdrawn and exposed to vapor of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of sodium hyposulphite and is again washed in distilled water. See *photography*.

2. A picture produced by the above process.

II. a. Relating to or produced by daguerrotype.

daguerrotype (da-ger'-o'-tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daguerrotyped*, pp. *daguerrotyping*. [*cf.* *daguerrotype*, *n.*] To produce by the daguerrotype process, as a picture.

daguerrotypist, **daguerrotypist** (da-ger'-o'-ti-pist), *n.* One who takes daguerrotype pictures.

daguerrotypical, **daguerrotypical** (da-ger'-o'-ti-pik, -i-kal), *a.* [*cf.* *daguerrotype* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a daguerrotype picture.

daguerrotypy (da-ger'-o'-ti-pi), *n.* [*cf.* *daguerrotype* + *-y*.] The art of producing photographic pictures by the method introduced by Daguerre.

dahabiyah, **dahabieh** (da-ha-bi'-eh), *n.* [Also *dahabebah*, *reph.* *Ar.* *dahabiyah*, *dahabiyah*.] A kind of boat used on the Nile. It is of considerable breadth at the stern, which is rounded, but narrows toward the prow, which terminates in a sharp, acutely curving outboard. It has one or two masts, each furnished with a yard armed with sails of various sizes and is adapted for passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are seats for rowers who are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on the stern part there is a sleeping cabin, which contains a sitting-room and sleeping apart-



Caterpillar of Smeared Dagger (*Acronycta admitta*), natural size.

state on many plants, as *apocynum*, cotton, and smartweed; it is black, with a bright-yellow band at the side and a cross-row of crimson warts and stiff yellowish or rust-red bristles across each joint.

5. In Solin's nomenclature of sponge-species, a form of the spongia-like species resulting from reduction of the distal ray and great development of the proximal ray.—*6. pl.* In bot.: (*a*)

The sword-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, or perhaps *Poa aquatica*. (*b*) The yellow flag, *Iris pseudocorus*. At *daggers drawn*, with daggers ready to strike; hence, in a state of hostility; mutually antagonistic.

They have been at daggers-drawn ever since, and Setton has revenged himself by a thousand jabs at the King's expense.

Greville, *Memoirs*, June 24, 1829.

Dagger of Iath, the weapon given to the Vice in the old plays called *mummers*; often used figuratively of any weak or insufficient means of attack or defense.

Like to the old Vice, . . .
Who with dagger of Iath, . . .

In his rage and his wrath,

Cries, Ah, but to the Vice.

Shaks., *Hamlet*, IV. 2 (mum).

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of Iath, and drive all thy subjects after thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my chin again.

Shaks., *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 1.

Double dagger, *In printing*, a reference-mark (*i.* use next in order after the dagger). Also called *double*.—**Spanish dagger**, *See dagger-draw*. To look or speak daggers, to look or speak fiercely or angrily.

I will speak daggers to her, but will none.

Shaks., *Hamlet*, III. 2.

As you have spoke daggers to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast.

Jonas, *Letters*, etc.

Dagger (dag'-er), *v. t.* [*cf.* ME. *daggenen* (in *doct.* 2); *dagger*, *n.*] 1. To pierce with a dagger; stab.

How many gallants have drank deaths to me

Out of their daggers of arms? Drinker, *Whore*.

2. To provide with a dagger.

Thet knowen not how to ben clothed; now long, now short, . . . now awched, now daggered.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 137.

To dagger arm. *See arm*.

dagger (dag'-er), *v. t.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal*.] In ship-building, any timber lying diagonally.

dagger-ale, *n.* A kind of ale much spoken of in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, sold at the Dagger, a celebrated public house in Holborn. *Nares*.

But we must have March beer, double double beere, dagger-ale, Blimble.

Dagweyne, Delicate Diet for Drunkards.

dagger-cheep (dag'-er-chep), *n.* [*cf.* *dagger*! (said to allude also to the name of a public house in Holborn: see *dagger-ale*) + *cheep*.] *Drat*-cheep.

We act our wares at a very low price; he [the devil] may buy us even dagger-cheep, us we say.

Rp. Andrews, *Sermons*, V. 546.

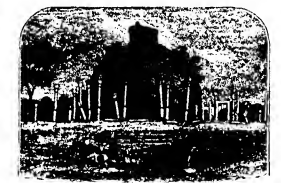
dagger-fiber (dag'-er-fi'-ber), *n.* The fiber of the dagger-plant.

dagger-knee (dag'-er-ni), *n.* [*cf.* *dagger* + *knee*.] In ship-building, a knee that is inclined from the perpendicular.

dagger-knife (dag'-er-nif), *n.* A dirk-knife.

Scott.

dagger-money (dag'-er-mu-ni), *n.* A sum of money formerly paid in England to the Justices



Ceylonese Dagoba.

height, and is erected on a natural or artificial mound. The dagoba is included under the general term *stupa*, and is sometimes confounded with the *stupa*. See *stupa* and *stupa*.

All kinds and forms are to be found, . . . the bell-shaped pyramid of dead brickwork in all its varieties, . . . the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon, . . .
Yule, *Mission to Ava*.

the ventrals few (3). Only one species is known, named *blackfish* and *dogfish*; it reaches a length of about 8 inches, and inhabits fresh-water ponds and mud-holes in the arctic region in Siberia and Alaska. See cut under

dallop, dollop (dal'-, dol'op), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A tuft, bunch, or small patch of grass, grain, or weeds.—2. A patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plow. [Prov.]

dally (dal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dallied*, ppr. *dally-*

lying. [Early mod. E. also *dalne*; < ME. *daigen*, play, talk idly (cf. E. dial. *dwalc*, talk incoherently), prob. < AS. *dwalian*, *dwoelian*, commonly *dweelian*, *dweelian*, ONorth. *duoliga*, *duoliga*, err, be foolish, = D. *dwalen*, err, wander, be mistaken, = Icel. *dvala*, delay; connected with *dwell* and *dull*, q. v. The supposed connection with OHG. *dahlen*, *dalten*, *dalen*, G. dial. *fallen*, trifle, toy, speak childishly, has not been made out.] I. *intrans.* 1. To talk idly or foolishly; pass the time in idle or frivolous chat.

Dalyyn or talkyn, . . . fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.
Prompt. Parv., p. 112.
 They dronken and *dayleden*, . . . thise lordes and ladyes.

2. To trifle away time in any manner, as in vague employment or in mere idleness; linger; loiter; delay.

For he was not the man to dally about anything.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, p. 544.

Mr. Lincoln dallied with his decision [on emancipation], perhaps longer than seemed needful to those on whom its awful responsibility was not to rest.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 168.

3. To play, sport, frolic, toy, as in exchanging caresses; wanton.

Our airy bulldeth in the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.
Dallied with a brace of courteous

The Poets do faine that Jupiter dallied with Enropa under this kinde of tree. *Coryat, Crudities*, l. 183.

II. trans. To delay; defer; put off. [Rare.]
Not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dalliance*

dallingly (dal'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a trifling or dallying manner.

When as he doth but *dallingly* persuade, they may enforce & compel. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, II.

dalmahoy (dal'mā-hoi), *n.* [Origin obscure.]

Dalmatian (dal-mā'shian), *a. and n.* [*< Dalmatia + -an*] 1 *a.* Of or pertaining to Dal-

Dalmatian cap, an old name for the tulip.—**Dalmatian dog**

See *aug.*—**Dalmatian pelican**, the great tufted pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*: so called from having been first brought to notice through a specimen killed in Dalmatia in 1828. **A. E. Brehm.**—**Dalmatian regulus**, the yellow-browed warbler of Europe: *Regulus Hemuloides* or *Phylloscopus*.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Dalmatia; specifically, a member of the primitive Slavic race of Dalmatia (including the Morlachs of the

of Dalmatia (including the Morlaks of the coast), akin to the Servians, and constituting most of the population.—2. A Dalmatian dog (which see, under *dog*).

dalmatic (dal-mat'ik), *n.* [Also *dalmatica* and *dalmatique*; = *F. dalmatique* = *Sp. dalmática* = *Pg. It. dalmatica*, < *ML. dalmaticus* (see *Dalmatian*), from *Dalmatia*.]

adj., < *Dalmatia*: see def.] A loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, provided with an opening for the passage of the

head, divided or left partly open at the sides and reaching to or below the knee. It is worn in the Western Church by the deacon at the celebration of the mass or holy communion and on some other occasions.

of the mass of holy communion and on some other occasions, and is put on over the alb. Bishops also use the dalmatic, wearing it over the tunicle and under the chasuble. The earliest records of the dalmatic as a secular garment seem to date from the latter part of the second

century, at which time it is also alluded to as the "sleeve-tunic of the Dalmatians (*chiridota Dalmatarum*).¹" It afterward came to be especially worn by senators and other persons of high station. The first mention of its use by

But one or two . . . bent their knee to Sister Magdalen, by which name they saluted her — kissed her hand or even the hem of her *dalmatique*. Scott, Abbot, xli.

dalripa (dal'ri-pä), n. [*<* Norw. *dalrjupa* (= Dan. *dalrype*; cf. equiv. Sw. *snöripa*: *snö* = E. *snow*¹) a kind of ptarmigan, *<* *dal* (= Sw. Dan. *dal* =

E. dale¹), a valley, + *ryupa* = Icel. *ryupa* = Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] The Norwegian ptarmigan

His mind is dangerous. Burns.
Dr. The good gods cure it! Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.
44. Beseered; difficult; distrustful; haughty.
He was to sluff men not duplicitous.
No of his speche dangerous.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 517.
I wol you telle. That this man in the priore.
That thought lyeken you, as I suppose,
Or ellis, certen y ben to dangerous.
Chaucer, Pro. to Tale of Melibeu, l. 21.
If he be recchelesse, I will be redy;
If also he dangerous, I will be pray.
Political Poems, Cent. Fairball, p. 156.

Dangerous space. See *space*. — **Syn. 1.** Insecure, risky, **dangerously** (dân-jér-us-li), *adv.* With danger; with risk of harm; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously; as, to be **dangerously sick**; **dangerously** situated.
A Satyr (satire) at last was borne out of a Tragedy, so ought to resemble his parentage, to strive high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons. Milton, *Apology for Suetonius*.

dangerousness (dân-jér-us-ness), *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; the state of being exposed to harm; as, the **dangerousness** of a situation or a disease.

Judging of the dangerousness of diseases by the nobleness of the part affected. Boyle.

danger-signal (dân-jér-sig-nal), *n.* A signal used to indicate some danger to be avoided. (On railroads danger is commonly indicated by certain positions and colors of the movable arms of a semaphore, or by a red flag during the day and a red light at night. When he gives up the profitable application of his thim, it is then that, in railway language, "the danger-signal is turned on.")

dangle (dang-gl), *v.*; pret. and *pp.* **dangled**, *pr.* **dangling**. [*Dan. danglo, dangle, bob, = Sw. dial. dangla, swing, = North Fries. dangeln; a secondary verb, from Dan. dangl = Sw. dangla = Icel. dangla, dangle, swing about; of Sw. dangka, saunter about; perhaps freq. of dangl, q. v.*] **I intrins. 1.** To hang loosely; to be suspended so as to be swayed by the wind and by slight forces. **He'd rather on a gliblet dangle.** S. Butler, *Hudibras*.
Caterpillars, dangling under trees
By slender threads, and swaying in the breeze. *Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde*.

They (peasant women) wear broad straw hats, and dangle ear-rings of yellow gold. Hoevel, *Venetian Life*, v. Hence — **2.** To dance attendance; hover longingly or importunately; to dance or loiter in the use of persons, with *about* or *after*; to **dangle about a woman**; to **dangle after a great man**.
The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that **dangle** after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. — *Swift*.
II. trans. To carry suspended so as to swing; to hold up with a swaying motion.
Maud with her sweet pome-mouth when my father dangled the grapes. *Dequien, Maud*, l. 3.
The fate of Vanhel was dangled before his (Deacartes) eyes. *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p. 343.

dangleberry (dang-gl-ber-'), *n.*; pl. **dangleberries** (-ies). [*Dangle + berry*.] Same as *blue-tangle*.

danglement (dang-gl-men), *n.* [*Dangle + -ment*.] The state of dangling or of being dangled.

The very suspension and danglement of any pudding whatsoever right over his inglet-nose. — *Swift*.

dangler (dang-glér), *n.* One who or that which dangles or hangs; one who dangles about another.

Danglers at follets. *Boileau, To a Member of National Assembly*.

He was no dangler, in the common acceptance of the word, after women. Lamb, *Memoir Gallantry*.

Danidam (dâ-ni-sizm), *n.* [*Danid + -ism*.] A dialect, or idiom or peculiarity of or derived from the Danish language.

The intercourse (of Iceland) with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and Danidams. *Boileau, Rev. Lit.*, xlii. 628.

Danilette (dan-il-ét), *n.* Same as *Khitlité*.

Daniella (dan-el-lâ), *n.* [NL, named from *D. Daniell*, by whom the species was first collected.] A leguminous genus of tropical Africa, of a single species, *D. Daniellii*, in Sierra Leone. It is known as the bango-tree, and yields a fragrant gum which is used as frankincense.

Daniell battery, cell. See *cell*, 8.

Daniell hygrotherm. See *hygrotherm*.

Danio (dan-i-ô), *n.* [NL; from a native E. Ind. name.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the group *Danio*, found in the rivers of the East.

Danionina (dan-i-ô-ni-na), *n.* pl. [NL; *Danion* + -ina.] In Günther's classification

of fishes, the tenth group of *Cyprinidae*. It is characterized by an anal fin of moderate length or elongate, with not more than six branched rays, and generally more; a lateral line running along the lower half of the trunk or double series. It embraces about 20 species, inhabiting the fresh waters of southern Asia and eastern Africa.

Danish (dân-'ish), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. Danesch = AS. Denisc = D. Deensche = G. Dänisch = Dan. Dänsk = Sw. Danska = Icel. Dönsk, etc.; as Danes + -ish*.] **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Denmark or the Danes.

Gz, captain, from me greet the Danish king. *Shak., Hamlet*, iv. 4.

Danish ax, a battle ax of peculiar form, having no spike or beak on the opposite side, but an extremely elongated blade.

They the Danish ax burst in his hand first.

That a sword weapon he thought should

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, l. 239).

Danish balance. Same as *Danish balance* (which see, under *doz*). — **Danish embroidery** (of Danish origin) is the embroidery commonly put on the covers of pocket handkerchiefs, etc., white on white, and in patterns more or less imitating lace. (A) A kind of coarse needlework used to fill up open spaces in crocheted lace, the threads being twice or three times knitted in crumbs, wheels, etc.

Danish (dân-'ish), *a.* [*From a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swedish.*]

Danisk (dân-'isk), *a.* [*After variant of Danish, after Dan. Dänisk*.] Danish.

Storage was her last; for on her hand a crown

She wore, much like unto a Danish hood. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 31.*

Danism (dân-'izm), *n.* [*Dane + -ism*.] An idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language; a Danicism.

We find a decided tendency to exterminate Danisms (in early modern Swedish texts) and reintroduce native and partially antiquated forms. *Swed. Rev.*, xxi. 372.

daniam (dân-'izm), *n.* [*Gr. δανια, a loan, = daniem, lend, = dānos, a gift, loan*.] The lending of money upon usury. *Wharton*.

Danite (dân-'it), *n.* [*Dan, one of the sons of Jacob, and head of one of the tribes of Israel; in allusion to Gen. xlix. 16, "Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel," or to the next verse, "Dan shall be a serpent by the way, and a destroyer in the path," a member of an alleged secret order of Mormons, supposed to have arisen in the early history of that sect, and to have been guilty of various atrocious crimes. The Mormons themselves deny the existence of this order.*]

If the enemies of the Mormons are to be treated, they have a secret battalion of Danites, serpents in the path, destroying angels, who are banded for say deed of daring and assassination. *N. A. Rev.*, July, 1828.

dank (dangk), *a.* and *n.* [*P. dial. var. dank; = ME. dank, adj. and n.; prob. = Sw. dial. dank, a moist place in a field, a marshy piece of ground, = Icel. dökk for "danku", a pit, pool.*]

The Sound word is by some supposed to be a nasalized form of Sw. dag = Icel. dagr (= E. day), but the relation is not probable, and the usual occurrence of the ME. word in connection with dew is proof, due to alliteration.

See dagl, dewl. The Icel. dökk, dark, is of another root. There appears to be no connection with damp. *L. a. Damp; moist; saturated with cold moisture.*

No more dove (for) the dypite of their derfo waynys. *Then the dewe that dewed, whene that it doome fallys.* *North Angles, l. 311.*

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,

My garments all were dank. *Alfred, Ancient Mariner*.

Let him his sin ay through the dank river go. *Whittier, Moose Magoon*.

Swamp, humid, etc. See moist.

II. n. 1. Cold moisture; unpleasant humidity.

The rawlank dank of . . . winter. *Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Pro.*

2. Water, in general. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.] Yet oft they quit

The dank, and rising, in the morning lower

The mild aerial sky. *Milton, F. L.*, vii. 441.

dank (dangk), *v.* [*ME. danken, daniken; = dank, a.*] To make dank; to moisten.

Ashties was taken angrily were;

Wreaked at the words, wroth in ire;

Changed his cheer, chaunt with haste.

That the drouses a dew, dewer his fash.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 7006.

dankish (dang-'ish), *a.* [*Dank + -ish*.] **1.** *Same as dank; moist.*

A dark and dankish vault. *Shak., C. of E.*, v. 1.

dankness (dang-'ness), *n.* **Dampness; humidity.**

The roof supported with four massive pillars of white marble, which were ever moist from the dankness of the place. *Macaulay, History of England*, vii. 21.

danks (dangk-s), *n.* In coal-mining, black carbonaceous shale.

Dannebrog. See *Danebrog*.

dannemorté (dan-'em-rit), *n.* [*Dannemora, a parish in Sweden, + -ité*.] A variety of amphilob.

dans (dâns), *n.* In her., same as *dancette*, 1.

danséuse (don-'séz'), *n.* [*F. fem. of danseur, dancer, (danser, dance)*.] — **2.** A female dancer; specifically, a ballet-dancer.

Daneker (dâns-'kér), *n.* [*Dan. Däneker, a Danic, Dänisk, Danish*.] A Dane.

Inquire me first what Danekers are in Paris. *Shak., Hamlet*, ii. 1.

Danekerman (dâns-'kér-man), *n.*; pl. **Danekermen** (-men). A Daneker or plun.

Kings and lords of the Norse or Danekermen had sailed up the river, and were at the head of their vessels, and slaughters through France. *Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const.*, p. 57.

dant (dânt), *v. t.* [*P. dial. var. of danc, q. v.*]

1. To tame; danc, which see. **2.** To reduce metals to a lower temper. [*Prov. Eng.*]

dant (dânt), *n.* [*Dant, v.*]

1. In coal-mining, coal which is from so much disintegrated as to be of no value. [*Danser, dance*.] — **2.** A heavy metal weight, of from 30 to 40 pounds, used to press down layers of provisions that are being packed in casks.

Dantean (dân-'tê-an), *a.* [*Dante + -an*.] Same as *Dantesque*.

dantellé (dânt-'el-lé'), *a.* [*F. dentellé, toothed, = dent, = L. dent, = Gr. δέν, tooth*.] In her., same as *dantellé*.

Dantescan (dan-'tê-skan), *a.* [*As Dantesque + -an*.] Same as *Dantesque*. [*Rare*.]

Dantean commentators and scholars. *Swed. Rev.*, v. 291.

Dantesque (dan-'têsk'), *a.* [*F. Dantesque, = D. dantesco, = Dante*.] Having the characteristics of the poet Dante or his works; resembling Dante or his style; more especially, characterized by a lofty and impressive sublimity, with profound sadness. *Also Dantean*.

To him [Dante], longing with an intensely which only the word Dantesque will express to realize as lived upon earth, and continued and misunderstood, the far greater part of his mature life must have been labor and sorrow. *Lord, Among my books*, 31 ser., p. 16.

Dantist (dân-'tist), *n.* [*It. dantista; as Dante + -ist*.] A person especially interested or versed in the works of Dante and the literature concerning him.

danton (dân-'ton), *v. t.* [*Sc. a form of E. dant*.] **1.** To subdue.

To danton rebels and conspirators against him. *Pitt-Rivers, Chron. of Scotland*, p. 187.

2. To tame or break in (a horse).

It becometh a prime thing if any man be to be tame and good horseman; and therefore, to ride and danton great and contrarious horses. *Boileau, Rev. Lit.*, xlii. 628.

3. To intimidate; daunt.

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Dantonian (dan-'ton-i-an), *a.* [*Danton + -ian*.] Of or pertaining to (i. j. Danton. See *Dantonist*.

Dantonist (dan-'ton-ist), *n.* [*Danton + -ist*.] An adherent of Georges Jacques Danton (1759-94), one of the principal leaders in the French revolution.

Dantophilist (dan-'tof-ist), *n.* [*Dante + Gr. φίλος, love, + -ist*.] A lover of Dante or of his writings.

The veneration of Dantophilists for their master is that of disciples for their teacher. *Lowell, Among my books*, 2d ser., p. 26.

Dantzic beer, water, etc. See *the notes*.

Danubian (dân-'bi-an), *a.* [*L. Danubius, L. Danuvius, Gr. δανούβιος, (i. Danuvius, etc.)*, the Danube.] Pertaining to or bordering on the Danube, a large river of Europe flowing into the Black Sea. — **Danubian principality**, a former designation of the principality of Moldavia and Wallachia, on the lower Danube, forming part of the Turkish empire, now united to form the kingdom of Rumania.

dap (dap), *v. t.* [*Also dapp; a form of dapp or dop*.] In angling, to drop or let fall the bait gently into the water.

With these—and a short line I showed to angle for shad—you may dape or dapp.

W. Walton, Complete Angler, I, 5.

dapacital (da-pat'-i-kal), *n.* [*L. Dapacitus*, (rare), sumptuous, < *L. dapas*, a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

dapper (dap'), *v. t.* prot. and pp. *dapped*, ppr. *dapping*. Same as *dap*.

daphnad (daf'nad), *n.* One of the *Thymeleaceae*. *Lindley.*

daphnal (daf'nal), *n.* [*Daphne* + *-nal*.] In bot., of pertaining to, or relating to the daphnads; as, the *daphnal* alliance (the daphnads and the laurels). See *Daphne*.

Daphne (daf'né), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. daphne*, < *Gr. daphnē*, the laurel, or rather the bay-tree (in myth, a nymph beloved of Apollo and metamorphosed into a laurel), also, later, *daphnē*, dial. *daphnā*, also *daphnyn*, *daphnyōs*, prob. orig. **daphyō* = (with var. term.) *L. laurus*, laurel; see *Laurus*, laurel.] 1. In bot., a genus of small erect or trailing shrubs of the natural order *Thymeleaceae*, including about 40 species of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance; others are of medicinal importance, and a few are employed in the manufacture of henna and paper from the tough striary bark. The tree generally known as the daphne or spurge-laurel, *D. laureola*, with evergreen leaves and green axillary flowers; the meadow-sage, *D. mezereum*, with very fragrant flowers; the spurge-laurel, *D. genkwa*; and *D. Geniana*, a trailing shrub with a profusion of bright rose-colored and exclusively fragrant flowers.

2. [*L. c.*] A plant of this genus.

daphnetin (daf'net-in), *n.* [*Daphne* + *-et-* + *-in*.] A crystalline substance derived from daphnin, having the formula $C_{10}H_{10}O_4 + H_2O$.

Daphnia (daf'ni-á), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. daphnē*; see *Daphne*.] A genus of minute fresh-water cladoceran crustaceans, the type of the family *Daphniidae*, and representative of the whole order *Daphnacea* or *Cladocera*. The species are among the many small crustaceans known as water-fleas. The best-known species is *D. pulex*, the "branch-burner" or water-flea, which is a favorite microscopic object.

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daphnomania (daf'nó-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. daphnē*, the laurel-tree, + *manía*, divination.] Soothsaying by means of the laurel.

dapfent (dap'-fent), *n.* [*L.*, < *daps*, a feast, + *fent* = *L. fent*.] A court official corresponding to the steward of an ordinary household. Sometimes called *discephen*.

dapper (dap'ér), *n.* [*ME. daper*, pretty, neat, < *L. dapper*, brave, valiant, = *MLG. lóg. dapper*, heavy, weighty, strong, brave, = *OHG. tapfer*, heavy, weighty, *MHG. tapfer*, dapper, *taffer*, heavy, firm, brave, *G. tapfer*, brave (cf. *Dan.* and *Sw. tapfer*, brave, prob. of *D.* or *G. origin*.)] 1. Pretty; elegant; neat; trim.

The dapper ditty that I want devise To furnish yonches fustian and the flocking fry, Dalglish much. *Spranger, Rhet. Cal.*, October.

A spirit of dapper intellectual dandyism, of which elegant verbiage and a dainty and debilitating aristocracy are the outward shows and covering, infects too much of the popular verse. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev.*, I, 47.

2. Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively.

A little dapper man. *Milton, Hist. Eng. v.*

On the lawny sands and shelves, Trip the port furies and the dapper elves. *Milton, Comus*, I, 118.

They [mauked] are dapper little hyacinths, and run this way and that way superciliously over the eyes of the commoner. *Emerson, Civilization*.

[Now only sarcastic or contemptuous in both senses.]

dapperling (dap'-er-ling), *n.* [*dapper* + *dim.* *-ling*.] A dwarf; a little fellow.

dappery (dap'-er-ri), *n.* Of dispersed and variegated woollen cloth. [*Scotch*.]

He has put off his dappery coat, The silken lincies slanted heavy. *Annals War (Child's Ballads)*, II, 180.

dapple (dap'l), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. dappel*, *dappul* (in comp. *dappul-gray*; see *dappul-gray*), a spot, < *leml. depul* (for *daphin*), a spot, a dot (hence *depul*, a dog with spots over his eyes) (= *Norw. depel*, a pool, a splash of water or other liquid, a puddle, mud; < *dapi* = *Norw. dape* = *Sw. dial. dape*, a pool; cf. *Dan. dial. dape*, a hole where water collects; *MD. dapple*, a pit, pool; = *E. dial. dab*, a pool; see *dab*.)] 1. *n.* A spot; a dot; a number of various spots, as on an animal's skin or coat.

He had . . . as many eyes on his body as my gray mare had dapples. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, II, 271.

2. A dappled horse.

II. *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color; as, a dapple horse.

Some dapple mists still floated along the peaks of the hills. *Scott.*

dapple (dap'l), *v. t.* prot. and pp. *dappled*, ppr. *dapplying*. [*dapple*, *n.*] To spot; variegate with spots.

The gentle day The dapples the drowsy cast of gray. *Shak., Much Ado*, v. 3.

A surface dappled clear with shadows thin, From many a frowning cloud. *Woodward.*

Its summer, and the flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch. *Lowell, American Boy*, 1st ser., p. 240.

dapple-bay (dap'-bi-á), *n.* [*dapple* + *bay*; see *dapple-gray*.] Of a bay color variegated by dapples, or spots of a different color or shade.

dappled (dap'id), *a.* [*dapple*, *n.*, + *-ed*.] Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades.

Dappled Flamingos marcs. *Pope, Epistle to Miss Mount*, I, 60.

The sky-lark shakes his dappled wing. *J. R. Drake, Calvary Pt.*, p. 52.

dapple-gray (dap'-gré), *n.* [*ME. dapple-gray*, *dappul-gray*, < *dappel*, *dappul*, a spot (see *dapple*), + *gray*.] Of a gray color variegated by spots of a different color or shade.

His steed was a dapple-gray. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas*, l. 173.

Daption (dap'ti-on), *n.* [*NL.* (Stephens, 1825); also written *Daphium*, and *Daptes*; < *Gr. dāptō*, an eater, < *dēro*, devour.] A notable genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidae* and section *Estroteridae*. They have the bill comparatively dilated, with a wide and partly naked internasal space, and the culmen on the edge of the upper mandible, a small weak unguit, and long nasal tubes; a short, rounded tail; and plumage spotted on the upper parts of the head and neck, and white. They are large birds. The type and only species is *D. expense*, the damier, Cape of Good Hope. *Colaptes* (Gundlach, 1878) is a synonym. See out in next column.



Cape Pigeon (*Daptrius capensis*).

Daptrius (dap'tri-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Viellot, 1816); < *Gr. dāptō*, to eat, < *dēro*, an eater; see *Daption*.] A genus of South American hawks, the type of which is *D. alor*. They have circular nostrils with a central tubercle; the plumage of the adult

is black with a white band bar on the tail; the produced cere and naked sides of the head are reddish. The length of the adult is about 16 inches.

dar, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dare*.

dar (dár), *n.* Same as *dare*, 1.

darapt (dar-ap't), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mode of the third figure of syllogism in which the two premises are universal and affirmative and the conclusion is particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *darapt*. The letter *r* indicates that the reduction to direct reasoning is to be performed by converting by accident the minor premise, and the initial *d* shows that the direct mood so reached is *darii*. The following is an example of a syllogism in *darapt*: All griffins breathe fire; but all griffins are animals; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians deny the validity of this mood.

darbar, *n.* See *darbar*.

darbha (dár-bhá), *n.* [*Skt. darbha*.] A coarse grass, the *Poa cynosuroides*, much venerated by the Hindus, and employed by the Brahmans in their religious ceremonies.

darby (dár-bi), *n.* pl. *darbies* (-bi-z). [*Appar.* from the personal name *Darby* or *Dorby*.] The phrase "father Darbies hands" for handcuffs occurs in *Gleanings of Europe* (1879), I, p. 1. Handcuffs. [*Slang*.]

Hark ye! Jim Clerk will fetch you the darbies. *Scott, Peer of the Peak*, Rhet. xxxiii.

2. A plasterers' tool consisting of a thin strip of wood about 3 or 3½ feet long and 7 inches broad, with two handles at the back, used for floating a ceiling.

Darbyites (dár'-bi-ites), *n. pl.* See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

darcet (dár-sét), *n.* Also *darc*; < *ME. darcet*, *darc*; see *darc*.] An earlier form of *dace*.

Roachie, darc, Mackerell. *Robert Cook* (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Dardan (dár-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Dardanius*, *adj.* *Dardanus*, < *Gr. dārdanōs*; see *dard*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Dardanus or Dardania, an ancient city near the later Troy in Asia Minor, or to its people, the Dardani, named from a mythical founder, Dardanus, ancestor of Priam, king of Troy; hence, in poetical use, Trojan.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dardanus or Dardania; poetically, a Trojan.

Dardanian (dár-dá-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Dardanius* = *Dardanus*; see *Dardanus*.] Same as *Dardan*.

III. *n.* A Dardanian.

IV. *n.* A Dardanian.

V. *n.* A Dardanian.

VI. *n.* A Dardanian.

VII. *n.* A Dardanian.

VIII. *n.* A Dardanian.

IX. *n.* A Dardanian.

X. *n.* A Dardanian.

XI. *n.* A Dardanian.

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XIII. *n.* A Dardanian.

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XV. *n.* A Dardanian.

XVI. *n.* A Dardanian.

XVII. *n.* A Dardanian.

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XIX. *n.* A Dardanian.

XX. *n.* A Dardanian.

XXI. *n.* A Dardanian.

XXII. *n.* A Dardanian.

dasher-block

dasher-block (dash-'er-block), *n.* *Naut.*, a small block at the extremity of the spunk-gaff, for reeving the ensign-halyards. See cut on preceding page.

dash-guard (dash-'gärd), *n.* A metal plate which protects the platform of a street-car from the mud or snow which might be thrown upon it by the horses.

dashing (dash-'häg), *n.* *s.* [*Fr.* *dash*, *v.*]. 1. Performed with or at a dash; impetuous; spirited; as, a *dashing* character.

On the 4th Van Dusen made a *dashing* attack, his don't, to capture *Albatross* before she could come up. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs*, I. 410.

2. Showy; brilliant; as, a *dashing* fellow.

"But the society is very good still, it is not 't' 'Oh, very genteel," said the man, "but not so dashing as it used to be." *Dunbar, Follies*.

3. Ostentatious; bold; dashy. **dashingly** (dash-'ing-ly), *adv.* In a dashing manner; with dash. **dashism** (dash-'izm), *n.* [*dash* + *-ism*]. The character or state of being dashing; the state of being a dasher. [*Rare*].

He must fight a duel before his claims to . . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. *Knox, Winter Evenings*, xxviii.

dash-lamp (dash-'lämp), *n.* A small lantern with a reflector, designed to be hung upon the dash-board of a carriage.

dash-pot (dash-'pät), *n.* 1. A cylinder containing a loosely fitted piston, and partly filled with fluid, designed to check sudden movements in a piece of mechanism to which it is attached.— 2. A device sometimes used for controlling the motion of an arc-lamp, and in other electrical instruments. It generally consists of a closed chamber filled with a viscous liquid, in which a piston moves. The resistance offered by the liquid prevents a sudden movement of the part to which the piston is attached.

dash-rule (dash-'rül), *n.* In printing, a metallic rule having on it a line or lines shorter than the width of the column in a newspaper or the page in a book, used to separate one subject from another. See rule.

dash-wheel (dash-'wüel), *n.* In cotton-manuf., a wheel with compartments, partly submerged in a cistern, in which it revolves. It serves by its rotation to wash and rinse coils in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and dashing it from side to side of the compartment. *E. H. Knight*.

dashy (dash-'y), *n.* [*dash* + *-y*]. Calculated to attract attention; showy; stylish; dashing. It was a *dashy* bonnet, drawn by a black-lack span. *J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Poems*, p. 66.

I saw his *dashy* wife arranging a row of Jolanihu bottles. *Walden*, in *Prompt*, p. 114, note.

There is *dashed* I would dare, That makes aloof wide were.

dasberd, **dasberdi**, *n.* [*ME.* also *dayssberd*, *doscherde*, *dascherde*, *doscherde*; appar. *< day* or **doy* (*leel*, *dasin*, *lax*, *day*, *lax*, *day*) of *Sw.* *dasig*, *idil*, *Dan.* *doeg* (see *Leif*, *doig*), *drowsy*; see *das*, *daz* + *berd*, *beard*. Cf. *das-tard*]. A dullard; a simpleton; a fool.

Durbinicus, that never openeth his mouth, a *dasberd*. *Malcolm*, in *Prompt*, p. 114, note.

Daemia (das-'mi-g'), *n.* [*NL.*]. See *Daemia*. **Daemia** (*das-'mi-g'*), *n.* [*NL.*]. See *Daemia*. **Daemia** (*das-'mi-g'*), *n.* [*NL.*]. See *Daemia*. **Daemia** (*das-'mi-g'*), *n.* [*NL.*]. See *Daemia*.

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saard, a fool, prob. of same origin. See also *dasberd*]. *N. 1.* A dullard; a simpleton.

Daft, or *daftard*, or what she pokyest not yn tyne, or idurra. . . . *Destard*, or dallard, durbard. *Prompt*, p. 114.

Dastard, [*Fr.*] cowardly, butan. *Palgrave*.

2. A base coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger, or who performs malicious actions in a cowardly, sneaking manner.

This dastard, at the battle of Patay, . . . Before we met, or that a stroke was given, Like to a trusty squire did run away. *Shak.*, I Hen. vi., iv. 1.

But ill the dastard kept his oath, Whose cowardice had undone us all. *Scott, Marston*, ii. 92.

syn. *Poltroon*, *Coward*, etc. See *coward*.

3. Characterized by base cowardice; meanly shrinking from danger, or from the consequences of malicious acts.

Curse on their *dastard* souls! *Addison*.

At this paltry prize did the *dastard* prince consent to stay his arm at the only moment when it could be used effectively for his country. *Prescott, Ford*, and *Isa.*, I. 13.

dastard (das-'tärd), *v. t.* [*< dastard*, *n.*]. 1. To make dastard; intimidate; dispirit.

There is another man with me, that's angry with me, rebukes, commands, and dastards me. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, ii. 7.

Dastards many souls with hope and fear. *Byron, Julia*, l. 2.

2. To call one dastard or coward. [*Rare* in both uses.]

dastardice (das-'tärd-iss), *n.* [*< dastard* + *-ice*]. 1. After *cowardice*]. *Cowardice*; dastardliness.

I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, and all my difficulties with my angel charged upon myself, for want of following my blaws. *Richardson, Clarissa*, l. 410.

dastardine (das-'tärd-in), *v. t.* [*< dastard* + *-ine*]. 1. To make dastard; cow. [*Rare*].

I believe it is not in the Power of *Plowden* to *dastardize* or cow your Spirit until you have overcome him. *Deeds*, letters, I. 1.

For if he liv'd, and we were conquerors, He had such things to urge against our marriage. . . . *Shak.*, I Hen. vi., iv. 1.

dastardliness (das-'tärd-liness), *n.* *Cowardliness*.

dastardly (das-'tärd-ly), *adv.* Characterized by gross cowardice; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Brave and clamour is so arrant's mark of a *dastardly* wretch that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

He never wrote anything so unbecomingly depreciatory as Pope's unprovoked attack on Addison. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 75.

dastardly (das-'tärd-ly), *adv.* Characterized by gross cowardice; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

dasturi (das-'täri), *n.* [*< Hind.* *dasturi*, *perquisite*, commission, *dasturi*, custom, usage, customary fee, *< Pers.* *dastur*, a custom]. The commission, gratuity, or bribe surreptitiously paid by native dealers and others in India to agents, servants, and employees, in order to secure the custom of their masters. Also spelled *dasturi*.

No *dasturi* presents were received from native contractors, and *dasturi* or commission from native dealers and manufacturers. *J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India*, p. 327.

dasturi, *v. e.* See *dasturi*.

dasys (das-'s'), *n.* [*NL.*]. *< Gr.* *dasys*, thick; dense, shaggy, hairy, rough, = *1. densus*, thick; see *den*]. A genus of marine algae, belonging to the order *Florideae*. The fronds are light-red, nitid, compressed, and polyploid.

The genus is especially characterized by the monophloous filaments which clothe the frond or its upper parts, and in which the tetrasporangia are borne in regular rows. There are about 70 species, mostly tropical, usually occurring on the coast of Australia. *Dasys* is a beautiful species, common in the United States, from Cape Cod southward, and in the Adriatic sea. It is called *chorda*.

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Dasypodidae

lily-like, with numerous crowded leaves.] A lilaceous genus of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, allied to *Adiantum*, with a dense rosette of rigid, linearly toothed leaves, and a tall stem bearing a panicle of small white flowers. There are nearly 20 species, most of which are occasionally cultivated for ornamental purposes.

dasymeter (das-'si-mē-ter), *n.* [*< Gr.* *dasys*, thick, dense, + *metron*, measure]. An instrument designed for testing the density of gases. See *densimeter*.

Dasypodidae (das-'si-pō-dē-ids), *n.* [*NL.* (*Vigors and Horsfield*, 1826); *< Gr.* *dasys*, shaggy, hairy, + *pōds*, a bird]. A genus of dromaeosaurine ocelline passerine birds of the malurine group, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, Africa, etc. The species composing the genus as originally proposed are now distributed in the genera *Sphenurus* and *Megalurus* (see *Sphenurus*).

Dasypodes (das-'si-pō-dēs), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr.* *dasys*, rough, hairy, + *pois*, tail, raising, child. Coined by Sundevall in 1873 as an alternative to *Philopodes*, this being liable to confusion with *Philopoda*]. Same as *Philopodes*.

dasypodic (das-'si-pō-dik'), *adj.* [*As Dasypodes* + *-ic*]. Same as *philopodic*.

Dasypodidae (das-'si-pō-dē-ids), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr.* *dasys*, rough, hairy, + *pōds*, a bird). The *Dasypodidae* regarded as a separate family: same as *Rhynchodontidae*.

Dasypodinae (das-'si-pō-dē-ids), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr.* *dasys*, rough, hairy, + *pōds*, a bird). A subfamily of *Coriidae*, typified by the genus *Dasypoda*, having the body slender, the maxillary teeth few and rudimentary, and the hypopharyngeal of several vertebrate piercing the throat and capped with enamel, thus forming a series of isopodial teeth. From this remarkable structure the group is also called *Rhynchodontidae*, after the genus *Rhynchodon*, one species of which, *Rhynchodon*, is a member of the *Dasypodidae*, the subfamily includes the genus *Dasypoda*.

Dasypodites (das-'si-pō-dē-ids), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr.* *dasys*, rough, hairy, + *pōds*, a bird). A subfamily of *Coriidae*, typified by the genus *Dasypoda*, having the body slender, the maxillary teeth few and rudimentary, and the hypopharyngeal of several vertebrate piercing the throat and capped with enamel, thus forming a series of isopodial teeth. From this remarkable structure the group is also called *Rhynchodontidae*, after the genus *Rhynchodon*, one species of which, *Rhynchodon*, is a member of the *Dasypodidae*, the subfamily includes the genus *Dasypoda*.

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date-line

day

The cat will mew, and dog will have his day.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Snake. True, madam, and has been tolerably successful.

Our little systems have their day;
They have their day and cease to be.

9) A time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods: age: commonly used

in the plural: as, bygone *days*; the *days* of our fathers.

In days of old there liv'd, of mighty fame,

3. A distance which may be accomplished in

"Sire Dowel dwelleth," quod Wit, "not a day hennes."
Reese, Blomquist (A) v. 1

Beyond this lie the saline land and the great river Ocean, on which standeth a Towne called Pomelock, and the dearest blubber, their City Skisook.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 84.

with reference to its issue or results: as, to carry the *day*.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the day.

All Fools' day, All Saints' day, All Souls' day. See *Fool, saint, soul*.—**Ancient of days.** See *Ancient*.—**An-**

anniversary day. See **anniversary**. — **Arbor day.** See **arbor-day**. — **Ascension day.** See **ascension**. — **A year and a day.** (a) A full year and an extra day of grace: an old law term denoting the period beyond which certain rights

Barnaby day, the day of St. Barnabas. See *Barnaby*.

That man that is blind, or that will wink, shall see no more sun upon *St. Barnabie's day* than upon *St. Lucie's*.

no more in the summer than in the winter solstice.
Donne, Sermons, vii.
Bartholomew day, the 24th day of August, on which is

held a festival in honor of St. Bartholomew, one of the twelve apostles, and which is noted in history as—the day in 1572 on which the great massacre of French

Protestants (called the St. Bartholomew massacre) was begun in Paris by order of the king, which order was executed in other towns on its receipt, last in Bordenx on October 24: (2) the day in 1602 on which the royalists of

English Act of Uniformity came into force; (3) the day on which the fair (called Bartholomew fair) was held annually at Smithfield in London, from 1193 to 1855, whence

The name Bartholomew attached to the names of many articles sold there, as Bartholomew baby, Bartholomew pig, Bartholomew ware, etc.—**Bill day**, in the United States

Black-letter day. See *black-letter*.—**Break of day**—*Break—Canton—Days*. See *annular*.—**Child**

Christmas day. See *Childermas*.—**Civil day**, the mean solar day as recognized by the state in civil or legal and business transactions. See *definition 3* above.—**Cleansing**

days, clear days. See the adjectives.—Commemoration day, commencement day, commission day, con-tango day. See the qualifying words.—Continuation

of days. See *continuation*.—Costs of the day. See *cost*².—Daft days. See *daft*.—Dark days. See *dark*¹.—Day about. (a) On alternate days; every other day (b) A day in turn; a fixed recurrent day.

"Husband," quoth she, "content am I
To take the pluche my day about."

Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession continually; without intermission of a day.

*Day by day the zere gon passe,
The pope for-zate neuer his masse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 88*

Withynne his brest he kept it day be day.
Generydes (E. F. T. S.), l. 228
Day by day we magnify thee.

Eating the Lotus day by day. Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters

Day of abstinence. See *abstinence*.—**Day of Brahma** in *Hindu myth.*, 1,000 mahāyugas or great ages, each equal to 4,320,000 years.—**Day of doom,** the judgment-day.—**Day of grace.** See *grace*.—**Day of merit.** A day on which

With letters to diners persons on the Bordonris, for the day of truce to be bidden offers the diets of 4 weeks.

Days in banco, in *Eng. law*, days set apart by statute or court order for the payment of a debt.

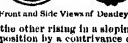
by order of the court when writs are to be returned, or upon whom the party shall appear upon the writ served.— **Day in court**, opportunity for appearance to contest a case.— **Day's journey**, a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance.

ance, especially in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, at about 17½. A day's

Journey on horseback may be taken at about 28 to 30 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 30 miles for a short distance, but on an extended line some

what less. In mean rate of the daily march of an army is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer or for a forced march twice

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



deadhead

entertainment, or to obtain any privilege having its public price, without payment. [U. S.]
deadhead (ded'hed), *v. tr.* To provide free passage, admission, or pass or admittance without payment, as on a railroad or into a theater: as, to **deadhead** a passenger, or a guest at a hotel.

II. Intrans. To travel on a train, steamboat, etc., or gain admission to a theater or similar place, without payment.

deadheadism (ded'hed'izm), *n.* [*deadhead* + *-ism*.] The practice of traveling, etc., as a **deadhead**.

dead-house (ded'hous), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution, on a separate building, where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

deadling (ded'ling), *n.* [*dead* + *-ling*.] In a steam-engine, a jacket inclosing the pipes or cylinder of a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of the heat. Also called **deadling** and **teppin**.

dead-latch (ded'lach), *n.* A latch which is held in its place by a catch, or of which the bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be raised by the latch-key from the outside, nor by the handle from within. *E. H. Knight.*

dead-light (ded'lit), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A strong wooden or iron shutter fastened over a cabin-window or port-hole in rough weather to prevent water from entering. — 2. A luminous appearance sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies. [Scotch.]

At length it was suggested to the old man that there were always dead lights hovering over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air.

Deadwood's Map, March, 1859, p. 318.

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Deadwood's Map, March, 1859, p. 318.

Thy assistant is quick, skilful, and **deadly**.

Deadlier emphasis of course. *Scott*, *J.*, *l.*, *ll.*, *4.*
 In England every preparation was made for a **deadly** struggle.

4. Adapted for producing death or great bodily injury: as, a **deadly** weapon; a **deadly** drug.

He drew his deadly sword.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart Child's Ballads, *Vol.* 285.

Shot from the **deadly** level of a gun.
Shak., *R.*, and *J.*, *ll.*, *3.*

5. **Dead**. [Rare.]
 And great losses there you doth with funeral things.
 And your crown grieved over **deadly** brow.

6. Very great; excessive. [Colloq.]
 To the privy scene, where I signed a **deadly** number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.

Deadly carrot. *See carrot*. — **Deadly** nightshade. *See nightshade*. — **Deadly** sin. *See sin*. — **Deadly**, *deadly*. *Deadly* is applied to that which inflicts death; *deadly*, to that which resembles death. We properly speak of a **deadly** poison, and of **deadly** paleness. *A. S. Hill*, *Rhetoric*, p. 50.

And let me be with **deadly** venom;
 And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!

Her hands had turned to a **deadly** coldness.
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, *xiv*.

deadly (ded'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *deadly*, *ME. deadly*, *deadly*, *-liche*, *AN. deadly*, *adv.*, *adjective*, *deadly*; *see deadly*, *a*.] 1. Mortally.

He shall grow before him with the growings of a **deadly** wounded man.
Exek. *xiii.*, *28.*

2. Implacably; destructively.
 For though that I have hated you never so **deadly**, yet have these children that hate do me such service, that I may have no will to do you more evil.

3. In a manner resembling death; **deadly**; as, **deadly** pale.
Such is the aspect of this shore:
The Greece, but living Greece no more!
*No coldly sweet, so **deadly** fair.*
We start, for soul is wailing there.
Byron, *The Ghaoul*, *l.*, *62.*

4. Extremely; excessively. [Colloq.]
deadly (ded'li-han ded'li), *adj.* Sanguinarily; disposed to kill. [Rare.]

The **deadly**-handed Clifford slew my steed.
Shak., *v.* *Hen. vi.*, *v.*, *2.*

deadly (ded'li-iv'li), *adj.* Blending the aspect or effect of glow and liveliness: as, a **deadly**-living party. [Eng.]

Even her black dress assumed something of a **deadly**-living air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.
Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *xl.*

dead-man's-hand (ded'manz-hand'), *n.* 1. A name of the male fern, *Xaphrodium Ptilis*, and of some other ferns, from the fact that the young fronds before they begin to unroll resemble a closed fist. — 2. The devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. Also called **dead-man's-toe**.

dead-march (ded'march'), *n.* A piece of solemn music played in funeral processions, especially at military funerals: as, the **dead-march** in Handel's oratorio of Saul.

Hush, the Dead-March wails in a people's ears:
The dark crowd moves, and there are souls and tears:
The black earth yawns.
Templeton, *Death of Wellington*.

dead-men's-bells (ded'menz-bells'), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis*.

dead-men's-fingers (ded'menz-fing'gors'), *n.* 1. The hand-orchids, *Orchis*.

2. A name of the male fern, *Xaphrodium Ptilis*, and of some other ferns, from the fact that the young fronds before they begin to unroll resemble a closed fist. — 3. The devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. Also called **dead-man's-toe**.

Our old maid had **dead** hands.
Shak., *Hamlet*, *iv.*, *7.*

2. An aleyonarian or aleyonoid polyp of the order *Aleyonidae*, family *Aleyonidae*, and genus *Aleyon*. *A. digitatus*. Also called **cow-paps** and **mermaid's-gloss**. *See Aleyonium*.

dead's-part

dead-men's-lines (ded'menz-lins'), *n.* An alga, *Chorda filum*, having cord-like fronds about one fourth of an inch in diameter and sometimes 12 feet long.

dead-nap (ded'nep), *n.* The lowest stage of the tide.

deadness (ded'ness), *n.* The state of being dead. (a) Want of life or vital heat: as, the **deadness** of an animal or a plant, or in a part of it.

When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking further what he felt that had done, he manifested his power by cursing it to **deadness** with a word.

(b) The state of being by nature without life: insensateness. (c) A state resembling that of death: as, the **deadness** of a fainting fit. (d) Want of activity or sensitiveness; lack of force or superiority; dullness; torpor; frigidity; indifference: as, **deadness** of the affections.

The most curious phenomenon in all Christian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its **deadness** in public policy.

This appeared to be no news to Sylvia, and yet the words came on her with a great shock; but for all that she could not cry; she was surprised herself at her own **deadness** of feeling.

(f) Flatness; want of spirit; as, the **deadness** of liquors.

Deadness or flatness in cypher is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.

dead-nettle (ded'net'l), *n.* The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Lamium*, the leaves of which are marked with dark spots, and the flowers, though they do not sting. There are several species found in Great Britain, as the white **dead-nettle** (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. catenellum*).

dead-oil (ded'oil), *n.* A name given in the arts to those products, consisting of carbolic acid, naphthalin, etc., obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are heavier than water and which come off at a temperature of about 340° F. or over. Also called **heavy oil**.

dead-pay (ded'pay), *n.* Confused pay dishonestly drawn for soldiers and sailors actually dead; a person in whose name pay is so drawn. [Eng.]

Like you, our commanders
 That, like me, have no **dead-pay**.

dead-plate (ded'plat), *n.* A flat iron plate sometimes fitted between the bars of a furnace, for the purpose of causing bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

dead-pledge (ded'pledj), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

dead-point (ded'point), *n.* *See dead-center*.

dead-reckoning (ded'rek'ning), *n.* *Naut.* the calculation of a ship's place at sea independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, this being rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, etc.

dead-rise (ded'riz), *n.* In ship-building, the distance between a horizontal line joining the top of the floor-timbers and the top of the keel.

dead-rising (ded'riz'ing), *n.* Same as **dead-rise**.

dead-rope (ded'rop), *n.* *Naut.* a rope which does not run in any block. [Rare.]

Dead Sea apple. *See apple*.

dead-set (ded'set'), *n.* and *a.* 1. The fixed position of a dog in pointing game. — 2. A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack: as, to make a **dead-set** in a game. — 3. Opposition; resolute antagonism; hostility: as, it was a **dead-set** between them. *Bartlett*. — 4. A concerted scheme to defraud a person in gaming. *Grove*, *Slang*, *iv.*

II. A. Extremely destructive of, or determined to get or to do, something: generally with *on* or *upon*.

dead-shave (ded'shev), *n.* *Naut.* a score in the heel of a topmast to receive an additional mast-rope as a preventer.

dead-shore (ded'shor), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through for the purpose of making alterations in a building.

dead-small (ded'smal), *n.* In coal-mining, the smallest coal which passes through the screens. [North. Eng.]

dead's-part (ded'part'), *n.* In *Scots* law, that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or that which remains over and above what is due to the wife and children. Sometimes **dead man's part**.



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G H I J K L

R S T U V W

X Y Z &

Manual Alphabet for Deaf-mutes.

f-muteness (def'müt'nes), *n.* [*< deaf-*
-ness.] Deaf-dumbness.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, 1

f-mutism (def'mū'tizm), *n.* [*< deaf-*
-ism.] The condition of being a deaf-mute.

Deaf-mutism may give no actual indication of dis-
turbance of the organ of hearing itself is, probably, alwa-
ys a sign of defective and of imperfect development.

fness (def'nes), *n.* [*ME. defnes*, *<**af. + -ness*.*]* 1. Incapacity of perceiving or understanding.

distinguishing sounds, in consequence of the impairment of the organs of hearing;

site of the organs which prevents the reception of the impressions that constitute hearing. Deafness occurs

ry degree, from that which merely impairs the
y of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar so
that state in which there is no more sensation

ed by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of complete deafness, but in general results rather from the absence of excitement by the sense of hearing than from any morbid action of the organ.

He answered that it was impossible for him to lose three words off his program of defenses that he

State Trials, Earl of Strafford, and

Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear or to the understanding.

found such a deafness that no declaration from shops could take place. *Rikom, Lia*

Holler-makers' deafness, deafness due to occupation in the midst of loud and continuous noises, as in the case of a holler-maker. It is marked by catarrh of the middle ear, with more or less extensive degeneration of the cochlea.

[dēl], n. [*ME.* *decl*, *del*, *dæl*, < *AS.* ...
stated form (after the verb) of the reg-

is common *dal* (whence ME. *dal*, *dol*, F. *dol*, v.) = OFries. *del* = OS. *dēl* = D. *drel* = *del*, *deil*, LG. *deel* = OHG. MHG. *teil*, G.

eil = Icel. *deill-d*, *deil-dh* = Sw. *del* = Dan. *dele*.
Goth. *dails*, m., *daila*, f., a part, share.
— Oldsl. *deila*, *deila*, *deila* = Sw. *del*.

part, also OBulg. *dola* = Pol. *dola* = l

Deal, n., in senses 3 and 4, is from [A.S.] *dæl*. A part: portion: share.

Of poynaunt sauce hire needede never a deel.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale

That thou hit have, me lykythe wele.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall).

This erthe 't trembelys for this tree, and dyns [res-
dele. York Plays,
A tenth *deal* of flour mingled with the fourth part

ence—2. An indefinite quantity, degree

lent: as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a
snow; a *deal* of money. In this sense us-
ualized with *great* or *good*: as, a *great deal*

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing.

September, 1978, U.S.

deserve

II. intrans. To become deaf.

deawarren, v. t. [*de*-priv. + *awarren* for *warren*. Cf. *disawarren*.] To deawarren. *E. D.*

Deawarred when a warren is deawarred or broke up and laid in common.

W. Nelson, Laws Concerning Game (1727), p. 22.

debacchate (dê-bak'ât), v. t. [*L.* *debacchatus*, pp. of *debacchari*, rave like the Bacchantes, *dê*-+ *bacchari*, rave, revel: see *bacchant*.] To rave as a bacchanal.

debacchation (dê-bak'â'shon), n. [*L.* *debacchatio* (v.), *L.* *debacchari*, rave: see *debacchate*.] Bacchanalian reveling.

Such . . . who delle their holiness with most foolish vanities, most impure pollutions, most wicked debacchations. *Prigne*, *Histrio-Maxis*, I. a. 12.

debacle (dê-bak'l), n. [*F.* *débâcle*, a break-up, overthrow, a débâcle, break up, as ice does, unbar, < *dê*-priv. (< *L.* *dis*, apart) + *bâcle*, bar, shut, < *F.* *bacler*, bar, < *L.* *baculus*, a stick, staff: see *baculus*.] 1. Specifically, the breaking up of ice in a river in consequence of a rise of the water. Sometimes used by English writers on geology for a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds, as by Lyell in describing the effect of the glacial way of an ice-barrier in the valley of Rhone, Valais, Switzerland, in 1818.

Abnormal floods and debris, such as occur in all river valleys occasionally. *Dawson*, *Origin of Water*, p. 313.

2. A confused rush; an uncontrollable rush; a stampede.

debar (dê-bâr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *debarred*, pp. *debarred*. [*OF.* *debarer*, *debarer*, *debarer*, bar out, < *dê*-dis, priv., + *barer*, bar; see *bar*, p. and cf. *disbar*.] To bar out; shut out; preclude; exclude; prevent from entering; deny right of access to; hinder from approach, entry, use, etc.

An inconvenience which will intrude itself, if it be not debarred. *Bacon*, *Anatomy of Learning*, li. 178.

From this time I debarred all rough and violent exercises. *Quoted in Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 31.

She was expiring; and yet I was debarred the small comfort of weeping by her. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xviii.

Men were debarred from local action by the removal from childhood to contemplate the admirable works of art which, even in the thirteenth century, Italy began to produce.

W. H. St. John, *History of the Renaissance*, p. 174.

debari (dê-bâr'), v. t. [*ML.* *debarbare*, out off (the beard), *L.* *de*, off, + *bar*, beard: see *bar*.] To deprive of the beard; to strip. *E. D.*

debari, a. [*de*-+ *bari*.] Bare; stripped. *E. D.* As woodmen are made *debari* of leaves.

debar (dê-bâr'), v. t. [*OF.* *debarquer*, formerly *debarquer*, < *dê*-dis, from, + *barque*, a ship, bark; see *bark*, and cf. *disbar*.] A doublet of *debar*. *L. trans.* To land from a ship or boat; bring to land from a vessel; disembark: as, to *debar* artillery.

Sherman debarred his troops and started out to accomplish the object of the expedition. *C. S. Grant*, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 351.

II. trans. To leave a ship or boat, and go ashore; disembark: as, the troops *debarred* at four o'clock.

debarcation (dê-bâr'kâ'shon), n. [*debar* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

Cesar seems to have hardly stirred from the place of his debarcation. *Barrington*.

debarquement (dê-bâr'k'ment), n. [*F.* *debarquement*, < *debarquer*, *debarquer*: see *debar* and *ment*.] Debarcation: as, a place of *debarquement*. [*Rare*.]

Our troops ought not to have shut themselves up in the Goleta, but have met the enemy in the open field at the place of *debarquement*. *Jacotin*, tr. of Ben Quilote, I. iv. 12.

debarment (dê-bâr'ment), n. [*debar* + *ment*.] The act of debarbing or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

I groined within myself, . . . at thinking of my sad debarment from the sight of Leckhampton. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, p. 287.

debarress (dê-bâr'as), v. t. [*F.* *debarresser*, clear up, disembarass, < *debar*, < *dê*-priv. + *barresser*, embarrass, entangle, embarrass, < *barre*, a bar; see *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; disembarress; disembarment.

"But though we could not seize his person," said the captain, "we have disembarressed ourselves (not a fall from his person)." *Mme. D'Arby*, *Cellars*, vii. 5.

Clement had time to debarress himself of his boots and his hat before the first stream of fire came. *H. Hoed*, *Clister and Heron*, lxxv.

debase (dê-bâs'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *debased*, pp. *debased*. [*L.* *de*, down, + *E.* *bâse*.] 1. To reduce in quality or status; impair the purity, worth, or credit of; vitiate; adulterate: as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

Many an elegant phrase becomes improper for a Poet or an Orator when it has been *debased* by common use. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 288.

They cheated their creditors by *debasing* the coinage. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 408.

2. To lower or impair morally; degraded.

When it is not a kind of taking one's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes, as it is to bestow time and labour about them. *Hooker*, *Discourse*, Polity, v. 30.

debase (dê-bâs'), p. a. 1. Reduced in quality or status; lowered in purity or fineness; adulterated.

A state of continual dependence on the generosity of others is a life of gradual *debasement*. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, c.

debaser (dê-bâs'er), n. One who or that which debases or lowers in estimation or value; one who or that which degrades or renders mean.

A debaser of the character of our nation. *Major Cartwright*, *State of the Nation*, p. 53.

debasht (dê-bâsh't), n. [*de*-+ *bash* + *-t*, after *dash*.] Ashamed; confounded; confused. *Nares*.

Fell prostrate down, *debasht* with reverent shame. *Nicolas*, *England's Eliz.*, Ind.

debasingly (dê-bâsh'ing-lî), adv. So as to debase.

debatable (dê-bâ'ta-bl), a. [*OF.* *debatable*, *debatible*, *F.* *debatible* (ML. *debatibilis*), < *debatere*, debate, < *de*, + *bateri*.] Admitting of debate or argument; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; questionable: as, a *debatable* question; *debatable* claims.

No one thinks of discrediting scientific method because the opinions of the philosophers or theologians are often debatable and sometimes false.

Of H. Lezer, *Source of Life and Mind*, I. 1. 11. *debatable* and *hard* (or by extended use) in dispute or controversy; specifically, a tract of land between the rivers *Est* and *Sark*, formerly claimed by both King and Count, which was the limit of the forest and vassals.

debat (dê-bât'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *debated*, pp. *debated*. [*ME.* *debate*, < *OF.* *debate*, *debatre*, *debatre*, fight, contend, debate (also lit. beat down, beat, see *debate*). *F.* *debattre*, contend, debate. = *Sp.* *debat*, < *L.* *debatere* = *It.* *debatere*, < *ML.* *debatere* (*debatere*, after *Roma*), fight, contend, argue, debate, < *L.* *de*, down, + *battere*, *ML.* *battere*, *battere*, beat, < *debat* and *bati*. Hence by aphorism *bati*, < *debat* and *bati*.] *I. trans.* 1. To engage in combat; fight; do battle. [*Archaic*.]

His coat-armour As white as the lily flower, In which he would be clad. *Chaucer*, *Sir Thopas*, l. 117.

Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *Spenser*, *F. Q. B.*, II. i. 1.

It seemed they would debate with angry words. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 162.

2. To dispute; contend.

No hour now for anger, No wisdom to debate with fruitless choler. *Pletcher* (*but another*), *Faint One*, III. 1.

3. To deliberate together; discuss or argue; also, reflect; consider.

II. trans. 1. To fight or contend for; battle for, as with arms. [*Archaic*.]

The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardor in Sparta as on the plains of Palestine. *Proctor*.

2. To contend about in argument; argue for or against; discuss; dispute: as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate they cause with thy neighbour himself. *Prov.*, xxv. 9.

The civilians meet together at the Palace for the debating of matters of controversy. *Corpus*, *Crudities*, I. 40.

He could not debate anything without some common, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon*.

3. To reflect upon; consider; think.

Long time she stood debating what to do. *William Morris*, *Early Paradise*, l. 284.

Debating society, a society for the purpose of argument in extemporaneous discussion. = *Syn.* 2. *Argue*, *Dispute*, *Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

by aphorism *debâsh*. 1. Strife; contention; contest; fight; quarrel. [*Archaic*.]

Behold, ye fast for strife and debate. *Isa.*, viii. 4.

On the day of the Trinitie next saying was a great debate, . . . & in that manner there was a . . . full score. *Robert of Glouceter*, p. 600.

But question flour and proud reply Gave signal soon of dire debate. *Troby*, p. 3.

2. Contention by argument; discussion; dispute; controversy: as, forensic *debates*.

Of all his words he rememb'ring well, And with hym self he was half side debate. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 1608.

The master in debate was, whether the late French king was most Augustus Caesar or Nero.

Edinburgh, Coffee House Politicians.

3. Subject of discussion.

Statutes and edicts concerning this debate. *Milton*.

debate¹, v. [*OF.* *debatre*, *debatre*, *debatre*, *debatre*, beat down, beat, strike (also, in de-flected sense, fight, contend, debate: see *debat*).] < *L.* *de*, down, + *battere*, *ML.* *battere*, *battere*, beat; see *debat* and *bati*. Cf. *debat*.] *I. trans.* To debate; to fall.

Artes, . . . when they are at the full perfection, doo debate and decrease. *Plato*, *Timæus*, p. 53.

debate², n. [*ME.* from the verb.] Decease; de-ment; degradation.

Yt a lady doo so grete outrage To shewe pyte, and cause hir owne debate, In which pyte counsell shal laste trace, And of the love also right dely late. *Politician*, *Poems*, etc. (Purcell), p. 67.

debateful (dê-bâ'tûl), a. [*de* + *debate* + *-ful*.] Abounding in or inclined to debate; quarrelsome.

Debateful artie, and cruel smythy The famous name of knighted lowly sherd. *Spenser*, *F. Q. B.*, II. i. 35.

If ye be so *debatful* and contentious. *J. Udal*, *On a Quier*, v. 1.

debatefully (dê-bâ'tûl-lî), adv. With contention.

debatement (dê-bâ't'ment), n. [*OF.* *debatement*, *debatment*, < *debatre*, debate: see *debat* and *ment*.] Controversy; deliberation; discussion.

Without deputation further, more or less He should the leaguers put to sudden death.

debater (dê-bâ't'er), n. [*de* + *bat* + *-er*, < *OF.* *debator*, *debatre*, disputant.] 1. One who strives or contends; a fighter; a quarreller.—

2. One who debates; a disputant; a wrangler.

debating (dê-bâ't'ing-lî), adv. In the manner of debate.

debattous, a. [*ME.* < *debat* + *-ous*.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

Debatours: contentieuses, contentieuses, dissidieuses. *Catholicum*, p. 101.

debauch (dê-bâsh'), v. [*Formerly* also *debaish*, *debaish*; < *OF.* *debaucher*, *F.* *debaucher*, corrupt, seduce, mislead, appar. a fig. use of *OF.* *debaucher*, have away, chip, rough-hew, as a piece of timber, < *de*-priv., away, off, + *bauer*, chew, hew, chip, rough-hew, square, as a piece of timber; < *bau*, *bauch*, *bau*, a beam, log, baulk, < *bau*, a beam, later also a row or course of stones in masonry (cf. *bau*, *bau*, a mlt.); of *Teut.* origin: *OE.* *balke*, *D.* *balke* = *MLG.* *balke* = *OHG.* *balok*, *balke*, *MLG.* *balke*, *G.* *balke*, *balke* = *Sw.* *Norw.* *balke*, *balke*, a beam, baulk; see *balke*, p. 1. *L. trans.* 1. To corrupt the morals or principles of; entice into improper conduct, as excessive indulgence, treason, etc.; lead astray, as from morality, duty, or allegiance: as, to *debauch* a youth by evil instruction and example; to *debauch* an army.

This is it to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his law, his duty, and then to seek profection. *Dryden*, *Samuel Roderick*.

These rogues, whom I had picked up, *debauched* my other men, and they all formed a conspiracy to seize the ship. *Seft*, *Guilty Travels*, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, to corrupt with lewdness; bring to be guilty of unchastity; deprave; seduce: as, to *debauch* a woman.—3. To lower or impair in quality; corrupt; vitiate; pervert.

Nature's taste is apt to be seduced and *debauched* by vicious precept and bad example. *Goldsmith*, *Taste*.

debonaire (F. *debonaire* = *lit. debonaire*), *< de bon aere, debonaire: see debonaire.* Gentleness; courtesy; debonairness. *Chaucer.*

Moche she hygn loved for the grette debonaire that she hadde in hygn founde. *Morris (E. T. S.), II. 612*

debonairly (deb-ô-nâr'li), *adv.* Courteously; graciously; elegantly; with a genteel air.

Arthur answerde to the barouns full debonaire, and seide he wolde do theiir requeste, so that he shold the wolde of hym desire. *Morris (E. T. S.), I. 100.*

Your apparel sits about you most debonairely. *Id.*

I resolved Father Ambrose debonairely, and suffered him to steal a word now and then with . . . *Roland Greaves.*

debonairness (deb-ô-nâr'ness), *n.* Courtesy; gentleness; kindness; elegance.

I will go to the Duke, by heaven! with all the gaily and debonaireness in the world. *Stowe, Naval History, p. 75.*

debonairity, *n.* See *debonairity*.

debochi, *debochment*, etc. *See debauch*, etc.

deboch (de-bôsh'), *v.* [*F. deboucher* = *lit. déboucher*], *emerge from, issue, pass out, tr.* open, uncork, *< de, from, + boucher*, stop up, *< bouche*, mouth, [*lit. bucca*, cheek]. To emerge or pass out; issue. [*< To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from a bottle.* *French.* *Prose.*]

From its summit he could dech the movements of the Spaniards, and their battalions debouching on the plain, with scarcely any opposition from the French. *Prose.*

It is hardly to be supposed that the . . . travellers (whom we have called Pelagians) . . . found the lands into which they debouched quite bare of inhabitants. *Kearny, Irish, Belfast, p. 107.*

(b) *In phras. prop.*, to issue from a mountain; said of a river which enters a plain from a defile. [*It is said.*] (c) *In anat.*, to open out; empty or pour contents, as into a duct or other vessel; as, the ureter debouches into the bladder.

debouché (de-bô-sh'â), *n.* [*F. < déboucher*, open; see *deboch*]. An opening. Specifically—(a) An opening for traffic; a market. [*It is said.*] (b) *Milit.*, an opening in works for the passage of troops.

Orders were given to make all preparations for assault on the 24th of July. The debouching was ordered with a view to afford easy escape, while the approaches were made to be witnessed to admit the troops to march through. *Prose.*

debouchement (de-bôsh'ment), *n.* [*F. < débouchement, déboucher*, debouch]. 1. The act of debouching.

Although differences of opinion exist as to its relations and manner of debouchement, we believe that it (the placental envelop of the cerebral arteries) terminates by funnel-shaped outpocketings into the cerebral ventricles. *E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 146.*

debut, *v.* [*F. < debuter*, debuter, debuter, put, thrust, or drive from, expel, depose, *< de, away, + buter*, bote, put, thrust, push; see *but*]. To put or thrust from.

The abbas of the hermitage, who were not able enough to debeat them out of their possessions. *Time's Storyteller, 206, 2. (Latham.)*

débrider (F. pron. *de-brîd'mon*), *n.* [*F. < débrider*, unbridle, *< de, priv., + brider*, bridle; see *bride*]. In *surp.*, a loosing or unbridling by cutting the soft parts, as around a wound or an abscess, to permit the passage of pus, or for the removal of a stricture or an obstacle of any kind.

debris (de-brê'), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [*F. < débris*, fragments, *< OF. desbris*, break apart; see *debris*, and *cf. breech*]. 1. Fragments; rubbish; ruins.

Your grace is now disposing of the debris of two bishoprics, among which is the deanery of Ferns. *Id.*

The road was bounded by heavy fens, there were three wagons abreast of each other hopelessly broken down, and a battery of horse artillery lay in the debris. *Arch. Forbes, Novateurs of our Continent, p. 60.*

debris, *n.* a mass of rocky fragments irregularly accumulated at any one spot; as, the debris at the base of a cliff; used as both a singular and a plural by French and English writers. *See drift, detritus, and scree.*

The (the moraine) conus of the debris which have been brought by lateral lavas. *Id.*

debruise, *r.* [*ME. debruken, debruken, break apart, < OF. debruier, debruier, debruier, debruier, break, break open, bruise, < de, de-, apart, + bruier, bruier, bruier, bruier, break; see de- and bruise. Cf. debruie.* *I. trans.* To break; bruise.

Our graves [were] debruise at the houses. *Id.*

de, intrans. To be bruised or hurt.

He laded him yow the toyg & hel, & made him come to grounde. *Id.*

He lupide & debruise, & deale in a stounde. *Robert of Gloucester, p. 387.*

debruis (de-brûz'), *p. a.* [*Fr. of debruise, n.* In *her.*, surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries: said of an ordinary or other bearing, especially of a representation of a beast, as a lion.

debt (det'), *n.* [The *b* was ignorantly restored.] In *E. and F.* in the latter part of the 16th century; it is not found in earlier *E.* Early mod. *E. and M. E.*, usually *debt*, *< OF. dette*, debt, sometimes spelled *deble*, mod. *F. dette* = *Pr. dette*, *Sp. deuda*, *It. detta*, *cf. M. L. detta*, *f. orig. neut. pl.* (*cf. OF. dete* = *OSP. deuda*, *lit. debito*, *m.*, *cf. deblit*, *q. v.*), *< L. debet*, neut. *pt.* of *debere*, owe, contr. of **debiere*, *lit.* have from, *< de, from, + habere* = *E. have*. From the same source are *debit*, a doubt, and *due*, nearly a doublet, *< debet*; also *debit*, indebted, etc.] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services, and whether payable at present or at a future time; that which one person is bound to pay to another, for hire or other, who has or shall do or to suffer; a claim; a duty; an obligation.

This curtye he claymes as for clere det. *Thomashe I-dye to-daye, Act 4, v. 10.*

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt. *Id.*

My deep debt for life preserved. *Scott.*

2. The state of being under obligation to make payment, as of money or services, to another; figuratively, the state of being under obligation in general.

There was one that died greatly in debt; woe says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried the hundred debts of mine with him into the other world. *Id.*

When you run in debt, you give to another power over your liberty. *Id.*

She considered now in general as so much in the debt of obedience to us that any individual woman was an unlimited credit with them. *The Century, XXX. 227.*

3. A offense requiring reparation or expiation; debt of duty; a trespass; a sin.

Forgive me our debt. *Mat. vi. 12.*

action of debt, *in law*, an action to recover a fixed sum of money alleged to be due on contract. *Active debt*, a debt due by one person to another, as distinguished from *passive debt*, a debt due to one person by another.

Bill of debt, *in law*, a bill of exchange drawn on a bank or other financial institution, payable to order.

Crown debt, *in law*, a debt due to the crown, as distinguished from *private debt*, a debt due to a private individual.

Debt of honor, a debt incurred in gambling or betting, or in the necessity of a duel.

Debt of duty, a debt incurred by transactions had in a relation involving special trust in the integrity and fidelity of the person incurring the obligation, as that of an executor or an attorney.

Floating debt, the unfunded debt of a government or corporation; all indebtedness on credit, as Exchequer and Treasury bills (in the case of a government), promissory notes, drafts, etc., maturing at different dates, and requiring to be liquidated or renewed, as distinguished from *funded debt*.

Funded debt, leading debt which has been converted into perpetual annuities, as in the case of British consols, or into annuities which have a considerable time to run, or into annuities which are the elements of the debt of a state for a specified date, as in the case of the United States funded loans of 1861, 1880, and 1900.

Hypothecary debt, a debt which is a lien on an estate, as distinguished from *chattel mortgage debt*, a debt which is a lien on a chattel.

Joint debt, a debt incurred by two or more persons, as distinguished from *several debt*, a debt incurred by one person.

Legal debt, a debt which is a lien on a legal estate, as distinguished from *equitable debt*, a debt which is a lien on an equitable estate.

Liability, a debt which is a lien on a legal estate, as distinguished from *equitable debt*, a debt which is a lien on an equitable estate.

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debtless (det'less), *a.* [*cf. ME. deteleas, < detele, E. debt, + less.*] Free from debt or obligation.

To make him live by his proper good, In honest debtless state. *Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T. (ed. Morris), I. 882.*

debtor (det'gr), *n.* [Early mod. *E. dettor*; *ME. dettur, detour*, *< OF. dettor, deteur*, mod. *F. detteur*, *< Pr. dettor* = *Sp. deudor* = *It. debitore* = *D. debitor* = *D. debitor*, *< L. debitor*, a debtor, lit. an owner, *< debere*, owe; see *debt*.] One who owes another money, goods, or services; one who is in debt; hence, one under obligation to another for any advantage received, or to do reparation for an injury committed; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind. Abbreviated *Dr.*

I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians. *Rom. 1. 13.*

He is a debtor to the whole law. *Gal. 3. 12.*

In Athens an insolvent debtor became slave to his creditor. *Id.*

Debtor exchanges. See *clearing-house*.

Debtor's exchange, an English statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 65) abolishing imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, and punishing fraudulent debtors. It was extended to Ireland in 1872 (36 and 37 Vict., c. 67), and to Scotland in 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 34). Such a statute in the United States is common in all the States. *See* *debtor's exchange*.

Debtor's side, an account, the part of an account in which the debtor's name is entered, as distinguished from *creditor's side*, the part in which the creditor's name is entered.

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the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the old mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the twentieth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec*.

Men are April when they wot, and December when they wot not. *Shakspeare*. As you like it, iv. 1.

Decemberly (dē-sēm'brī-əl), *a.* [*F.* *Decemberly* + *-ly*.] Like December; wintry; cold.

The many bleak and December children of a seven years' widowhood. *Sterns, Tristram Shandy*, p. 208.

Decemberist (dē-sēm'brī-st), *n.* [*F.* *Decemberiste*; *December* + *-ist*.] *Decabrist*. A participant in or supporter of an event happening in the month of December; specifically, in Russian hist., a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession, December, 1825. Also called *Decabrist*.

Those of the *Decemberists* who were still alive were pardoned. *D. M. Walker, Russia*, p. 460.

decomcostate (dē-sēm-kōst'at), *a.* [*L.* *decom* = *E. ten*, + *costa*, rib, + *-ate*; see *costate*.] In bot., having ten ribs or elevated ridges, as certain fruits, etc. Also written *itocostate*.

decomdentate (dē-sēm-dēnt'at), *a.* [*L.* *decom* = *E. ten*, + *dent*(ē) = *E. tooth*, + *-ate* = *-ed*.] Having ten points or teeth.

decomid (dē-sēm'id), *a.* [*L.* *decom* = *E. ten*, + *idus*, chief, (*Idus*), (*Id*), cleve, divide, = *E. bis*.] Divided into ten parts; especially, in bot., divided at least to the middle into ten segments or lobes. Also written *itoid*.

decomlocular (dē-sēm-lō'kū-lar), *a.* [*L.* *decom* = *E. ten*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In bot., having ten cells: applied to ovaries, etc.

decompedal (dē-sēm-pēd'al), *n.* [*L.* *decompedalis*, having ten feet (in the hind), *decom* = *pes* (*-ped*), being ten feet; see *decompede*.] 1. Having ten feet; decapod.—2. Ten feet in length. *Bailey*.

decompede, *n.* [*ME.* *decompede* = *F.* *decompede*, *a.*, [*L.* *decompes* (*-ped*), being ten feet (square), *L. decem* = *E. ten*, + *pes* (*-ped*) = *E. foot*.] A square of ten feet.

This number wot the Ikth to payste
Discompe the decempe. *Chaucer*
Be the ruler him, but tyens twene nyde (nyne)
Discompe, thourth of ten. *Chaucer*
OCC him ill and xvylve (x. ceccyve).

Paladius, Hushondrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Decompodes (dē-sēm-pēd'ōs), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *decom* = *E. ten*, + *pes* (*-ped*), being ten feet; see *decompede*.] *L. decem* = *E. ten*, + *pes* (*-ped*) = *E. foot*.] A division of amphipoda, including those which have only ten feet. Also, erroneously, *Decempoda*.

Decempennata (dē-sēm-pēn-nā'ta), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fem. pl. of *decempennatus*: see *decempennatus*.] In Sundevall's classification, a group of continental oscine passerine birds of the old world, represented by the weavers (*Ploceinae*), whydahs (*Vidua*), and hedge-sparrows (*Acentopinae*), as collectively distinguished from other fringilline birds by their possession of ten instead of only nine primaries.

decempennate (dē-sēm-pēn'at), *a.* [*NL.* *decompennatus*, *L. decem* = *E. ten*, + *penna*, wing; see *pennate*.] In ornith., having ten primaries or flight-feathers upon the pinnaceous or manus.

decemvir (dē-sēm'vēr), *n.*; *pl.* *decemviri*, *decemviri* (vēr-z, vēr-ri). [*L.* *decemviri*, pl. with later sing. *decemvir*; *decem* = *E. ten*, + *vir* = *AS. wēr*, a man; see *virile* and *wergild*.] 1. One of the ten men, or decemviri, the title of four differently constituted bodies in ancient Rome. (a) A body of ten men, chosen at first for one year to prepare a system of written law (*decem legibus scribendis*), with absolute powers of government, and succeeded by another for a second year, who ruled tyrannically under their leader Appius Claudius, and aimed to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown in 443. The decemviri of the first year completed ten, and those of the second year the remaining two, of the celebrated twelve tables, forming both a political constitution and a legal code. (b) A court of justice (*decemviri litibus judicandis*), of ancient but unequal origin, which took cognizance of civil and under the empire also of capital cases. (c) An ecclesiastical college (*decemviri sacre fidei*, *decemviri sacre theologie*), of the 16th and 17th c., for the care and inspection of the Sibylline books, etc.; increased to fifteen (*quendecemviri*) in the first century B. C. (d) A body of lay commissioners (*decemviri agris districulis*) occasionally appointed to apportion public lands among citizens.

2. By extension, one of any official body of ten, ten in number, as the old Council of Ten in Venice.—*Laws of the decemviri*. See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.
decemviral (dē-sēm'vī-rāl), *a.* [*F.* *decemviral*; *decem* = *E. ten*, + *vir* = *AS. wēr*, a man; see *virile* and *wergild*.] Pertaining to the decemviri.
Before they went out of the eldite, the decemviral laws (these laws are knyt by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be scene, engraven in brasse. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 137.
decemvirate (dē-sēm'vī-rāt), *n.* [*F.* *decemvirat*; *decem* = *E. ten*, + *vir* = *AS. wēr*, a man; see *virile* and *wergild*.] 1. The office or term of office of a body of decemviri.—2. A body of ten men in authority. 3. The decemviri should ever attempt to restore the constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have. *St. John, to Lord Althorp*.
decemviri, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir*.
decemvirship (dē-sēm'vēr-ship), *n.* [*F.* *decemvirship*; *decem* = *E. ten*, + *vir* = *AS. wēr*, a man; see *virile* and *wergild*.] The office or dignity of decemvir.
The decemvirship and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 115.

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The decemvirship and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 115.

decemviri (dē-sēm'vī-rī), *n.* [*F.* *decemviri*; *decem* = *E. ten*, + *vir* = *AS. wēr*, a man; see *virile* and *wergild*.] Pertaining to the decemviri.

Before they went out of the eldite, the decemviral laws (these laws are knyt by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be scene, engraven in brasse. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 137.

decemvirate (dē-sēm'vī-rāt), *n.* [*F.* *decemvirat*; *decem* = *E. ten*, + *vir* = *AS. wēr*, a man; see *virile* and *wergild*.] 1. The office or term of office of a body of decemviri.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

3. The decemviri should ever attempt to restore the constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have. *St. John, to Lord Althorp*.

decemviri, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir*.

decemvirship (dē-sēm'vēr-ship), *n.* [*F.* *decemvirship*; *decem* = *E. ten*, + *vir* = *AS. wēr*, a man; see *virile* and *wergild*.] The office or dignity of decemvir.

The decemvirship and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 115.

decentralization

II. n. 1. A decentralal anniversary.—2. A celebration of a decentralal anniversary.

decent, *n.* Same as *decent*.
decentennial (dē-sēm'ten'ni-əl), *n.* [*L.* *decent* = *E. ten*, + *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present century. *Hallam, introd.* to *the Elements of the Art*, p. 18.

decentennial (dē-sēm'ten'ni-əl), *n.* [*L.* *decentennialis*, of nineteen years, *L. decem* = *E. ten*, + *novem* = *E. nine*.] Pertaining to the tenth nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*. [*Rare*.]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Ptolemaean year, constituted a *decentennial* cycle, or of nineteen years; the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder*.

decentennial (dē-sēm'ten'ni-əl), *n.* Same as *decentennial*. *Holder*.

decent (dē'sent), *a.* [*F.* *decent* = *Sp.* *decent*, *L. decent*, *L. decem*(tē), comely, fitting, *pp.* of *decere*, become, befit, *skn* to *decere*, honor; fame, whence *nlt.* *decent*, *q. v.*] 1. Becoming, fit, or suitable in words, behavior, dress, etc.; proper; seemly; decorous.

God teacheth what honor is decent for the king, and for all other men according to their vocations. *Luttrell, 1st Sermon* before Edw. VI., 1546.

What shall he do well and commendably as *decent*, and the contrary. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 321.

But since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are to be good, they must at least be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and not immoderately used. *Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

2. *decent* behaviour and appearance in church; *what charms me*.

Specifically.—3. Proper with regard to modesty; free from indecency; conformable to some standard of morality.

The Romanians seem to have been of opinion . . . that it was not *decent* for a man to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite. *Jordan, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

3. Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerant; passable; good enough; as, a *decent* fortune; he made a *very decent* appearance.

Even at this day, a *decent* prose style is the rarest of accomplishments, and the least of the duties of a Historian.

It was only as an inspired and irresponsible person that he (Milton) could win on *decent* terms with his own self-confident individuality. *Lowell, Among My Books*, 2d ser., p. 273.

Salon the parent and Spatolet the child are names which never can become intimate, for any one who has a *decent* knowledge of the history of the world.

K. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 176.

decently (dē'sent-lī), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
like falling Caesar, *decently* to die. *Dryden*.

Pho! pho! do the thing *decently*, and like a Christian. *Shakspeare, The Revs*, III. 4.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [*Collog.*]

The greater part of the places it contains may be said to be *very decently* written. *Edinburgh Rev.*, I. 426.

decentralization (dē-sēm'ten'shē-nā-zhōn), *n.* [*F.* *decentralisation*; *de* = *E. priv*, + *centralization*.] The act of being decentralized; specifically, in politics, the act or principle of separating the special functions of government from the immediate direction or control of the central authority; opposed to centralization.

In France, as the feudal law ran its course, everything gradually tended to unity, hierarchy, centralization; in Germany, the spirit of locality, separation, decentralization prevailed. *Stillé, Hist. of the Middle Ages*, p. 180.

decentralize (dē-sēm'ten'shē-zhē), *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *decentralized*, *pp.* *decentralizing*. [*F.* *decentraliser*; as *de* = *priv*, + *centralize*.] To distribute or take away from a center, or a central situation, or authority; separate, as what has been brought together, concentrated, or centralized.

Our population and wealth have increased and become more and more *decentralized*. *Esper & Mag.*, LXXXI.

But in large societies that become predominantly industrial, there is added a *decentralizing* regulating system for the industrial structure.

Stillé, Hist. of the Middle Ages, p. 180.

decephalization (dē-sēm'tē-phā-lī-zhōn), *n.* [*de* = *E. priv*, + *cephalization*.] In *zool.*, simplification or degradation of cephalic parts; reduction of the head in complexity and in the number of its parts; the process of decephalization, or the state of being decephalized: opposed to *cephalization*.

declinate (dek'il-nā), *n.* [*F. declinaus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. In bot., bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stems when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amargyris*; also applied to mosses. Also *declined* and *declinuous*.—2. In zool., declined; bending or sloping downward; declivous: opposed to *acclinate*.

declination (dek'il-nā'shon), *n.* [= *ME. declinacion*, *declinacioun* = *OF. declination*, *declinacion*, *declinacion*, *F. declination* and *declination* = *Sp. declinacion* = *It. declinazione* = *D. declination* = *G. declination* = *Lat. Sw. declination*, < *L. declinatio*(*n*), a bending aside, defection, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline*. Cf. *declension*.] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the *declination* of the shore.

Like the sun in his evening declination.

Johnson, Rambler.

2. A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, *declination* in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

Your manhood and courage is always in increase; but our force grows in declination.

J. Brede, Jr. of Quintus Curtius, i.

In our *declinations* now, every accident is accompanied with heavy clouds of melancholy.

Donne, Letters, lxi.

Many brave men, finding their fortune grow faint, and feeling the declination, have thrown themselves from great attempts.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 10.

3. Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

The declination of stars in their descent.

Bentley.

4. Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a *declination* from duty.

The declination from religion, besides the privative, which is stultus, and the branches thereof, are three: heresia, idolatry, and witchcraft.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 379.

5. Aversion; disinclination.

The returns of sundry letters into France, signifying the queen's declination from marriage, and the people's unwillingness, to match that way.

Stow, Annals Elizabeth, an. 1551.

6. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a *declination* of an office. [*U. S.*]—7. In astron., the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the poles and the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according to the position of the body. Great circles passing through the poles and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Small circles parallel to the celestial equator are termed *parallels of declination*.

He was that time in Gemini, as I guess,

But told for his declination

Of Cancer.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 379.

8. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.—9.

In dialing, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—10.

In astron., the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.—*Apparent declination*.

See *apparent*.—*Declination of atoms*, or *declination of principles* (Pl., *cinemes privolentium*), the slight inclined swerving aside of atoms from their vertical paths, which was supposed by Epicurus to be necessary for the sake of explaining free will and the variety of nature.—

Declination of the compass or needle, or *magnetic declination*, the variation of the magnetic meridian from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by the *declination compass* or *clinometer* (which see).

In the northeastern part of the United States the needle points west of north (about 8° W. at New York City in 1881, while in the southern States it points east of north. Further, the declination is now westerly in Europe, and easterly in Asia.

While it is easterly for the larger part of North America, South America, the Pacific ocean, and most of Asia. The declination is subject to large annual variations, and embracing a cycle of several centuries: it has been increasing in the last century, and is now about 11° at the nineteenth century. See *agnos* and *isogonic*.

declinational (dek'il-nā'shon-al), *a.* [*Declination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to declination, or declinatory.

Declinatory tide, a tide produced by the moon's changes of declination.

declinator (dek'il-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. declinateur* = *It. declinatorio*, < *Lat. declinator*, < *L. declinare*, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a place, and in astronomy, of the stars. Also *declinatorium*.—2.

One who declines to join or agree with another; a dissentient.

The votes of the declinatory could not be heard for the noise.

Sp. Hacket, Apoc. Williams, II. 66.

declinatorial (dek'il-nā-tor-ēl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. declinatoire* = *Sp. Pl. declinatorio*, < *Lat. declinator*, < *L. declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating refusal.—

declinatorial plea, in *old Eng. law*, a plea in law or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the infliction of the same, before the plea of benefit of clergy.

II. *n.*; pl. *declinatories* (-ries). 1. Same as *declination*, 1.—2. An excuse or plea for declining.

This matter came not in the judges to give any opinion; and it had, they said, a *declinatorial* of course, viz., that masters of Parliament were too high for them.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 10.

declinature (dek'il-nā-tūr), *n.* [*L.* as, if "*declinatura*, < *declinare*, see *decline*," 1. The act of declining or refusing; declension. See *extract* under *declension*, 3.

The declinature of that office is no less graceful.

The Scotsman (newspaper).

Specifically.—2. In *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

decline (dek'il-nē), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declined*, *declined*; pres. partic. *declining*; *declines*. [*ME. declinen* = *D. declinere* = *G. declinere* = *Dan. declinere* = *Sw. declinere*, < *OF. decliner*, *F. decliner* = *Sp. F. declinar* = *It. declinare*, *declinare*, *declinare*, from the inflection of the noun before the prefix, decline, < *de*, down, + *clinare*, bend, incline, = *E. lean*: see *cine* and *lean*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to bend or slope; bend down; incline; cause to assume an inclined position; depress.

In their familiar salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little *decline* their bodies.

Sandoz, Travels, p. 50.

2. To lower; degrade; debase.

In melancholy deep, with head declined.

To decline the conscience in complacency to the senses.

Baile.

How would it sound in song, that a great monarch had declined his affections upon the daughter of a slave?

Lamb, Decays of Beggars.

3. To decrease; diminish; reduce.

You have declined his means.

Beau. and Fl.

4. To cause to deviate from a straight or right course; turn aside; deflect.

I were no man, if I could look on beauty declining, without some pity; but no king, if any superficial glass of feature could look me to decline the course of Justice.

Pleasant (and Nasseberg), Loves' Progress, v. 8.

I would not stain your honour for the empire, Nor any way decline you to discredit.

Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, III. 1.

5. To turn aside from; deviate from. [*Archæol.*]

Your servants: who declining Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow, Slit down the Gemonies, and brake their racks!

B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

The right-hand path they now decline, And trace against the stream the stream.

Scott, Marion, iv. 9.

6. To avoid by moving out of the way; shun; avoid in general. [*Archæol.*]

Him she loves most, he will seem to hate eagerest to decline your jealousy.

Bacon, Solomons, II. 1.

He (the Baptist) exhorted the people to works of mercy; the publicans to do justice and to decline oppression.

Jer. Taylor, Works, 1654, p. 18.

7. To refuse; refuse or withhold consent to do, accept, or enter upon: as, to decline a contest; to decline an offer.

Melliss... gained the victory by declining the contest.

Johnson.

As the eagle said they could not decently decline his visit, he was shown up stairs.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

The gospel can never be effectually delivered by a policy which declines to acknowledge the high place assigned to liberty in the counsels of Providence.

Gladstone, Ministry of Right, p. 371.

8. In gram., to inflect, as a noun or an adjective; give the case-forms of a noun or an adjective in their order: as, *dominus, domini, domum, domus*, *declines*.—*Syn.* 7. See *refuse*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sink; to slant down; assume an inclined position; hang down; slope or trend downward; descend: as, the sun declines toward the west.

The beholder would expect it to fall, being bent exceedingly downward; by a rare address the architect.

Twain, Budget, Oct. 15, 1864.

Green oxcrowns, that on their stalks decline.

Shelley, Anonion (1816), p. 96.

The coastline is diversified by numerous water-worn headlands, which on reaching Cape Hatteras decline into rolling hills.

Ame. Soc. Geog. Ann., I. 321.

2. To deviate from a right line; specifically, to deviate from a line passing through the north and south points.

The latitudes of planets ben commonly reckoned from the equator, because that none of them declines but few degrees out from the breadth of the ecliptic.

Chaucer, Astrolobe, II. 10.

3. To deviate from a course or an object; turn aside; fall away; wander.

Sundry persons, who in fauour of the apoc. Bc. declining from her doctrine, sought to interrupt the policy of the Kealine by many call and vndistful practices.

Puritanism, Acts of the Synod, p. 207.

Here we began to decline from the Sea Coast, upon which we had travelled so many days before, and to draw out more Easterly, crossing obliquely over the Plains.

Maurellet, Ascent of Mt. Foulie, p. 207.

4. To sink to a lower level; sink down; hence, figuratively, to fall into an inferior or impaired condition; lose strength, vigor, character, or value; fall off; deteriorate.

My brother's well-being, I know not how. Of late is much declined to what he was.

R. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

5. To stoop, as to an unworthy object; lower one's self; condescend.

From me... to decline Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor To those of mine.

Shak. Hamlet, I. 5.

It is well to wish these happy—having known that, to a decline of lower feelings, and a narrower heart.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

6. To refuse; express refusal: as, he was invited, but declined. [*Properly transitive, with the object implied or understood*.]—7. To approach or draw near to a close.

The value of God they heard, Now walking in the garden, by soft winds brought to their ears while day declined.

Milton, F. L., x. 90.

8. To incline; tend.

The purple tincture... declineth in the tend to the colour of wine.

Shak. Titus Andronicus, II. 2.

9. To incline morally; be favorably disposed.

Your weeping sister is no wife of mine, Nor to her bed nor home do I owe: Far more, far more, to you, my friend.

Shak. C. of E., III. 2.

Declining dial. See *dial*,—*Syn.* 4. To drop; languish; degenerate; deteriorate.—1. To wane.

decline (dek'il-nē), *n.* [*Decline*, *v.*] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a slope; declivity; incline. [*Rare*.]—2. A descending; progress downward or toward a close.

Winding above the mountain's snowy stem, New banners shown, Shelley, Revolt of Isaim, vi. 18.

Like a fly with the sun Looks thro' in his sad decline.

Tennyson, Adelphi.

3. A falling or deterioration; a sinking into an impaired or inferior condition; falling; loss of strength, character, or value; decay.

Their fathers lived in the decline of literature.

Swift.

We are in danger of being persuaded that the decline of our long life is commenced, but has already advanced too far to be averted or even arrested.

G. F. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., II. p. 5.

4. In med. (c). That stage of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in violence. (b) A popular term for any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish, until the patient dies; as, he is in a decline. (c) The time of life when the physical and mental powers are failing.

Quain.—*Syn.* 3. Degeneracy, falling off, drooping.

declined (dek'il-nēd), *a.* and *n.* In bot., same as *declinate*, 1.

decliner (dek'il-nēr), *n.* 1. One who declines.

He was a studious decliner of honors and titles.

Baile, Diary, p. 4.

2. Same as *declining dial* (which see under *dial*).

declinograph (dek'il-nō-graf), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. declinare*, decline, + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] An arrangement for recording automatically the observation of declination with a filar micrometer.

declinometer (dek'il-nō-mē-ter), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. declinare*, decline, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.]

An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observations there are permanent instruments of this kind, and there are commonly used self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to observe the rate hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

declinuous (dē-kli-nū's), a. [*L. declinare, adj. < declinatus, bend down: see declinate & E.-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

declivant (dē-kli-vānt), a. [*As declive & -ant.*] Same as *declinuous*.

declivante (dē-kli-vāntē), a. [*As declive & -antē.*] In *geom.*, gently sloping; forming an angle of less than 45° with its own surface.

declive (dē-kli-vē), a. and n. [*cf. Declive, L. declivis, sloping: see declinate & E.*] Inclining downward; in *surg.*, applied to the most dependent portion of a tumor or abscess.

II. n. In *anat.*, the posterior portion of the menisculus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

declivent (dē-kli-vēnt), a. [*Var. of declivant.*] Bent downward; sloping gently away from the general surface of the part; declined; broken on the opposite declivities. In *entomology*, as, the sides of the elytra are *declivent*.

declivitous (dē-kli-vī-tū's), a. [*Declivity & -itous.*] Same as *declivous*.

declivity (dē-kli-vī-tē), n. pl. *declivities* (-tiz). [*F. declivité = Sp. declividad = Pg. declividade = It. declività, < L. declivitas (-t)s, a slope, declivity, < declivis, adj., sloping, < declinatus, < declinare, < <de- + -nare, slope, bend down: see declinate. Cf. declivity, proclivity.*] A downward slope. Specifically—(a) The portion of a hill or range of mountains lying on one side or the other of the crest or axis.

(b) [The *Ural*] consists, along its western extremity, of the other paleozoic rocks. *Sir J. H. Murch.*

The *Pyrenees* made then, as they make now, no very serious difference between the languages spoken on the opposite declivities. *Tschern, Spoken, Lit. 1. 271.*

(c) In *geom.*, a partly sloping away from the general plane of a surface.—Declivity is metaphorically, sloping or perpendicular portion of the metathorax over the base of the abdomen.

declivous (dē-kli-vūs), a. [*L. declivis, sloping (see declivity) & E.-ous.*] Sloping downward; having the character of a declivity; declivate: specifically, in *zool.*, said of parts which slope gently downward; as, a declivous mesosternum. Also, rarely, *declivitous*.

decoat (dē-kōkt'), v. t. [*ME. decoeten, & L. decoctio, pp. of decoquere, boil down, < de, down, & coquere, cook, < coqui, to cook.*] To prepare by boiling; digest in hot or boiling water; extract the strength or flavor of by boiling.

Hotly thistle decocted in clear sweet drink was heretofore much used at the beginnings of agues. *Baile, Fumes, VI. 371.*

2. To digest in the stomach.

There she decocted, and doth the food prepare; And there she distributes it to every vein; There she exalts what she may fitly spare. *Sir J. Davies, Lymington, of Excite.*

3. To warm as if by boiling; heat up; scald.

A drench for sur-reids' tubercles in the mouth, Decoet their cold blood to such valiant heat! *Shak., Hen. V., III. 5.*

4. To concoct; devise.

What villans are they decocting now? *Martens, Antonio and Melilla, II. iv. 3.*

decocti (dē-kōkt'), a. [*ME., & L. decoctus, pp. of decoct.*] Cooked; digested.

Barly seeds, or pinto seeds and colds. *Faloutsch, Hubschurdt (S. E. T. S.), p. 34.*

decoctible (dē-kōkt-i-bil), a. [*As decoct & -ible.*] That may be boiled or digested.

decoction (dē-kōkt-shən), n. [*ME. decoctioun, < OF. decoction, F. decoction = Sp. decoccion = Pg. decoção = It. decozione, < L. decoctio(-n), a decoction, a boiling down, < decoctus, pp. of decoquere: see decoct.*] 1. The act of boiling in water, in order to extract the peculiar properties or virtues.

If after a decoction of herbs in a winter-angel we expose the liquor to the frigid air, we may observe in the pouring under a crust of ice the perfect appearance . . . of the plants that were taken from it. *Glanville, Valley of Domestique, v.*

2. The liquor in which an animal or a vegetable substance has been boiled; water impregnated by boiling with the properties of such a substance; as, a decoction of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the decoction of the plant. *Aroustous.*

decoctive (dē-kōkt'iv), a. Having power to decoct. [*Rare.*]

decocture (dē-kōkt'ūr), n. [*L. as if < decoctus, pp. of decoct.*] A substance prepared by decoction. [*Rare.*]

decoit (dē-kōit'), n. An erroneous spelling of *decoit*.

decoit', v. t. [*OF. decoiler, F. décoiler = Sp. Dco. & Pg. depolar = It. depolargio = R. de-collare, behead, < de, from, & collum, neck: see collar.*] To behead.

A speedy public debarring and decolouring of the king.

Parliamentary Hist., n. 164.

decolate (dē-kōl'at), v. t.; pret. *pp. decolated*, *ppr. decolating*. [*cf. L. decolatus, pp. of decollare, behead: see decoll.*] To behead.

It was brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite behead, and the third was much bruised, but not decolated.

Huywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1658), p. 474.

All five to-day have suffered death

With no distinction save in dying—
Decolated by way of privilege.

The rest hanged decently and in order.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.

decolated (dē-kōl'at), a. Beheaded; specifically, in *conch.*, applied to those bivalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some species of *Bulinus*, which is called in consequence *B. decolatus*.

decolation (dē-kōl'at-shən), n. [*cf. ME. decolacion, < OF. decolacion, F. decolacion = Sp. decolacion, < L. decolatio(-n), < decollare, behead: see decoll, decollate.*] 1. The act of beheading; decapitation; the state of one beheaded.

Their decolations and stratagems are quite shocking in detail, and distinguished from the tidy, decorous executions of the early Italians. *Contemporary Rev., LI. 523.*

Specifically—2. In surg., the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.—Decolation of St. John the Baptist, a festival celebrated on the 24th day of August in both the Eastern and the Western Church, in memory of the beheading of St. John the Baptist. It is entered under the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book in the words, "St. John the Baptist beheaded."

decoléte (dē-kōl'et-ā), a. [*F. pp. of decoller, bare one's neck and shoulders, < de- < L. de, pp. of decere, & collum, neck.*] (a) Low-necked; waist of a dress-waist so shaped as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed.

(b) [Fem. *decoléte*.] By extension, having the neck and shoulders exposed; said of a woman who is dressed in such a way as to leave the neck exposed.

decolor, **decolour** (dē-kōl'gr), v. t. [*= F. decolorer, < L. decolorare, deprive of color, < de, from, & color, color; see color, and cf. discolor.*] To deprive of color; bleach.

The antiputrescent and decoloring properties of charcoal. *Ure, Dict., I. 415.*

decolorant (dē-kōl'gr-ant), a. and n. [*L. de-colorant(-t)s, ppr. of decolorare: see decolor.*] 1. a. Having the property of removing color; bleaching.

Alcohol . . . is volatile, inflammable, and a de-colorant. *Gray and Sagar, Anal. & Chem., p. 114.*

II. n. A substance which bleaches or removes color.

decolorate (dē-kōl'gr-āt), v. t.; pret. *pp. decolorated*, *ppr. decolorating*. [*L. decoloratus, pp. of decolorare, deprive of color, < de-color.*] To deprive of color; decolor; bleach; blanch.

decolorate (dē-kōl'gr-āt), a. [*L. decoloratus, pp. of decolorare.*] Deprived of color; bleached.

decoloration (dē-kōl'gr-āt-shən), n. [*= F. decoloration = Sp. decoloracion = Pg. decoloração, < L. decoloratio(-n), < decolorare, deprive of color: see decolor.*] 1. The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color.—2. Absence of color; colorlessness.

Decoloration, a term . . . signifies the breaking or loss of the natural colour of a solid body. *Ure, Dict., I. 415.*

decolorimeter (dē-kōl'gr-rim'et-ēr), n. [*= F. decolorimètre, < L. decolor, adj., deprived of color, & gr. μέτρον, measure.*] 1. An instrument for measuring the effects of bleaching-powder. 2. A graduated tube containing solution of indigo and molasses, used to test the power of charcoal in a divided state in decolorizing solutions.

decolorize (dē-kōl'gr-āz'iz), n. [*cf. decolorize & -ation.*] The act or process of depriving of color; the process of bleaching or bleaching. Also spelled *decolorisation, decolorisation*.

decolorize (dē-kōl'gr-āz'iz), v. t.; pret. *pp. decolorized*, *ppr. decolorizing*. [*cf. de-priv. & color & -ize. Cf. decolorate.*] To deprive of color; bleach. Also spelled *decolorize, decolorize, decolorise*.

The syrup is then whitened or decolorized by filtering it through a bed of coarsely powdered animal charcoal.

Wurster, Bacteriologic Investigations (trans.), p. 46.

decolorizer (dē-kōl'gr-āz'ēr), n. That which decolorizes.

The different coloring-matters are retained in different degrees of intensity in the tissues or cell-elements.

Presence of the individual groups of decolorizers, such as alcohol, acetic acid, and glycerine.

Wurster, Bacteriologic Investigations (trans.), p. 46.

decolour, **decolouration**, etc. *See decolor, etc.*

decomplex (dē-kōm-pleks), a. [*cf. de- & complex.*] (a) Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

Now the phictoric form of period, this monster model of sentence, blotted with decomplex intercalations, . . . is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence. *De Quincey, Style, I.*

decomplex idea. *See idea.*

decomposable (dē-kōm-pō-zə-bil'it-i), n. [*cf. decomposable: see -bility.*] Capability of being decomposed; the quality of being decomposable.

The *ray* decomposability of vermillion . . . cannot be removed by boiling in potash. *Ure, Dict., IV. 881.*

decomposable (dē-kōm-pō-zə-bil'), a. [*= F. decomposable; as decompos & -able.*] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent primary elements.

Manifestly decomposable states of consciousness cannot exist before the states of consciousness out of which they are composed.

H. Spencer, Education, p. 186.

decompose (dē-kōm-pōz'), v. t.; pret. *pp. decomposed*, *ppr. decomposing*. [*= F. décomposer; as de-priv. & compose, & cf. decomound.*] 1. *Trans.* To separate into its constituent parts; resolve into its original elements; specifically, to reduce (an organic body) to a state of dissolution by a process of natural decay.

In some preliminary experiments it was found difficult to completely decompose water, and it had to be dried. *Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx. p. 56.*

Whatever be the origin of the electricity, the quantity of water decomposed is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes.

Atkinson, in J. of Macassar and Jouber, I. 242.

II. Intrans. To become resolved into constituent elements; specifically, to decay; rot; putrefy;—*Byz. Decay, Putrefy, etc. See rot.*

decomposed (dē-kōm-pōz'), a. [*cf. decompose & -ed.*] 1. a. In a state of decomposition.—2. In *orth.*, separated; specifically said of a feather the web of which is decomposed by disconnection of the barbs, or of a bundle of feathers, as those of the crest, which stand or fall apart from one another: used like *decomposed* in botany.

decomposer (dē-kōm-pōz'ēr), n. That which decomposes.

The cinabar may be brought into intimate contact with its decomposer. *Ure, Dict., III. 335.*

decomposite (dē-kōm-pōz'it), a. and n. [*cf. L. decompositus, formed from a compound, < de- & composui, to compose.*] 1. a. Composed of composite. 1. a. 1. Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—2. In *bot.*, same as *decomposed*.

II. n. Anything compounded of composite things.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of. *Bacon, Quinances touching Metals.*

Decomposition (dē-kōm-pōz'ish'ən), n. [*cf. F. décomposition = Sp. descomposicion = Pg. descomposiçao = It. decomposizione, < NL. decompositio(-n), < decomponere, decompose: see decompose, & cf. decomposit.*] 1. The act or process of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution; specifically, the process of reducing an organic body to a state of decay or putrefaction.

Having obtained oxygen and hydrogen by the decomposition of water, it may naturally be inquired whether these substances are simple or compound. To this question it can be simply replied that the most skillful chemists have hitherto failed to reach a definite conclusion. *De Quincey, Hysterography, p. 106.*

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved; release from previous combinations; disintegration; specifically, decay of an organic body.

1490



2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws: specifically [*cap.*], in the plural, the second part of the canon law: so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

In the year 1230 Gregory IX. had approved of the five books of *Decretals* codified by Raymond of Pennafort from the Extravagants of the recent Popes.

False Decretals. a collection of canon law, of the ninth century, purporting to have been made by one Isidore of Mercator, and unquestioned till the fifteenth century, but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged papal decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*, to distinguish them from the collection dating from the seventh century, attributed to Isidore of Seville, and consisting of genuine documents.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase. *Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, l.*

decretist (dē-kre' tist), *n.* [= OF. *decretiste* (also *decretist*; see *decretist*)], *F. decretiste* = Sp. Pg. *decretista* (of It. *decretakista*), < M. *decretisti*, < L. *decretum*, decree: see *decree*, *decretal*. Cf. *decretist*.] In medieval universities, a student in the faculty of law; specifically, a student of the decretals.

decretistari, *n.* [ME. *decretistrie*, < OF. *decretistrie*, *discretistrie*, var. of *decretiste*: see *decretist*.] A decretist.

decretive (dē-kre'tiv), *a.* [*L. decret-um, decree, + -ive.*] Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

decretorial† (dek-rē-tō'ri-əl), *a.* [*decretory + -al.*] Decretory; authoritative; critical.

Besides the usual or calendary month, there are but four considerable, that is, the month of peragratiō, of apparitiō, of consecutiō, and the medical or decretory month. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 2.

decretory (dek-rē-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. décretaire* = *Sp. Pg. lt. decretorio*, < *L. decretorius*, < *decretum*, a decree: see *decrec.*] 1. Pertaining to or following a decree; established by a decree; judicial: definitive

They that . . . are too *decretory* and unenlative of speedy judgments to their enemies, turn their religion into revenge. *Jrr. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 819.

24. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

The main considerations, which most set off this number, are observations drawn from the motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or decretory dales dependent on that number.

decrewt (dē-krō'), v. i. [For **decreu* (as *accreu* for *accreu*), < OF. *decreu*, F. *décroû*, pp. of *decréistre*, *decroistre*, F. *décroître*, decrease: see *decrease*.] To decrease.

His strength still more, but she still more decreased.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 18

decree (dĕ-kri'əl), *n.* [*decry* + *-al*.] A cry
ing down; a clamorous censure; condemnation
by censure.

Forward will . . . can on no account afterwards submit to a decrial or disparagement of those raw works to which they ow'd their early character and distinction.

decrier (dē-kri'ēr), *n.* [*< decry + -er¹.*] One who decries or traduces clamorously.

The late fanatic decriers of the necessity of human learning. South, Sermons, VII. 11

decrown (di-krown), v. t. [*N* F. *decouronner*]
decrown: see *discrown*.] To deprive of a
crown; discrown. [Rare.]
Dethroning and decrowning princes with his feet, as

He holds it to be no more sin the *deacroning* of king:

decrustation (dē-krus-tā'shon), n. [*de-* priv.

decry (dĕ-kry), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decried*, ppr. *decrying*. [*F. décorier*, *OF. desorier*, cry down,

II. n. That which defends or serves for defense; a safeguard; a security.

Containing a resolution politique, touching the foreign government in Italy, with a *defensive* of her Majesty's honours and constancy.

Pullenham, Parthenonides, xll.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defenses*. Bacon.

The *defensive*, the state or attitude of defense; the state of being ready to meet or ward off attack.

Under these circumstances, the *defensive*, for the present, must be your only care. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 206.

To be on the *defensive*, or to stand on the *defensive*, to be on alert in a state of *defensive* of defense or retaliation, in opposition to aggression or attack.

From that time (the battle of Metamura), for four more years, Hannibal could not stand on the *defensive* in the southernmost corner of the Italian peninsula.

Envy, Bruc, III, x44.

defensively (dē-fen'siv-ly), *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

Catholiconum, where the Romans had sealed themselves to dwell peacefully, rather than *defensively*, was not fortified. Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

defensor (dē-fen'sor), n. [*Gr.* < *defendō*, pp. *defendo*, *defensio*, *defendō*.] One who defends. Hence—(a) In *Rom. law*, a local magistrate of minor jurisdiction charged with the duty, among others, of appointing curators or guardians to estates having in considerable estate. The name has also been applied to one who volunteered to represent in defense an absentee or incapable person. (b) In civil law, a procurator, (2) One who took up the defense, and assumed the liability of a defendant. (3) A procurator, (4) A procurator, or cognitor. (4) A curator or guardian. (c) In canon law, the counsel and counsel of the property of a church.—*Fidel Defensor*. See *Defensor*. *Faith*, under *defender*.

defensory (dē-fen'sō-ri), a. [= *OF.* *defensoire*, *defensour*, < *ML.* *defensorius*, (n) *defensorius*, a defense], < *L.* *defensor*, *defendō*; see *defend*.] Tending to defend; defensive. Johnson.

deferr (dē-fēr'), v.; pret. and pp. *deferred*, *pp. deferring*. [*OF.* *defer*, *F. deferre* = *Sp.* *deferir* = *L.* *deferre*, charge, accuse, intr. give way. < *L. deferre* (pp. *delatus*), bring down, bring before; defer, grant, allow; (n) *deferre* = *E. name* charge, accuse, intr. give way, & *ferre* = *E. bear*, *C. delatō*.] I. trans. II. To offer; render; assign; as, to *defer* the command of an army.

The worship deferred to the Virgin. Brevint.

2. To refer; leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 67.

III. *intr.* To yield to another's opinion; submit in opinion; with *to*.

They not only *deferred* to his counsels in public assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters. Sympson, in Varilla's Hist. House of Medici (1688), p. 506.

You—whose stupidity and insolence I must *defer* to, *as* to at every turn. Browning, Blot and Book, II. 378.

defer (dē-fēr'), v.; pret. and pp. *deferred*, *pp. deferring*. [An alteration, after *defer*, of *defer*, < *ME.* *deferren* (rare), put off, < *OF.* *deferre*, *F. deferre* = *Sp.* *deferir* = *Pe.* *deferre*, *deferre*, *deferre*, delay, < *L. deferre* (pp. *delatus*), carry different ways, scatter, put off, defer. *intr.* *defer*, be different, whence directly *E. defer*, < *dis*, apart, away, & *ferre*, carry = *E. bear*; see *defer*, *defer*, *defer*.] I. trans. 1. To delay; put off; postpone to a future time; as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

Soldiers, *defer* the spoil of the city until night. Shak., 2 Tim. VI., iv. 7.

God. Nothing more certain, will not long defer To vindicate the glory of his name. Milton, S. A., I. 474.

Why should we *defer* our joys? Johnson, Volpone, III. 6.

2. To cause to wait; remand; put off; applied to persons.

(There was a) reason why he did not *defer* him at first for his answer, till some more of the magistrates and deputies might have been assembled. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 138.

Deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—*Deferred bonds*, bonds issued by a government or company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest up to a specified rate, when they are converted into or classed as active bonds. *Deferred pay*, an allowance of twopenny per day paid to soldiers and non-commissioned officers on discharge, on discharge, or payable on death. A similar allowance of twopenny per day is paid annually to all men in the army reserve, and sum earned by a man dying during the year being paid to his representatives.—*Deferred shares*, shares issued by a company which entitle the holder to share in the profits until the expiration of a specified

time or the occurrence of some event, as, for instance, when the ordinary shares are in the enjoyment of a given annual percentage of profit. Richardson.

II. *intr.* To wait; delay; procrastinate. *Defer* not till to-morrow to be wise; To-morrow's sin to thee may never rise.

Congress, To Cobham.

deference (dē-fēr-ens), n. [*F.* *deference* = *Sp.* *deferencia* = *It.* *deferencia*, < *L.* as if *deferentia*, < *deferre* (pp. *delatus*), carry down, bring before; specifically, yielding in opinion; submission to the opinion, judgment, or wish of another; hence, regard, respect, or submission in general; as, a blind *deference* to authority.

A natural roughness makes a man incompatible in society; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. Locke.

Adam's speech, at parting with the Angel, has in it a *deference* and gratitude agreeable to an Interior Nature. Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice. Brougham.

When personal inquiry has been thorough, unbiased, and entire, it seems a violation of natural law to say that the inquirer should put it aside in *deference* to others, even of presumably superior qualification. Gladstone, M. H. R., p. 109.

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The figure of pipes, or canals, through which sounds pass, & the other bodies connected, conduce to the vibration and alteration of the sound. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 220.

Deferent canal, the tube by which the seminal fluid of a male animal is conveyed from the testicles to the external sexual organs. Also called the *deferent* duct, or *vas deferens*.

III. 1. That which carries or conveys; a conductor.

Hard bodies refuse not altogether to be mediums of sound. But all of them are solid and inapt *deferents*. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 217.

Specifically—2. A vessel or duct of the human body for the conveyance of fluids.—*Deferent of the eye*, or simply the *deferent* (also called the *vas deferens*), a canal in the human system of anatomy, a duct upon the circumference of which another circle is superadded to move, the second circle being called the *epicircle*, and carry the body of the planet.

It was by this simple and convincing manner that Copernicus accounted for the second inequality of the planets, by attributing the orbit of the earth for the three epicycles of the superior planets and the two *deferents* of the inferior. Small.

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of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Young beginners are . . . not so easily tempted to a recession, till some time by a revolution of affections, they are shaken by a *deference* in holy actions. Ver. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 108.

2. In *pathol.*, abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time, and to submit fully to present *deference*, which is proceeding satisfactorily. London Times.

defendable (dē-fēn'də-ble), n. t.; pret. and pp. *defendable*, *pp. defendable*. [*Gr.* *defendō*, *defendō*, < *L.* *defendere*, < *de*, priv., & *fendē*, to deprive of equal character or form.

defeat, a. [*OF.* *deffaire*, *deffaire*, undo, defeat, see *defeat*.] In *her.*, as, as complete, *defeat*; (def't), *adv.* A corrupt form of *defly*.

They tamely *defeat*, and slange alone. Digestible. Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

defiable, a. [*ME.* *deffayable*; < *deff* + *-able*.] Digestible.

And he must draw him to places of sweete ayre and hungry; and eat nourishment miste and *deffable* also. Juliana Berners, Treatise of Pynnynghe (ed. 1401), I. 100.

defiance (dē-fī-ans), n. [*ME.* *defiance*, < *OF.* *defiance*, *defiance*, *defiance*, *F. defiance* = *It.* *defianza*, < *Sp.* *defianza* = *ML.* *defiantia*, < *ML.* *defiantia*, lack of faith, distrust, defiance, *L. defiantia* (pp. *deficiere*, *ML.* also *deficiere*, distrust, defy; see *defiant*, *deficient*, and cf. *defiance*, *defiant*, a doublet of *defiance*.] 1. Suspicion; mistrust.

Major Holmes, who I perceive would fain get to be free and friends with my wife, but I shall prevent it, and she herself shall take a *defiance* against him. Pepys, Diary, I. 345.

2. The act of one who defies; a challenge to fight; an invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to fight or to die.

As two contentious Kings, that, on each little day, Defiances sent forth, proclaiming open war. Goldsmith, Plutus, Act II. 100.

He then commanded his trumpeter to sound a defiance to his challengers. Scott.

3. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain a policy cause or point.

4. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies contempt of an adversary, or disregard of any opposing force; as, he pressed forward in *defiance* of the arms.

Pride in their port, defiance in their eyes. I see the toria of human kind pass by. Goldsmith, Plutus, Act II. 100.

The towers that looked defiance at the sky, Fallen by their own vast weight, in fragments lie. Bryant, Ruins of Ithaca.

It is one thing to like defiance, and another thing to like its consequences. George Kirk, Middlemarch, II. 41.

To bid defiance, or to set at defiance, to defy; hence, to bid defiance to ridicule or criticism; to set public opinion at defiance.

He bids defiance to the gaping crowd. Granville.

defiant (dē-fī-ant), a. [*OF.* *defiant*, *defiant*, *F. defiant* = *It.* *defiante*, < *Sp.* *defiante* = *ML.* *defiantia*, < *ML.* *defiantia*, lack of faith, distrust, defiance, *L. defiantia* (pp. *deficiere*, *ML.* also *deficiere*, distrust, defy; see *defiant*, *deficient*, n. t., a doublet of *defiance*.] Characterized by defiance, or bold opposition or antagonism; challenging.

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half defiant, found herself on the edge of a contest to which her own resources were manifold. Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, ii.

defiantly (dē-fī-ant-ly), *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance.

defiantness (dē-fī-ant-ness), n. The state or quality of being defiant.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quiet defiance. Thackeray, The Virginians, ch. 1.

defactory (dē-fī-fak-tō-ri), a. [*Improp.* < *defy* + *-actory*.] Bidding or bearing defiance.

Letters *defactory*. Shaford, Learned Discourses (1689), p. 276.

debride (dē-fī-brī-dā), v. t.; pret. and pp. *debrided*, *pp. debriding*. [*Gr.* *de*, priv., & *brin* + *-are*.] To deprive.

debridement (dē-fī-brī-dā'sh-n), n. The act or process of debriding, or depriving of fibrin.

debride (dē-fī-brī-dā), v. t.; pret. and pp. *debrided*, *pp. debriding*. [*Gr.* *de*, priv., & *brin* + *-are*.] To deprive of fibrin; specifically, to deprive of fibrin; specifically,

degradation

degenerately

degenerately (dē-jen'-rā-ti), *adv.* In a degenerate or debased manner; unworthily.

That blindness worse than this.

That saw not how *degenerately* he served.

Wilton, R. A., 1410.

degenerateness (dē-jen'-rā-ti-nē), *n.* A. A degenerate state; a state in which natural or original qualities are lost.

degeneration (dē-jen'-rā-shūn), *n.* [*F. dé-génération* = *Sp. degeneración* = *Pg. degeneração* = *It. degenerazione*, < *L.* as if **degeneratio* = *de* + *generare*, to generate.] 1. A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind, or to a type; reduction to a lower type in some scale of being.

The hypothesis of *degeneration*, will, I believe, be found to resist most valuable service in studying the true relationships of animals which are a puzzle and a mystery when we use only and exclusively the hypothesis of *Balance*, or the hypothesis of *Evolution*.

E. R. Lankester, *Geography*, p. 30.

And now to inquire briefly what is meant by *degeneration*. It means literally an unbuilding, the undoing of a kind, and in this sense was first used to express the change of kind without regard to whether the change was to perfect or to degrade; but it is now used exclusively to denote a change from a higher to a lower kind; that is, from a more complex to a less complex organization. It is a process of disintegration, the opposite of that process of involution which is a cause of evolution.

Huxley, *Body and Will*, p. 240.

Specifically—2. Loss or impairment of the normal or proper qualities; descent to an inferior state; the act of becoming or the state of having become inferior, especially with respect to moral qualities.—3. *In physics*, any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organized, less complex in construction, or of inferior physiological rank, or less suited for the performance of its original functions. *Quinn*, *Med. Diet.*, p. 334.

Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism is adapted to its varied and less complex conditions of life.

See *degeneration*, p. 1509.

4. A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type. [*Rare*.]

Those grubs which generally arise among corn, as cockle, scarab, egglips, and other *degenerations*.

St. P. Brown, *Walden*, III, 17.

Albuminoid degeneration, albuminous degeneration. Name as *lardaceous degeneration*.—**Ameyloid degeneration.** See *amyloid degeneration*.

Bile degeneration, bilious degeneration. A morbid disturbance in the nutrition of a tissue, resulting in the deposition in it of salts of bile.—**Cancerous degeneration.** See *cancer*.

Colloidal degeneration. See *colloid degeneration*.—**Fatty degeneration.** See *fatty degeneration*.

Granular degeneration. A morbid disturbance of protein elements into a granular fatty matter. As in a morbid process, this occurs most frequently in the muscle of the heart, in the walls of capillaries, and in the urinary tubules; but it may affect any part of the body.

Fibril degeneration, the conversion of a tissue into one of fibril structure, or the substitution of a form of connective tissue for some other tissue.—**Granular degeneration.** Name as *cloudy medullary* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Hypothesis of degeneration,** the hypothesis that certain organisms manifesting an inferior grade of structural and physiological characteristics are the degenerate descendants of higher forms. The theory makes the degeneration clearly the result of disease of parts; but the cetaceans are descendants from quadrupeds, and have assumed the fish-like form and lost their limbs in the process of accommodating themselves to aquatic life.

Intestinal degeneration. The degeneration of the small-winged and flightless birds are descendants from those with well-developed wings, and are the result of residence in places where they were not much disturbed, have failed to exercise their wings, and finally lost the use of them, and they have at length become incapable of any intestine are descendants from those with an intestine, but on account of their environment their skin has assumed the function of a nutrient medium and the intestine has been lost.—**Lardaceous degeneration.** Name as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Mitoid degeneration,** the conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a semi-crystalline condition containing much.—**Parenchymatous degeneration.** Name as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Pigmentary degeneration,** the degeneration of a tissue into a part, with deposition of pigment.—**Wallianian degeneration,** the degeneration of the nervous system when separated, as by section of a nerve, from certain ganglia which exercise a nutritive influence on them.

Degenerationist (dē-jen'-rā-ti-ist), *n.* One who advocates the theory of degeneration; one who believes that the general tendency of organized beings, especially of man in his material and moral life, is to degenerate; one who maintains that the natural course of civilization is downward rather than upward.

With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization, whether prehistoric or degenerationist, it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their disposal fell far short of even the evidence now available.

E. H. Taylor, *Prim. Culture*, I, 48.

II. a. Pertaining to the theory of degeneration.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Taylor, respectively, appear to us to agree as to the main lines of which they treat, both authors being able opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Taylor has styled *degenerationist*.

Anderson, *Language*, p. 10.

degenerative (dē-jen'-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< degenerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to degenerate; of the nature of degeneration.

We were able to note some slight *degenerative* process in the teeth of the *Trilobites*, and *Strophomena*, VIII, 10.

degenerated (dē-jen'-rād), [*Ascom. form of degenerate*, with (*E*)-*rad* = (*L*)-*alē*. Cf. *de-gender*, *v.*] Degenerated.

Yet of religion a *degenerated* seed.

Industrious nature in each heart had sown.

Shelton, *Boonville*, p. 11.

degenerescence (dē-jen'-rōs-ēns), *n.* Same as *degeneration*.

degenerize (dē-jen'-rīz), *v. t.* [*As degenerate* + *-ize*.] To degenerate; become degenerated.

Degenerize, *dread*, and without quill.

Silvered, *tr.* of the *Barbican* Weeks, II, The Vocation.

degenerous (dē-jen'-rūs), *a.* [*< OF. degenerus*, *degenerat*, with added *sen* (*E*-*ous*). < *L. degener*, ignoble, degenerated; see *degenerate*.] Degenerate.

I am thy handy-work, thy creature, Lord,

Stamp'd with thy glorious lineage, and at first

Consecrated to thee, though now I bear a curse.

Convicted catill and *degenerus* creature.

Quarles, *Emblems*, II, 10.

degenerously (dē-jen'-rūs-ly), *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest hero, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed!

Decay of Christian Piety.

degenerator (dē-jen'-rāt-er), *n.* [*NL. < L. de-gens*, *pr. & gerens* (*gerunt*), *germ.* < *F. dé-gerner*, extract the germ.] In milling, a machine consisting essentially of two corrugated disks of iron, one fixed and the other revolved, by which the grain when it is passed to split the grains and extract the germs.

degest, *a.* [*Appar. & L. digestus*, *pp. di-gere*, arrange, dispose, digest; see *digest*.] Grave; consumed.—*degesting*.

Forth held the stout and *degest* Douglas.

Gavin Douglas, *Virgil*, p. 321.

degestily, *adv.* [*< degest* + *-ly*.] Gravely; composedly; deliberately. *Jamieson*.

And Artless, that us wondrously waild,

But less was ripe in counsel than in will,

Unto this world's *degest* maild asperity.

See *degest*, p. 1509.

degger (dē-gēr), *n.* One who digs or sprinkles.

degging-machine (dē-gēr-mā-shēn'), *n.* [*< degging*, verbal *n.* of *deg*, sprinkle, *u. machine*.] A sprinkling-machine used in calendering cotton.

degist, *n.* and *n.* See *degyest*.

deglaize (dē-glā-zē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglaized*, *pp. deglaizing*. [*< de* + *priv.* + *glaze*.] To remove the glaze from.

degloir (dē-glō-ir), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degloir'd*, *pp. degloir'ing*. [*< de* + *priv.* + *glory*. Cf. *dis-glory*, *n.*] To disgrace; dishonor.

His head

That was before with triumph crown'd.

G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph*.

deglobet (dē-glō-bēt), *v. t.* [*< L. deglobere*, peel off, < *de*, off, + *globere*, peel.] To skin; peel.

Now enter his taxing and *deglobing* face.

Cleaveland, *Twain* (1881), (E. D.).

Deglobitores (dē-glō-bī-tō-rēs), *n.* pl. [*NL. < L. deglobere*, peel off; see *deglobet*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the third order of birds; the hawks or accipitres.

It included the hawks and buzzards, the eagles, and the American hawks, and was therefore equivalent to the *Accipitriformes* of *Bechstein*, *Tamias*, and *Intermedia*. See *hauker*. [*In use*.]

deglobulate (dē-glō-bī-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglobulated*, *pp. deglobulating*. [*< de* + *priv.* + *globulate* (> *F. globuliser*).] To unglue, < *de* + *priv.* + *globuliser*, glue, *u.* [*< globuliser*, glue, *u.* To unglue; loosen or separate by or as if by ungluing.]

See *deglobet*, p. 1509.

The Hand of Omnipotence that *deglobulizes*

His Vesture, clad with pure-bred to His back.

Dante, *Holy Rood*, p. 18.

2. To deprive of gluten; extract the gluten from

deglobulation (dē-glō-bī-shūn), *n.* [*= F. dé-globulation* = *It. deglobulazione*.] [*< de* + *priv.* + *globuliser* (> *F. globuliser*).] The act or power of swallowing.

degradation

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist the mastication of the meat and deglutition.

See *degradation*, p. 1509.

Muscles of deglutition, those muscles which are employed in the act of swallowing; the muscles of the tongue, palate, and pharynx.

deglutitious (dē-glō-ti-sh'us), *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. [*Rare*.]

deglutitive (dē-glō-tiv), *a.* [*As deglutition* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deglutition; concerned in the act of swallowing; deglutitious; deglutitionary.

deglutitory (dē-glō-tī-tō-ri), *a.* [*As deglutition* + *-ory*.] Serving for deglutition.

glycerol (dē-glā-s'p-rin), *v. t.* [*< de* + *priv.* + *glycerin*.] To free from glycerin.

The French process, so largely adopted in America, for *deglycerating* neutral fats before they are saponified.

W. L. Carpenter, *Soap and Candles*, p. 101.

degod (dēg'ōd-er), *n.* [*Irreg. < de* and *god*, *v.* + *order*.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

degot (dē-gōt'), *n.* [*Russ. degotā, birch-tr.*] Oil of birch, obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation. It is used to give to Russia leather its peculiar softness and lustrous qualities. It is also called *cheer*. Less correctly written *degit*, *de*.

degouté, *a.* [*Se. degoutit*, < *OF. degouté, degutit*, spotted (< *de* + *priv.* + *guttatus*, spotted, < *gutta*, a drop, spot; see *guttate*).] Spotted.

Deposited with the self in spotted black.

King's *Quarry*, p. 10.

degradation (dē-gē-rā-shūn), *n.* [*= F. dégradation* = *It. degradazione* = *Pg. degradação* = *It. degradazione* = *D. degradatio* = *G. Dan. Sver. Degradation*, < *ML. degradatio*], a reducing in rank, *degradare* = *de* + *gradare*, to reduce in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; deposition, removal, or dismissal from rank or office; as, the *degradation* of a general.

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theory, since under more simple conditions of life, where environment is more easily obtained (parasitism), degradation and even the loss of parts may be of advantage to the organism.

Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), I, 158.
8. In *bot.*, a change consisting of abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.—9. In *her.*, same as *ablation*.—10. *Degradation of energy.* See *energy*.—*Syn.* 1. 2. *Debatement*, *degradation*, *depression*, *disgrace*, *dishonor*, *humiliation*.

degradation (dog-rá-d'ghn-g), *n.* [*d.* *degradation* + *ad.*] In *nat. hist.*, due to *degradation* lowered in position through degradation; degraded; as, a *degradational* form; *degradational* structures.

degrade (dè-grád'), *v.*: pret. and pp. *degraded*, *ppr. degrading*. [*M.E. degraden*, *C.O. degradere*, *F. degradere*, *Sp. degradar* = *It. degradare* = *D. degradieren* = *G. degradieren* = *Dan. degradere* = *Sw. degradera*; *C.M.L. degradere*, *degrare* in rank, deprive of rank, *C.L. de, down*, + *gradus*, step, degree, rank; see *grade* and *degree*.] 1. *Trans.* 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically—2. To deprive of any office or dignity; strip of honors: as, to *degrade* a general.
When you disgraced me in my embassy, Then I degraded you from being king.
Shakspeare, *Henry VII.*, II, 3.

Both which have been degraded in the senate, And must have their disgraces still now rubbed To make them smart, and labour of revenge.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, I, 1.
Frynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be degraded from the bar.
Palgrave.

3. To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, criminals *degrade* a man to the level of a beast.
Nor snail thou, by descending to assume Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.
Milton, *Samson*, I, 1, 304.
Shall we lose our privilege, our charter, And wilfully degrade ourselves of reason And pity, to live like beasts?
Shirley, *Love's Cruelty*, II, 2.

In the progress of moral truth, the animal passions which degrade our nature are to be subdued.
Sumner, *Orations*, I, 174.
4. In *bot.*: (a) To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to *degrade* an order to the rank of a family. (b) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism *degraded* by parasitic habit.

The degree to which many of the most important organs in these degraded forms have been reduced, or even wholly obliterated, is one of their most remarkable peculiarities, reminding us of many parasitic animals.
Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 335.

5. In *geol.*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.
Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been degraded.
The regions within reach of abraded and *degrading* agencies were therefore of sufficient extent to need the Paleozoic sedimentation.
Amner, *Journal of Science*, 3d ser., XXXIX, 338.

6. In *optics*, to lower in position in the spectrum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish its refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. See *fluorescence*.—7. To diminish the strength, purity, size, etc., of.

Degrading, the billification of dyed stuffs, or the purty of water.
Watson, *Journal of Science*, 3d ser., XXXIX, 338.
—*Syn.* 1. 2. *Debase*, *disgrace*, etc. (see above). To disfigure, break, cauter, reduce to inferior rank.—3. To lower, sink, impair, injure, pervert, pollute. See *lat* under *debase*.

II. trans. 1. In *nat. hist.*, to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.—2. To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.
No doubt vast ead in the food, Ofward thus shall they be leed, And thinned races may degenerate.
Tennyson, in *Memorial*, cxviii.

3. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than the one to which one is or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.
Degrading, or going back a year, is not allowed, except in case of illness (proved by a doctor's certificate). A man *degrading* for some reason cannot go out afterwards in honors.—*C. R. Smith*, *English Literature*, p. 128, note.

degraded (dè-grád'), *adj.*: 1. Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or a dignity.—2. Lowered in character or value; debase; low.

The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very degraded position.
—*Atmosphere*.

3. In *bot.*, reduced in taxonomic rank, or in complexity of structure or function, or in position to or being in a state of degradation; brought down to the very meanest and most degraded type.

Parrrar, *Language*, iv, 172.
The Prototaxa are those that degraded in organization.
—*Science*, IV, 172.

4. In *her.*, placed upon steps. —Also *degraded*.—*Cross degraded* and *conjoined*. See *cross*. [*C.O. OF degradation*, *F. degradation* (= *It. degradamento*), *C. degradere*, *degrade*; see *degrade*.] Depriation of rank or office. [*Rare*.]

No work of Ridley as his degradation, and his letter to Hooper, expressly slow.
—*Milton*, *Reformation* in *Rank*, II.

degrading (dè-grád'), *adj.*: 1. Dishonoring; debasing; disgraceful: as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions.
—*Wirt*.

2. Lowering; bringing to a lower level; wearing down.—*Degrading* causes, in *geol.*, those causes which contribute to the abscission of wearing down the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these down into lower levels, and the consequent influence and the action of rivers and of the ocean.

degradingly (dè-grád'-l'), *adv.* In a *degrading* manner; or in a way to *degrade*; degradingly.
This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty.
—*Cotton*, *Philosophy* in *Vitalism*, p. 1.

degras (de-grá'), *n.* [*F.*] Wool-grease.
degrasé (de-grá-vé), *v.* t. [*C.L. degradare*, *degrare*, weigh down, *C.L. de, down*, + *gradus*, step, heavy, see *grade*.] To make heavy; grind.
—*Bailey*, 1727.

degration (de-grá-vá'sh'n), *n.* [*C.L.* as if *degrationis*.] The act of making heavy.

degrade (dè-grá'), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *degraded*, *ppr. degrading*. [*C.L. de-priv*, + *gradere*, after *F. degradere*.] To remove the grease from bones in preparing skeletons, or from feathers or hair in preparing skins. [*Rare*.]

degree (de-gré'), *n.* [*M.E. degre*, *degrec*, *C.O.F. degra*, *degré*, *F. degré* = *Pr. degra*, *degra*, *degra*, a degree, step, rank, *C.L. de, down*, + *gradus*, a step, etc.: see *grade* and *gradat*.] *Ct. degra*.] 1. A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

Round was the schap, in manner of compass, Full of degree, the height of sixty paces, That within a minute of six days, By which he did second.
—*Shakspeare*, *King's Tale*, I, 1033.
It is made with Stages and hath Degree about, that every Man may wot see, and none give it.
—*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 17.

But when he once attains the utmost round, It then unto the ladder turns his back, Looks in the clouds, scornful the base degrees, By which he did ascend.
—*Shakspeare*, *C. C.*, II, 1.

2. A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

Way to scale and climb By slow degree, by pure and more, The cloudy simula of our time.
—*Longfellow*, *Landscape*, II, 3.

Specifically—3. In *gram.*, one of the three stages, namely, *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. See *comparative*, 5.—4. The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

Thence the kerver or sewer most assere every grade in his degree.
—*Bacon* (*W. L. C. T. S.*), p. 309.

It should scarce, degra into the Duke, Duke to know where he descended his Duke, Erie, or Baron, or marketh the be.
—*Don. of Portenay* (*C. S. S.*), II, 113.
Great Indeed His name, and high was his degree in heaven.
—*Shakspeare*, *Henry VIII.*, V, 707.

5. In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach. The earliest degree was that of *magister* in the university of Bologna. It was modeled on that (as were the faculties of law in all the old universities), was called the degree of *doctor*. Afterward the degree of *licentiate* (later *degree of licentiate*) was introduced, and the intermediate degree of *bachelor* was given by the chancellor, by authority of the pope. Thus, the medieval degrees were: (1) the degree of *licentiate*, or *magister*; (2) the degree of *bachelor*; (3) the degree of *master of arts*; (4) the degree of *master*

or doctor of theology; (5) the degree of *master* or *doctor* of medicine; (6) the degree of *doctor* of laws. The degrees were usually conferred on students of the law, and as *bachelor of arts*, *divinity*, *music*, or *law*; *master of arts*, *doctor of divinity*, *law*, *medicine*, *philosophy*, *music*, etc.

He [Walsby] was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, the Son of a Butcher, sent by Order of Ransom of his Frequency of War, to wot, the name of his father was called the boy Batchelor. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 281.

The Universities ceased to teach the systematic theology of the schools, and the systematic jurisprudence of the lawyers; and the ancient degrees of bachelor and doctor of the canon law are known, except during the reign of Maria II.

—*Shubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 319.

6. In *geol.*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth degree. See *first extract*, and *forbidden degrees*, below.

In the canon law, *degree* of relationship is reckoned by the number of steps from the person farthest from the common ancestor to him: in the civil law, by the number of steps from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other. Thus, a grand-uncle is related to his grand-nephew in the third degree by the canon law, in the fourth degree by the civil.
—*Stimson*.

Since it is as familiar as a count; but as a distant one—a cousin who had been brought up to observe degrees.
—*H. James*, Jr., *Harper's Magazine*, LXXVI, 342.

7. In *alg.*, the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity occurs. The degree of an equation is the exponent of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth degree.

8. One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time. Specifically—(a) One of a number of equal subdivisions on the scale of a meteorological or other instrument, such as a thermometer, for measuring circular arcs and the angles subtended by them at their centers, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (b) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (c) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (d) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (e) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (f) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (g) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (h) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (i) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (j) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (k) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (l) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (m) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (n) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (o) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (p) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (q) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (r) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (s) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (t) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (u) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (v) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (w) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (x) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (y) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle. (z) One of a number of equal subdivisions of a circle, or of a circle, being the 3600th part of a circumference, or the 1200th part of a circle.

After the Antecedents of Astronomy, 700 Purlongs of Earth answered to a Degree of the Firmament.

—*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 155.

(c) In *arith.*, three figures taken together in numeration; thus, the number 27034 consists of two degrees (more commonly called periods). (d) In *music*: (1) One of the lines or spaces of the staff, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as *D*, *D*, *D*, and *D*; and, similarly, notes on different degrees, as *D* and *C*, may denote identical tones, at least upon instruments of fixed intonation. (2) The difference in pitch between the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, the difference is not apparent (see above). (3) The difference, interval, or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it. The difference between *D* and *E* is a whole tone, or a half step, or a semitone, or (in the case of *D* and *E*) a whole tone, or a half step, or a semitone. To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms *staff-degree* and *scale-degree* are sometimes used.

Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

—*Shakspeare*, *Henry VIII.*, II, 101.
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But as there are degrees of shining, so there are of folly.
—*R. B.*

Very different excellencies and degrees of perfection.
—*Clark*, *The Attributes*, II.

The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of degree and not of kind.
—*Darwin*, *Descent of Man*, I, 101.

10. In *criminal law*: (a) One of certain distinctions in the culpability of the different participants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the first degree, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a principal in the second degree. (b) One of the phases of the crime of criminal homicide in gravity and in punishment. (U. S.)—*Accumulation of degrees*. See *accumulation*.—*By degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

delaine (dê-lân'), n. [*Short for mûlin-de-laine, or F. mouseline de laine, mûlin, of wool; see mûlin; F. laine, < L. lana, wool.*] A light textile fabric, originally of wool, afterwards more commonly of mixed materials, and frequently painted. See *mûlin-de-laine*.

delamination (dê-lâm-lân'sh'n), n. [*< L. de, away, + lamina, a thin slice of material; see lamina, < L. lamination.*] A splitting apart in layers; a laminar delinquence: a term specifically applied in embryology to the splitting of a primitively single-layered blastoderm into two layers of cells, thus producing a two-layered germ without invagination, embolism, or proper gastrulation.

delapidate, delapidation, etc. See *dilapidate*, etc.

delaposition (dê-lap-sâ'sh'n), n. [*< delaps + -ation.*] The act of falling down.

delapse (dê-lap's), v. t. [*< L. delapsus, pp. of delabi, fall or sink down, < de, down, + labi, fall; see labi.*] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To be transmitted by inheritance.

Which Anne derived alone, the right before all other, of the delapid crown, from her father's mother.
Drayton, Polyolion, xix.

delapsion (dê-lap'sh'n), n. [*< L. delapsio, pp. of delabi: see delaps.*] A falling down; prophesy.

delate* (dê-lât'), v. t. pret. and pp. *delated, pp. delating.* [*= Sp. Fg. delatar, accuse, < ML. delatus (also contr. *delare*), accuse; < L. delatus, pp. of deferre, bear, carry or bring down, bring give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. *women*, name, or later with accusative object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, < de, down, + ferre = E. bear; see *defer*.]* 1. To carry; convey; transmit.
Try exactly the time wherein soul is delated.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., i. 209.

2. To carry on; manage.
His warlike wit seminales . . .
Long lingers in his mind, work out his day.
Delating in a male's ategum.
The empire your beguim.

Warner, *Abraham's England*, i. 1.

3. To publish or spread abroad; make public.
When the crime is delated or notorious.

Jay Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.
4. To bring a charge against; accuse; inform against; denounce. [*In this sense the word is still used in the judicatories of the Scottish Church.*]

Yet, if it do not, they *work me out*
My blackness to my native work me out
Of his opinion. *R. Jonon, Volpone*, iii. 3.
As *men were delated*, they were marked down for such a time.
Sp. Burmet, Hist. Own Times, iii. 1897.

Every lunatic of a house (at *Jessite*) is liable to secret accusation to its superior, while the superior himself may be similarly delated to the provincial or the general.
Knapp, Brit., XII. 188.

delate* (dê-lât'), v. t. [*< ML. delatus, erroneous form of L. dilatus, dilate, extend, dilute; see dilate and dilate*.*] To ally; dilute.

delater (dê-lât-ter), n. [*< delate + -er; equiv. to delator.*] Same as *delator*.

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The delation of light is in an instant.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., i. 209.

In delation of sounds the inclosure of their preserver's
'gem, and causeth them to be heard far.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Accusation or criminal information; specifically, interested accusation; secret or sinister denunciation.

A delation given in against him to the said committee—for his mound doctrine.
Spaulding, Hable Troubles in Scotland, ii. 91.

The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of delation.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ii. 4.

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Jay Taylor, Works (ed. 1858), ii. 407.

After this judgment there was no *delation* of suffrage nor mercy.
Berners, et. of Froissart's Chron., i. xziii.

delator (dê-lât'or), n. [*= F. delateur = Sp. Pg. delator = It. delatore, < L. delator, an accuser, informer, < delatus, pp. of deferre, accuse; see *delate*.]* A secret or interested accuser; an evil-disposed informer; a spy. Also spelled *delator*.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, and of seditious delators, who, while quiet sleep, sowing the seeds of discord and division, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.
St. F. Brevine, Christus, i. 130.

Delators, or political informers, encouraged by the emperors, and enriched by the confiscated properties of those whose condemnation they had suggested to the emperor.
Lucy, Europ. Morals, i. 240.

delatorian (dê-lâ'tô-ri-an), n. [*< L. L. delatori-vus, < L. delator, an informer; see *delator*.*] Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy; of the nature of an informer.

Delaware* (dê-lâ-wâ'f-ân), a. and n. [*< Delaware* (so called from Delaware bay and river, named from Lord Delaware, first colonial governor of Virginia, 1609-18) + -an.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Delaware.

delat' (dê-lât'), v. [*= ME. delatere, delatere, < OF. delater, delatere, delatere, also delatere, delatere, etc., < L. delatus, pp. of deferre, bear, carry or bring down, bring give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. *women*, name, or later with accusative object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, < de, down, + ferre = E. bear; see *defer*.]* 1. To carry; convey; transmit.
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Berners, et. of Froissart's Chron., i. xziii.

Wine delated and mixed with water. *Nomenclator.*
Those deluded flames which also found delated
And quenched quail like a corner. *F. Q. III. tit. 42.*

delectable (dê-lêk'-lê-b'l), a. [*< [delay + -able.*] (Capable of delay or of being delayed. *Davies.*
Law thus divisible, delatent, and delatible, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, i. 200.

delect' (dê-lêk'), v. p. a. [*[Pp. of delay, v.]]* Mixed; alloyed.

The eye, for the upper half of it is dark brown, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like *delated gold*.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 476.

delect' (dê-lêk'), v. p. a. One who lingers or loiters; a procrastinator.

Quintus Fabius . . . is often times called of them (the Romans) Fabius Cunctator: that is to say, the tardier or slower.
Swift, Character of Hon. II.

2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders or obstructs.
Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delecter* of justice.
Swift, Character of Hon. II.

delectably (dê-lêk'-lê-b'l), adv. In a manner so as to delay or detain.
And yet she held him on *delectably*.
With many a scarce-bellarious excuse.
Temple, Knave's Arden.

delectment* (dê-lêk'-mēt), n. [*< ME. delectment, < OF. delectement, delectement, delectment, etc., < L. delatus, pp. of deferre, bear, carry or bring down, bring give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. *women*, name, or later with accusative object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, < de, down, + ferre = E. bear; see *defer*.]* 1. To carry; convey; transmit.
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The empire your beguim.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. Macaulay

It will be resolved into a liquor, very analogous to that which the alchymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist collars to deliquate. *Chemical Principles.*

II. trans. To cause to melt; dissolve.

deliquation (del-ik-wá'shən), n. [*deliquate* + -ion.] A melting.

deliquescence (del-ik-wes's), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deliquescens*, pp. *deliquescens*. [*L. deliquescens*, melt away, dissolve; < *de*, down, & *liquescere*, become liquid, inceptive of *liquere*, melt; see *liquid*.] 1. To melt or dissolve gradually, or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away.

Chronic acid crystals deliquesce rapidly when exposed to the air, and soon become a chemical change.

C. G. Whitcomb, *Microscopical Methods*, p. 18. Whose whole vocabulary had deliqued into some half dozen expressions.

G. W. Holmes, *Amateur*, v. 2. 2. In *vegetable histology*, to liquify or melt away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of fungi of the genus *Coprinus*. It differs from the analogous process in salts, being a vital phenomenon.

deliquescence (del-ik-wes's), n. [= *F. deliquescence* = *Sp. deliquescencia* = *Pg. deliquescencia* = *L. deliquescencia*, < *L.* as if *deliquescere*, < *deliquere*, < *de*, down, & *liquere*, melt away; see *deliquate*.] 1. A liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere (a property of certain salts and other bodies); a melting away or dissolving.

I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever (as it is called). My fear is, perishing by deliquescence; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profusion.

Sutton Smith, to Dr. Holland, i. **deliquescent** (del-ik-wes's), adj. n. [= *F. deliquescent* = *Sp. deliquescente* = *Pg. deliquescente* = *L. deliquescente*, < *L. deliquescere*, < *de*, down, & *liquere*, melt away; see *deliquate*.] 1. 1. Liquefying in the air; capable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmosphere; as, *deliquescent salts*.

Regenerated tartar is so deliquescent that it is not easy to keep it dry. *Arch. Lectures on Chemistry.*

Hence—2. Apt to dissolve or melt away; wasting away by or as if by melting.

Striding over the styles to church, . . . dust and deliquescence. *Sutton Smith*, to Dr. Holland, i.

3. In *vegetable histology*, liquefying or melting away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth.—4. In bot., brauving in such a way that the stem is lost in the soil.

II. n. A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

deliquation (del-ik-wá'shən), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, pp. *deliquating*. [*Imperfor form of deliquate*.] Same as *deliquescence*.

deliquation (del-ik-wá'shən), n. [*deliquate* + -ion.] Same as *deliquescence*.

deliquism (del-ik-wi'm), n. [= *F. deliquism* = *Sp. Pg. It. deliquismo*, < *L. deliquis*, a flowing down, < *L. de*, down, & *liquere*, melt; cf. *deliquate*.] 1. In chem., a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture, as of a salt.—2. Figuratively, a melting or melting away of the stimulus.

To fall into mere unceasing deliquation of love and admiration was not good. *Carlyle*.

The sentimental always laments on taking his emotion rest, and, as his sensibility grows, the stimulus increases his dose till he ends in a kind of moral asphyxia. *Lewis*, among my books, 1st ser., p. 306.

delirium (del-ik-wi-ri-um), n. [*L. delirium*, an eclipse, lit. a want (cf. *delectare*, to lack, an eclipse); < *delinquere*, fail, be wanting; see *delinquent*.] 1. An interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether caused by an eclipse or otherwise.

Such delirium we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. *J. Spencer*, *Trilogist*, p. 254.

2. In med., a failure of vital force; syncope. *He . . . carries lack, again vice, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of delirium, or the sick.* *Burton*, *Anal.* p. 181.

deliracy (del-ik-wi-si), n. [*L.* as if *deliratus*, < *delirare*, pp. of *delirare*, be crazy, rave; see *delirare*.] *Delirium*.

delirament (del-ik-wi-ment), n. [= *Sp. It. deliramentum*, < *L. deliramentum*, nonsense, absurdity, < *delirare*, be crazy; see *delirare*.] A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.

Of whose [Mohammed's] deliraments further I proceed. *Haywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 285.

delirancy (del-ik-wi-nsi), n. [*delirant* (f) + -cy.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

Excesses of delirancy and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; then, to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous assertions. *Br. Gaudens*, *Sermon at Funeral of Mr. Brownrigg*, p. 57.

delirant (del-ik-wi-rant), a. [= *F. delirant* = *Sp. Pg. It. delirante*, < *L. delirant* (f), pp. of *delirare* (f. *delirare*), be crazy; see *delirare*.] *Delirious*.

delirante (del-ik-wi-rant), v. t. [*L. deliratus*, pp. of *delirare* (f. *delirare* = *Sp. Pg. It. delirare* = *L. delirare*), be crazy, rave, be out of one's wits, deviate from a straight line, deliriate, crazy, raving; see *delirious*, *delirious*.] To rave, as a madman. *Cockran*.

deliration (del-ik-wi-ran), n. [*L. deliratio* (n-), < *delirare*, be crazy, rave; see *delirare*.] Mental aberration; delirium; dementia. [*Archæol.*]

The masters of physics tell us of two kinds of deliration, or alienation of the understanding.

J. Mele, *Discourses* (1642), p. 122. Represented by ridicule as a deliration of the human mind. *De quibus.*

deliriant (del-ik-wi-rant), n. [*L. delirium* + -ant]. In med., a poison which causes delirium.

delirifacient (del-ik-wi-rif-ah-sent), a. and n. [*L. delirare*, rave, & *facere*, pp. *facies* (f-), make.] 1. A. Tending to produce delirium.

II. n. In med., a substance which tends to produce delirium.

delirious (del-ik-wi-ri-us), a. [*delirare* + -ous. The older form was *delirans*, q. v.] 1. Wandering in mind; having ideas and fancies that are wild, fantastic, or incoherent; light-headed; flighty; raving.—2. Characterized by or proceeding from wild excitement, exaggerated emotion, or rapture; as, *delirious joy*.

Their fancies first delirious grew, And scenes ideal took for true. *M. Gervin*, *The Splend.*

Bacchantes . . . sing delirious verses. *Longfellow*.

deliriously (del-ik-wi-ri-us-ly), adv. In a delirious manner.

Sweep the Soul deliriously from life. *Dryden*, *Marino Faliero*, IV. 1. 200.

deliriousness (del-ik-wi-ri-us-ness), n. The state of being delirious; delirium.

delirium (del-ik-wi-ri-um), n. [= *F. delirium* = *Sp. Pg. It. delirio* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. delirium*, < *L. delirium*, madness, delirium, < *delirare*, mad, rave; see *delirare*.] 1. A disorder of the mind, more or less temporary, of the mental faculties, occurring during illness, especially in febrile conditions. It may be the effect of inflammatory action at the brain, or it may be sympathetic with disease in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long continued and exhausting pain, or by insatiation of the sense system. 2. Violent excitement; exaggerated enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular delirium caught his enthusiastic mind.

3. A hallucination or delusion; a creation of the imagination.

Imparting substance to an empty shade, Imposed on gay delirium for a truth. *Cooper*, *Task*, iv. 628.

Delirium tremens, a disorder of the brain arising from immoderate and protracted use of ardent spirits, and therefore almost peculiar to drunkards. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always present. It is properly a disease of the nervous system. = *Bryn. L. Madness*, *Francy*, etc. See *insanably*.

delirious (del-ik-wi-ri-us), a. [*delirare*, be crazy, raving, lit. being out of the furrow, < *de*, away from, & *furrow*. Cf. *delirious*.] Raving; delirious.

Delirious, that dotheth and overeth with reason. *Blount*, *Clowndishness*, 1674.

delit, n. A Middle English form of *delight*.

delit (del-ik-wi), n. [*F. delit*, an offense; see *delict*.] In law, an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another. *delit*, an act by which a person causes damage to another without malice, but by some inexcusable imprudence.

delitabile, a. [*ME.*] OF. *delitabile*, < *L. delectabilis*, delightful, whence later *E. delectable*, q. v.] Delightful; delectable.

Many a lover and town that would be blisful, That first of his' rest, and then of his' desire. *Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 6.

delitably, adv. [*ME.*] OF. *delitabiliter*, q. v.] Delightfully. *Chaucer*.

delitete, v. and n. The earlier spelling of *delight*.

delitete, a. [*OF. delit*, delightful, adj. of *delit*, n., delight; see *delite*, n., *delight*.] Delightful; blessed.

This lambe mouste delecte, That gave his body to man in forme of breade, On shalbe therselfe beate. *Poetical Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 15.

delitescence, *delitescency* (del-ik-wes's), n. [= *F. delitescence*; < *delitescere*, q. v.] 1. The state of being concealed; seclusion; retirement; repose. *Delectation*.

1660 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilt. From this to this very day I thank God I have enjoyed a happy delitescence. *Aubrey*, *Life*, p. 11. Every man has those about him who wish to seclude him into inactivity and delitescence. *Johnson*.

The delitescence of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. In surg., the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor. Period of delitescence, in med., the period during which certain morbid poisons, as snailpoison, lie latent in the system.

delitescence (del-ik-wes's), v. t. [*L. delitescere* (f), pp. of *delitescere*, lie hid, < *de*, away, & *latere*, inceptive of *latere*, lie hid; see *latent*.] Concealed; lying hid.

delitigate (del-ik-wi-gat), v. t. [*L. deligatus*, pp. of *deligare*, scold, rail angrily, < *de* + *ligare*, quarrel; see *ligate*.] To chide or contend in words. *Cockran*.

delitigation (del-ik-wi-gat-shən), n. [*delitigate* + -ion.] A chiding; a brawl. *Bayley*.

deliver (del-ik-wi-er), v. [*ME. delivoren*, *delivoren*, *delivren*, < *OF. deliver*, *F. délivrer* = *L. deliverare*, *delivare*, deliver, < *de*, and *liberare*, *Pg. It. deliverare*, *liberare*, < *ML. deliverare*, set free, deliver, < *L. de*, away from, & *liberare*, set free, liberate, liberate, free; see *liberate*.] *Trans.* 1. To free, release, or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, or evil; set free; set at liberty; as, to deliver one from captivity.

The noise of toils for to be delivered. *Sp. Leide* (1600), p. 100. And let us be wende. *Chaucer*, *Parlement of Powis*, l. 401.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked. *Ps. lxxi*.

Ye maccarets used them courteously, and showed them what favour they could; but could not deliver them, till order came from ye maccarets. *Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 12.

2. To give or hand over; transfer; put into another's possession or power; commit; pass to another; as, to deliver up one's sword.

And thence the *Delivered* to every *Yahweh* turn a candle of his burning in his house. *Isa. xxxviii*.

They were to have gotten, either commendation, or contempt, but only to deliver their Engines into the hands of the Pope. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 70.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's soul into his hand. *Gen. xli*.

3. To surrender; yield; give up; as, to deliver a fortress to an enemy; often followed by *up*, and sometimes by *into*, as, to deliver up the city; to deliver up stolen goods; to deliver over money held in trust.

Deliver up their children to the famine. *Jer. xxviii*.

The countess have delivered her over to me. *Shaks*, *2 Hen. iv.*, v. 4.

Thomas Piercy Duke of Northumberland, who first re-ceived and afterwards laid into Scotland, was for a sum of money delivered by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Russel Governor of Berwick. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 347.

4. To disburden of a child in childbirth; aid in parturition; hence, figuratively, to disburden of intellectual or spiritual pressure.

On her frights, and griefs, . . . She lies, something before him, *delivered*. *Shaks*, *T. W.*, II. 2.

His [Mahomet's] mother said, That she was delivered of him without pain, and Angelical Birth came to nourish the child. *Pierarch*, *Pierarch*, p. 247.

Tully was long before he could be delivered of a few verses. *Freeman*, *Poetry*.

5. To discharge; cast; strike; fire; as, he delivered the blow straight from the shoulder; to deliver a broadsword.

An unskilful bowler . . . thinks to attain the luck by delivering his bowl straight forward upon his. *Scott*.

It'll keep clear of my cast, my logle-throw, And signifying me, I'll deliver me, I'll deliver me. *Scott*.

Some look from quite an unexpressed point of stand— Having the luck of the hat word, the reply. *Scott*.

Exposed to the fire of the two gun-boats, which was delivered with vigor and effect. *Scott*.

6. To give, present, or deliver. *Personal Memoirs*, I. 367.

Other shorter verses seem to have been used like a false claim only for delivering a chaplain book, as they have only one edge. *Scott*.

64. To make known; impart; as information. *Web*, Oh, I came not there to-night.

Bob. Your brother delivered us as much. *Shaks*, *Macbeth*, I. 3. Will you deliver how?

This dead goose re-lives! *Shaks*, *Pericles*, v. 3. That which was delivered to the Ark, was delivered to the North, and divers confirm. *Shaks*, *Pericles*, v. 3.

II. n. The large, coarse-fibred, triangular muscle of the shoulder, covering and protecting the joint, arising from the spine of the scapula, the acromion, and the clavicle, and inserted into the deltoid crest of the humerus. Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body. See *under* muscle.

deltoïdal (dél-toï-dal), *a.* [*deltoïd* + *-al*]. Triangular; deltoid.

See ancient times down to the twelfth century, square, pentagonal, or deltoid instruments of the harp kind called *deltoïdes*.

W. K. Sullivan, in O'Curry's Ann. Irish, p. dv.

deltoïdal, *n.* Plural of *deltoïdes*.

deltoïdes (dél-toï-dés), *n.* [*deltoïd*; see *deltoïd*].

In ant., the deltoid muscle. See *deltoïd*.

The deltoide proceeds from the clavicle and scapula to the humerus. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 48.

2. [rap.] [Used as a plural.] *In entom.*, a division of nocturnal *Leptoptera*; the deltoid *Leptoptera* of early entomologists, incorrectly corresponding with the pyralid moth or family *pyralidae* of later systems.

deltoïdes (dél-toï-dés), *n.* pl. *deltoïdes* (-i). [*deltoïd*; see *deltoïd*]. The deltoid muscle. See *deltoïd*.

delubrum (dél-lub'rum), *n.*; pl. *delubra* (-brî). [*lu*, a temple, shrine, sanctuary, prob. so called as the place of expiation; the lit. sense is more obvious in *ML. delubrum*, baptismal font; *delubrum*, wash off, cleanse, *de*, away, + *lucere*, wash.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary, by whom scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed. But the actual distinction between *delubrum* and *templum* is uncertain.—2. In *eccl. arch.*, a church furnished with a font.—3. A font or baptismal basin.

deludable (dél-lû-dâ-bl), *a.* [*delude* + *-able*]. Susceptible of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed upon.

For well understanding the consequence of his nature, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in us way deludible.

See P. Broun, in Val. Terz., l. 2.

delude (dél-lûd'), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *deluded*, *ppr. deluding*. [*delude*, *deluten*, *OF. deluder*, also *delat*, *L. deludere*, *pp. delusus*, mock, mock sport of, deceive; *de*, away, + *ludere*, play, jest. Cf. *allude*, *elude*, *thude*.] 1. To deceive; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; cheat.

Shonkhat that deluded fed

On hopes no groundless, than actual lulled.

Crabro, Works, IV, 103.

Everingham wrote two letters to the governor, one of which he contrived to have intercepted by the Spanish general, with the result of *deluding* him into the belief that he was surrounded by a huge army.

Quarterly Rev., XLIV, 16.

2. To frustrate or disappoint; elude; evade.

They which during life and health are never destitute ways to delude repentance, and notwithstanding often times, when their last hour draweth on, . . . feel that sting which before lay dead in vain.

Horne, Reckes. Polity, vi, 4.

What'er his arts be, wit, I will have them
Delude them with a trick, thy ultimate sin.

See An. i, 2.

Syn. 1. *Mislead, Deceive* (see *mislead*); to cheat, evade, lead astray.

ludger (dél-lû-dér), *n.* One who deceives or beguiles; an impostor; one who holds out false pretences.

And thus the sweet *deluders* turn their song. *Pope.*

deluge (dél-ûj), *n.* [*ME. deluge*, *OF. deluge*, *delurs*, *P. deluge* = *Fr. diluvi* = *Sip. Ig.* *deluvium*, a flood, *delucere*, wash away, *de*, away, + *lucere*, wash. Cf. *deluvial*.] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth (called the *universal deluge*) which, according to the account in Genesis, occurred in the days of Noah, or any of the similar floods found in the traditions of most ancient peoples, accompanied by a nearly total destruction of the human race.

The apostle does plainly intimate that the old world was subject to perih by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perih by conflagration. *T. Binnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Anything analogous to an inundation; anything that overwhelms.

A very deluge fed

With ever-turning sulphur unconsumed.

See R. L. 1, 8.

See Babylon set wide her two-lôv'd brass

To let the military deluge pass.

Cowper, Expostulation.

After me the deluge (*P. après moi le deluge*), a saying ascribed to Louis XV., who expressed thus his indifference to the results of his policy of dissipation and extravagance, and perhaps his apprehension of coming deluge (dél-ûj), *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *deluged*, *ppr. deluging*. [*deluge*, *n.*] 1. *Trans.* 1. To pour over in a deluge; overwhelm with a flood; overflow; inundate; drown.

Impairable, till delug'd by the foam,

The ship sinks, foundering in the vast abyss.

Philips.

Luads deluged by untolded floods.

Wanderworth, The Ironsides's Cell.

2. To overrun like a flood; pour over in overwhelming numbers; as, the northern nations deluged the Roman empire with their armies.

3. To overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,

Shall deluge all. *Pope, Moral Essays*, II, 137.

II. Intrans. To suffer a deluge; be deluged. [*Harv.*]

I'd weave the world to such a strain,

That it should deluge once again.

Morphy of Montreal, Death of Charles I.

delul (dél-lû'), *n.* [*Ar.*] A female dromedary. Also written *delûl*.

Belouins bestirring naked-backed *delul*, and clung
like apes to the hairy bumps.

E. Burton, El-Mutah, p. 298.

de lunatico inquirendo (dél-lû-nat'-i-ko-in-ku-er'-do), [*lu*, of investigating; a lunatic; *de*, of; *lunaticus*, abl. of *lunaticus*, a lunatic (see *lunatic*); *inquirendo*, abl. ger. of *inquire*, inquire, medion, investigate (see *inquire*).] The old title of the writ or commission (now commonly called an *inquisition*) issued formerly out of Chancery, and now by various courts, appointing commissioners to investigate, with the aid of a jury, the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind, in order that, if found incapable of managing his own affairs, provision might be made for his proper charge of them, and his dealing with others who might impose upon him be interdicted.

delunding (dél-lûn'-dug), *n.* The native name of the weasel-cut or *hinsang* (*Prionodon grac-*

tion) by the subject of it by examination or reasoning. Thus, a mirage, or the momentary belief that a reflection in a mirror is a reality, is a *delusion*. *Delusion* is a false false mental conception, occasioned by an external object acting upon the senses, but not capable of correction or removal by a counter object presenting. Thus, a fixed belief that an inanimate object is a living person, that all one's friends are traitors, and so forth. The mind itself is poisoned, and the like, are *delusions*. A *hallucination* is a false conception occasioned by internal condition without external cause or aid of the senses, such as imagining that one hears an external voice when there is no sound, or seeing a figure when there is no figure.

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denarino

He maintained his school attachment to Addison, then a demy at Magdalen. A. Dobson, *Introd. to Steele*, p. xlii.

33. A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. in 1433, and worth at that time 3s. 4d. English. (Obverse type, arms in a lozenge; reverse, cross in tressure.—44. A short close vest. *Fairholt.*

emy-pourpoint, n. A pourpointed or stuffed garment covering the body only, without skirts.

demyshep (dē-mī'shep), *n.* [*demu* + *-shep*.]

in Magdalen College, Oxford, one of certain scholarships, namely, eight Senior, of the an-

annual value of £100 each, open to members of the university who have passed all the examinations requisite for the degree of B. A., and thirty Junior, of the annual value of £50 each.

Dr. Lancelot . . . obtained for him [Addison] in 1698

Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 122.

ME. *den, denne*, a den, lair, < AS. *den*, a den, lair (of wild beasts), = OD. *denne*, a den, cave; perhaps connected with AS *den*, ME *den*.

valley: 800 den², dean¹. Cf. OD. *denne*, a floor, deck, = OHG. *tenni*, *denni*, neut., MHG. *tenne*.

neut. and fem., *G. lenne*, fem., *lenne*, neut., a floor, threshing-floor.] 1. A hollow place in the earth, or in a rock.

the earth or in a rock; a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security: as, a lion's *den*.

The beasts go into *dens*. Job xxxvii. 8.
The children of Israel made them the *dens* which are in

the mountains. Judges vi. 2.
2†. A grave.

Whanne thel be doinen in her den.
Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 52.

D. Any singular place or resort or residence; haunt: always used in a bad sense: as, *dens* of misery.

Those *small den*, . . . the reproach of large capitals.
Macaulay.

1. A small or secluded private apartment; a retreat for work or leisure. [Colloq.]

Mr. Jones has to go into his den again to serve the last arrival.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 152.
Another door in the audience-room leads to Prince Bla-

narch's private apartments, the first of which is the library, containing books on all subjects of general interest, and presenting by no means the character of a bookworm's

en¹ (den), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *den*, ppr. *den-*

ing. [*< ME. dennen; < den¹, n.*] To dwell in
or as if in a den.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

den² (den), *n.* [A variant of **dean**¹, < ME. *deno*, < AS. *deuu*, a valley: see **dean**¹.] A narrow

The dowie dens o' Yarrow. *Old Ballad.*

It's up and down in Tiffle's den,
Where the burn runs clear and bonny,
The soft green grass is so young and new,
The flowers are just beginning to bloom.

Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 103).

early dramatists; also written *goodden*, *godden*, and in the fuller phrase *God give you good den*,

For God ye good den, and corruptly as one word,
Godgigoden, Godigeden (Shak., 1623); prop. good
even, good even, and often so written: see good

en, good even, and often so written: see *good* and *even*², *evening*.] A corruption of *even* in the phrase *good even*.

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
 Mer. God ye good den, fair gentlewoman.
 Nur. Is it good den?

denarcotize (dē-nūr'kō-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *denarcotized*, ppr. *denarcotizing*. [*de-* priv.

+ narcotize.] To deprive of narcotin: as, to *lenarcotize* opium.

denarius (dē-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *denarii* (-ī). [*L.* *denarius*, *nummus*, a coin), prop. containing ten (*deni* ten each by tens for "denari")

decem = E. *ten*: 800 *decimal*, etc. Hence F. *denier* (see *denier*²), Ar. *dīnār*, etc.] 1. Tho



principal silver
coin of the Ro-
mans under the

mans under the republic and the empire. It was first

minted in 260 or 268 A.
C., when it weighed 72
grains: the weight was

Obverse. Reverse.

the helmeted head of Bona and the mark of value. X—that is, ten sasses, the reverse, Caesar and Pallas. Other mythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denarii of the empire bore the emperor's heads. About A. D. 260 Diocletian was the first to debase that it contained only about 40 per cent. of pure silver, and it began to be appreciated about that time by the agriculturists. In A. D. 296 Diocletian fixed the name denarius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under the empire was about equal to that of about 17 cents. The denarius of Tiberius (see cut on preceding page) is the penny of the New Testament (authentic version of 181).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound.—3. In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation *d.*, the penny having been originally like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, *6s. 8d.* (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro (dē-nā'ro), *n.* (It. var. of *denario*, < *L.* *denarius*; see *denarius*). An old Italian name of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twelfth part of the as—*that is*, on the average, about the twelfth part of an Austro-Hungarian cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 30 grains Troy.

denary (den-ā'ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *denarius*, containing ten; see *denarius*]. *1.* *a.* Containing ten; tenfold.

The symbol *d* in our denary scale represents ten times four; . . . generally, the binary scale would call for ten times four and a half times as many as the denary.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII, 423.

II. *n.*; pl. *denaries* (-rīz). *1.* A division by tens; *6* tithing; as, 'tythings or *denaries*' *Hilkehead*.

Coin-tariffs that are composed of denaries, and they of units. *Str. Dīgō*, Suppl. to Cabala, p. 248. (*Latham*).

2. A denarius.

An hundredth denarius, or pieces of silver coins.

J. Udal, *On Mat.* xix.

denationalization (dē-nāsh'-an-āl-izā'sh'n), *n.* [= *F.* *denationalisation*; see *denationalize* + *-ation*]. The act of denationalizing, or the condition of being denationalized. Also spelled *denationalisation*.

Mr. Chase, whose creed on slavery was in our word *denationalization*. *G. & S. Freeman*, *in* *Review*, p. 24.

denationalize (dē-nāsh'-an-āl-iz), *v.* [*Fr.* *denationaliser*; as *de-priv.* + *nationalize*]. *1.* To divest of nationality, or of existing national obligations or rights; subvert or change the nationality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another curious feature of the *denationalizing* character of the feudal system in France is found in this, that the King of England was the real governor or feudal overlord of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. *Stid.*, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 148.

The Paris Journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe," and which had appealed for subordination in aid of the denationalized Darius. *Love*, *Illustration*, L. 440.

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to *denationalize* slavery or polygamy.

They [the Republicans] agreed . . . that the virgins soil of our territories be not polluted by the presence of that crime against humanity, and place of our politics, should be *denationalized*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXVII, 206.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peculiarities; widen the relation of scope, or applicability of; make cosmopolitan.

The object is to contrive a belief in its sole inclusivity, not exclusive, acceptance, . . . to *denationalize* a purely local faith by making it as universal as the limits of the world and of humanity.

J. Owen, *Evenings with Scripture*, II. 84.

Also spelled *denationalise*.

denaturalize (den-ā'ri-zā), *v.* [*Fr.* *denaturaliser*; as *de-priv.* + *naturalize*]. *1.* To render unnatural; alienate from nature.—*2.* To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—*3.* To deprive of citizenship; denationalize; expatriate.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banner of their enemies. *Prescott*, *Ford*, and *Ans.*, Int.

denay (dē-nā'), *v.* t. [*ME.* *denayen*, a var. of *deneyen*, denay; see *deny*. The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *nay*.] To deny; refuse.

What were those three.

Which they professed contrary to the truth. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III, vii, 57.

Let not wotted fealty be *denayed*.

Old Play.

denay (dē-nā'), *n.* [*Fr.* *denay*, *v.* *denay*; see *denay*].

My love can give no place, hide no *denay*.

Shaks., *T. N.*, II, 4.

dendrachae (den-'dra-kā), *n.* [*Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *ἀχρά*, agate: see *agate*]. Arboreous agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants. Commonly called *rose-agate*.

Dendragapus (den-drag-'a-pus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *ἀγρ*, agate]. Same as *Agate*. **dendral** (den-'drāl), *a.* [*Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *ἀλ*]. Of or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [*Latham*].

The exaltado tree-tray of trees, especially of all such trees as that dendral child of God, the elm.

J. W. Beecher, *Christian Union*, Jan. 28, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthology (den-dran-'thol-ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *E.* *anthology*]. A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. *Harmon*. [*Humorous*].

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintances to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his speculations had culminated in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthology. *Southey*, *Travels*, p. 10.

Dendraspid (den-dras-'pid'), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Dendraspis* (-pid), the typical genus, + *-id*]. A family of venomous African serpents, of the group *Proteroglypha*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis*. They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elaenidae*, with which they are associated in our country by some authors. Also *Dendraspidæ*.

Dendraspis (den-dras-'pis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, tree, + *ἀσπίς*, asp.]. *1.* The typical genus of the family *Dendraspidæ*. The best-known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed diamond-shaped lizard, about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its color is olive-brown washed with green.

2. [*L.* *Gr.* *dēvōp*, tree, + *ἀσπίς* (-pid), the typical genus, + *-id*]. A serpent of this genus.

Dendrapeton (den-drap-'etōn), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, tree, + *πέτρε*, reptile: see *herpetology*]. A genus of fossil labyrinthine measures of Nova Scotia; so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to a group *Microcrania* of the order *Leptorhynchoida*.

dendridion (den-'dri-dion), *n.* [*Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *ιδίον*, form, form]. Resembling a tree; of a genus; arborescent; dendritic. Also *dendridion*.

dendrite (den-'drit), *n.* [= *F.* *dendrite* = *Sp.* *dendrita* = *L.* *dendrite*, < *NL.* *dendrites*, < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, tree; < *dēvōp*, a tree.] *1.* A stone or mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses.

The appearance is often due to the presence of the hydrous salt of magnesia, which generally assumes such forms.

2. A complex crystalline growth of arborescent form, as is common with metallic silver and copper.

dendritic, dendritical (den-'drit-ik, -ik-āl), *a.* [= *F.* *dendritique* = *Sp.* *dendritico*, < *NL.* *dendritico*, < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendri-form.

dendrocap (den-dro-'kāl), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *καπ*, a cap, a hood]. A genus of mosses, the stems of which are covered with a hood-like cap.

dendrochiloid (den-dro-'kil-oid), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *χίλος*, a side, a flank]. A genus of mosses, the stems of which are covered with a hood-like cap.

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In these fine curves and strokes of *dendritic* sculpture a graceful sylvan idyl might perhaps be depicted by the carver. *The Atlantic*, IV, III, 88.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.; said of certain minerals. See *dendritic*. **dendritically** (den-drit-'ik-āl), *adv.* In a dendritic manner; as a tree; as, *dendritically* branched.

In some species [Bacteria] the zoogloea is *dendritically* ramified. *E. Klein*, *Micro-Organisms and Disease*, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit-'i-form), *a.* [*NL.* *dendritic*, dendritic, + *-i-form*, form.] Same as *dendritiform*. [*Latham*].

Dendrobates (den-dro-'bāt), *n.* [*NL.* (*cf.* *Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *βάτης*, climb, tree), < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, tree, + *βάτης*, verbal adj. (*?* *βατιν*, mount), < *βαίνω*, go, go. *go. go. go.*]. *1.* In herpetology, a genus of South American tree-frogs, typical of the family *Dendrobatiæ*. *D. tinctorius* is a species inhabiting Cayenne. *Wagler*, 1830.—*2.* In ornithology, a genus of South American woodpeckers, of the family *Picidae*. *Auriparus*, 1837.

Dendrobatiæ (den-dro-'bāt-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Dendrobates* + *-iæ*]. A family of firmisternal, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dendrobates*. The best-known species, *D. tinctorius*, has subcylindrical snout diaphragms. The family contains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the toes dilated at the end. Also called *Dendrobatiæ*.

Dendrobium (den-dro-'bi-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *βίον*, place, habitation]. An extensive genus of orchideaceous epiphytes, distributed throughout southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.

Dendrochilum (den-dro-'kāl), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvōp*, a tree, + *καπ*, a cap, a hood]. A genus of mosses, the stems of which are covered with a hood-like cap.

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dendrologist (den-drol'ô-jist), n. [*< dendrology + -ist.*] One who is versed in dendrology.
dendrologous (den-drol'ô-gus), a. [*< dendrology + -ous.*] Relating to dendrology.

dendrology (den-drol'ô-jî), n. [= *F. dendrologie* = *Fr. dendrologia*, *< Gr. dêndron, a tree, + -logia, < lógos, speak; see -ology.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Also **dendrography**.
dendrometer (den-dron'ô-mê-ter), n. [= *F. dendromètre*, *< Gr. dêndron, a tree, + mêtros, a measure.*] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board pivoted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distance from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board enables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree the height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board.

Dendrometridæ (den-dro-mê'trî-dê), n. pl. [*NL. < Gr. dêndron, a tree, + mêtros, a measure, + -idæ.*] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as *Geometra*, *Abraxas*, etc. Their larvae are known as measuring-worms or loopers, from their mode of progression.

Dendromys (den-dro-mî's-nê), n. pl. [*NL. < Dendromys + -ina.*] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family Muridae, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are *Dendromys* and *Streptos.*

Dendromys (den-dro-mîs), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêndron, a tree, + mîs, = *E. mus*.*] The typical genus of the subfamily Dendromyina. It is characterized by grooved incisors, slender form, long acan-



Tree-snake (*Dendrophyscus candolimaculatus*).

Dendrophysicus (den-drô-fri-sî'kus), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêndron, a tree, + physos, blowing, + tosis, + diin, -osis; see *Physicus*.*] A genus



Dendrophyscus brevicaudatus.

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the family Dendrophysicidae.

Dendrotortix (den-drô'tôr-tîks), n. [*NL. (Gould, 1845), < Gr. dêndron, a tree, + tortix, a quail.*] A genus of American partridges; the tree-partridge, *D. decipiens*, *D. morissoni*, and *D. barbatas*, of Mexico and Central America, are examples.

Dendrosauræ (den-drô-sâ'ri), n. pl. [*NL. < (Gr. dêndron, a tree, + sauros, a lizard).*] One of many names applied to a division of *Lacertina*, or lizards, consisting of the *Chamaeleontidae* or chamaeleons alone. Also called *Cerlingiina*, *Phrynosoma*, *Chamaeleontida*, etc.

Dendrosoma (den-drô-sô'mî), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêndron, a tree, + soma, body.*] The typical genus of *Dendrosomidae*, containing multicaudate animals forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable forms of the whole infaunal class, resembling a jelly in many respects, and is the one compound or aggregate type among the suctorial or tentaculiferous Infusorina, *D. radialis*, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sub-animalcule of the genus *Ardanobrya*.

Dendrosomidae (den-drô-sô'mî-dâ), n. pl. [*NL. < Dendrosoma + -idae.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous Infusorina, typified by the genus *Dendrosoma*. The animals are multicaudate and form branching colonies.

dendrostyle (den-drô-stîl), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêndron, tree, + stîlos, pillar; see style.*] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomatous discophorous hydroids.

denot, *den*. See *denot*, *den*.

denot (dên), n. [*Also den; a var. of *din*: see *din*.*] *Din*. Prev. Eng.

denot, *denot*. See *denot*.

denegater (den'ô-gât), v. t. [*CL. denegatus, pp. of *denegare*, deny; see deny.*] To deny.

denegation (den'ô-gâ-shun), n. [= *F. dénégation* = *Sp. denegacion* = *Vg. denegacio* = *It. denegazione*, *< L. as if *denegatio(n)-, < denegare, deny; see denegate.*] Denial.

deno-hole (den'ô-hôl), v. t. [*deno-hole (den'ô-hôl) + -ole.*] One of the many ancient artificial excavations or pits found in the Chalk formation of the south of England.

The general conclusion seems to be that these *denoholes* were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888.

Denelager, *Den*. An obsolete form of *Danelaw*.

denereit, n. [*OF. the sixth of a bushel.*] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The article was an interest payment of an annual Chief rent (in Guernsey) of 3 gr. 0 ds. of *denereit*, one-half and three sixteenths of a fifth of a *denereit* of wheat, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V, 344.

denuge (deng'gâ), n. [*A W. Ind. use of *Sp. denegar*, pretry, fastidiousness, lit. a refusing (= *It. diniego*, refusal, denial), *< Sp. denegar* = *It. denegare*, refuse, deny, *< L. denegare*, deny; see *denegate*, *deny*.*] This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the *dandy-fever* from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *deneg*, denoting pretry, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *denuge* became, at last, the name of the disease? (*Taily*, in Webster's Dict.). A febrile epidemic disease, occurring especially in the West Indies and the southern United States, characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption somewhat resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. Also called *dandy*, *dandy-fever*, *brakbone fever*.

deniable (den'ô-bî-â), a. [*< deny + -able.*] Capable of being denied or contradicted.

The negative authority is also denied by reason. *Sir T. Browne*.

denial (dên'ô-â), n. [*< deny + -al.*] 1. The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

A denial of the possibility of miracles is a denial of the possibility of good. *H. N. Oeschner*, *Short Huides*, p. 285.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request, or a petition; non-compliance.

Here comes your father; never make denial, I must and will have Katharine to my wife. *Shak.*, *It. of the 4th*, c. 11.

Recd., and somewhat loudly sweep the string. Hence with denial yawn, and cry exclaim. *Watts*, *Lyones*, l. 18.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; disowning; rejection; as, a denial of God; a denial of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; these are the proper cases, in which we act not consciously or freely of him. *Spinoza*.

4. In law, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. *Rapage and Latereau*, = syn. 3. Disowning, contradiction.

denier (dên'ô-î-er), n. [*< deny + -er.*] 1. One who denies or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my desire sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *Bacon*.

2. One who refuses or rejects.—3. One who disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speaketh sometimes of *deniers* of God, but only with their lips and tongue, but with their heart and life. *J. Bradford*, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1850), II, 233.

denier (dên'ô-î-er), n. [*Also denier; a var. of *denier*.*] *Denier*, money = *Sp. Pg. denario*, *< L. denarius*; see *denarius*.

A silver coin (denarius) introduced by the Carolingian dynasty into France, and soon issued with varying types and legends, by other countries. It weighed about 22 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In England the corresponding silver coin was called a *penne*. The name *denier* of Aquitaine was given by Edward III. of England to a silver coin (see also) struck for his French dominions.

With Faith, I'll somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen. *Sir Robin*. There's not a *denier* to be had, sir.

Ben. and F., *With several Vagabonds*, v. 2.

denigrate (den'ô-grât), v. t.; pret. and p. *denigrated*, pp. *denigrating*. [*< L. denigrare*, pp. of *denigrare* (2) *F. denigrer* = *Sp. denigrar* (cf. *Vg. denigrare* = *It. denigrare*), blacken + *denigrare*, make black, *< niger*, black; see *negro*.] To blacken; make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bottles are causally or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vi, 12.

Dendrocygus.

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. *D. typus* or *serotus* is about 31 inches long, the tail 41 inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, anterior in bald, and is found in South Africa.

Dendronotus (den-drô-not'ô-dê), n. pl. [*NL. < Dendronotus + -idæ.*] A family of mudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods. They have dorsal gills, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminate and retractile with sheaths, the ventral lateral jaws distinct, and the thigal ribbon broad and with many rows of teeth.

Dendronotus (den-drô-not'us), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêndron, a tree, + notos, back.*] The typical genus of the family Dendronotidae.



Dendronotus arboreus.

Dendrophidæ (den-drof'î-dê), n. pl. [*NL. < Dendrophys + -idæ.*] A family of lizards, like colubroids or aglyptodontid arboreal serpents; the Indian and African tree-snakes. They have a very thin or slender elongate form, the head flat and distinct from the neck, the ventral scales usually doubly carinate, and the subcaudal scales in two rows. They are very agile, live in trees, and feed chiefly on small reptiles, as lizards. In color they vary with their surroundings. There are two genera, *Dendrophys* and *Chrysophis*. By most authors both genera are referred to the family Colubridæ and quite widely separated.

Dendrophis (den-drô-fîs), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêndron, a tree, + phis, a serpent.*] The typical genus of tree-snakes of the family Dendrophidæ.

The East Indian *D. picta* and *D. candolimaculata* are examples. See out in next column.

Dendrophysicidae (den-drô-fri-sî-dâ), n. pl. [*NL. < Dendrophysicus + -idae.*] A family of toads, typified by the genus *Dendrophysicus*. They have no maxillary teeth, and have subventral sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few tropical toad-like species. Also called *Batrachophis*.

Obverse. Reverse. Denier of Aquitaine of Edward III. (See of the original.)

Abstract

denay denied, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid.
Omn. viii. 15.

Let better counsels be his guides. Chapman.

denay, n. [OF. *deni*, *denie*, *denoi*, *F. deni*, *denial*, refusal; from the noun. Cf. *denay*, *n.* Denial. [Rare.]

Yet never no thrills, nor give them fit Denies.
Sylvester, *ser. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, the Scholastic.
denyingly (dē-nī'ng-ly), adv. In a manner indicating denial.

How hard you look, and how dimlylight! Tennyson, *Merrill* and *Vivien*.

deobstruct (dē-ōb-strūkt'), v. t. [de-priv. + obstruct.] To remove obstructions or impediments to (a passage); in med., to clear from anything that hinders passage; as, to deobstruct the pores or lacteals.

It is a singular good wound-heal, useful for deobstructing the pores of the body.

Dr. H. Worn, *Antidote against Atheism*.

deobstruct (dē-ōb-strūkt'), a. and n. [de-priv. + obstruct.] I. a. In med., removing obstructions. See II.

All spaces are attending and deobstruct, resolving vital substances. To Wordsworth, *Alumet*.

II. a. A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient; as, calomel is a powerful deobstructor.

It (sea-water) is a powerful and safe deobstructor in catarrh and hysterical cases. By Berkeley, *Sir*, § 6.

deoculate (dē-ōk-ū-lat), v. t.; pret. and pp. deoculated, *ppr. deoculating*. [Cf. *de*, from, + *oculus*, eye; to deprive of eyes; to deprive of eyesight; blind. [Lauder.]

Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have deoculated two of your dearest relations in life. Lamb, *To Wordsworth*, April 9, 1810.

deodand (dē-ō-dand), n. [Cf. *ML. deodandum*, I. o. *Deo dandum*, a thing to be given to God; *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God (see *deity*); *dandum*, neut. of *dare*, to give, *ppr. deo*, given (see *deity*).] Formerly, a thing given to God at the earliest times, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a criminal creature, and for that reason given to God—that is, forfeited to the king, and distributed to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand, and the owner's was the value of the value of the forfeited property. The pious object of the forfeiture was early lost sight of, and the king's right to the deodand with certain limits as a private perquisite. Deodands were not abolished till 1846.

For to should, like a deodand, be sold to the king. Still fall to the owner of the land.

S. Butler, *The Lady's Answer to the Knight*, l. 103.

deodar (dē-ō-dār'), n. [Cf. *ML. deodara*, *Skt. deodaru*, divine tree, *cf. deo*, divine, a god (see *deo*), + *daru*, wood, a species of pine, related to *drū*, a tree, and to *E. tree*.] In India, a name given to different trees, principally of the natural order *Coniferae*, when growing at some place held sacred by the Hindus. The tree most commonly known by this name, and often mentioned by the Indian poets, is the *Cedrus deodara*, nearly related to the cedar of Lebanon, a large tree of the Himalayas from Nepal to Afghanistan. The wood is very extensively used as incense in India. At Simla in India the name is given to the *Cupressus torulosa*.

We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of deodar, yew, fir, &c. W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 166.

deodote (dē-ō-dōt'), n. [Cf. *Deo datus*, given to (or by) God; *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give; *deodatus* and *datus*.] I. A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Long it was to reckon up particularly what God was owner of under the title of deodote, wherein their other Corn contained, wherein that blessed widow's deodote was laid up. Hooker, *Recluse*, Polity, vii. 22.

2. A gift from God. *Dantes*.

He observed that Dr. de was born of New-Year's Day, and that it was then presented he gave a deodote, a fit new-year's gift for God to bestow on the world.

H. Parnock (1861), in *POPE'S* *Paradise Lost*.

deodorant (dē-ō-dor-ant'), n. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *odor* (n.), *ppr. of odorare*, smell, *cf. odor*, a smell; see *odor*.] A deodorizer.

deodorization (dē-ō-dor-iz-ā-sh'n), n. [Cf. *deodorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of deodorizing or removing any foul or noxious effluvia through chemical or other agency, as by quinine, chlorid of lime, etc. Also spelled *deodorisation*.

deodorize (dē-ō-dor-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. deodorized, *ppr. deodorizing*. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *odor*

+ *are*.] To deprive of odor or smell, especially of the fetid odor resulting from impurities; as, charcoal or quicklime deodorizes night-soil. Also spelled *deodorise*.

A very minute proportion of perborid of iron added to fresh sewage in a tank preserved the liquid from putrefaction for nine days during very hot weather in July, such deodorized sewage soon becoming putrid when it is allowed to mingle with river water.

E. Frankland, *Report*, in *Chem.*, p. 694.

deodorizer (dē-ō-dor-iz-er), n. That which deodorizes or cures; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorine, chlorid of zinc, nitrate of lead, etc.

Deo favente (dē-ō fa-vēnt-ē), n. [Cf. *Deo* favoring; *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *favente*, abl. of *favere* (fave), *ppr. of favere*, favor; see *favor*.]

With God's favor; with the help of God.

Deo gratias (dē-ō grā-ti-as), n. [Cf. *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *gratias*, acc. pl. of *gratia*, grace, favor, thanks; see *grace*.]

In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the response at the end of the epistle, and after the last gospel, in the Mozarabic rite it follows the announcement of the epistle. It is also the response to the *Te igitur* in the Mass.

deonerate (dē-ō-nēr-āt'), v. t. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *onerare*, unload, *cf. de*, priv. + *onerare*, load, *cf. onus* (oner), a load, burden; see *oner*.] To unload.

deontological (dē-ō-nō-lō-jī-kāl), a. Relating to deontology.

deontology (dē-ō-nō-lō-jī-ist), n. [Cf. *deontology* + *-ology*.] One versed in deontology.

deontology (dē-ō-nō-lō-jī-ist), n. [Cf. *deontology* + *-ology*.] The science of duty; ethics. The word was invented by Bentham to express the utilitarian conception of ethics, but has been accepted as a suitable name the science, irrespective of philosophical theory.

Medical deontology treats of the duties and rights of physicians, including medical etiquette. Thomas, *Med. Dict.*

deoperculate (dē-ō-pēr-kū-lāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deoperculated, *ppr. deoperculating*. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum); see *oper*.]

To deoperculate, *ppr. deoperculating*. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum); see *oper*.]

deoperculate (dē-ō-pēr-kū-lāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deoperculated, *ppr. deoperculating*. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum); see *oper*.]

deoperculate (dē-ō-pēr-kū-lāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deoperculated, *ppr. deoperculating*. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum); see *oper*.]

deoperculate (dē-ō-pēr-kū-lāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deoperculated, *ppr. deoperculating*. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum); see *oper*.]

deoperculate (dē-ō-pēr-kū-lāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deoperculated, *ppr. deoperculating*. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum); see *oper*.]

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< de, down, away, + *corriere*, *corriere*, turn.] Down; downward; hence, below; beneath: opposed to *superius*. [Rare.]

deoculate (dē-ōk-ū-lat'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deoculated, *ppr. deoculating*. [Cf. *de*, priv. + *oculus*, eye; to deprive of eyes; to deprive of eyesight; blind. [Lauder.]

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Capitaine Bartholomew Goonell . . . at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as Captain John Smith, Mr. Edward Maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Thwait and others, who depended a year upon his promise.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, l. 149. Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with humble resignation depended on your smiles?

Steele, Lytton Lover, ll. 1.

71. To hang in suspense over; impend.

This day's black fate on more days than does depend;

This ball begins the woe, that ends on Man, l. 111. 1.

Shak., R. and C.

dependable (dē-pen'də-bəl), *a.* [*< depend + -able*] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting dependable friendships.

Pope, To Gay.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any dependable data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained.

Sir J. Herschel.

I kept within a foot of my dependable little guide, who crept gently into the jungle.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 103.

dependableness (dē-pen'də-bəl-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being dependable; reliability.

The regularity and dependableness of a storage cabinet may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive. *Engin. Mag.*, XXXI, 489.

dependance (dē-pen'dāns), *n.* See *dependence*.

dependant (dē-pen'dant), *a.* and *n.* See *dependent*.

dependence (dē-pen'dēns), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *dependancy* after *dependance*; = *Sp. Fr. dependencia* = *It. dipendenza*, *dependenza*, *< ML. dependentia*, *< L. dependē(-t)s*, *ppr.* *dependent*; see *dependent*.] 1. The fact of being dependent or pendant; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself. [Rare.]

And made a long dependence from the bough. *Dryden*.

2. The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of solution to problem, or of contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in se*, or *in seipso*. *In se*, when the cause lies in the effect itself; *in seipso*, when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in seipso*, when the effect is dependent, as a cause without the cooperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this sense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this relation.

Causality and dependence: that is, the will of God, and his power of acting. *Clarke, The Attributes*, ll.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else; *as, dependence is the natural condition of childhood; the dependence of life upon solar heat.*

Having no relation to or dependence upon the court.

Clarke, The Will, III, 623.

All our dependence was on the Drafts, which only pointed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbors, Roads, or Bays there were.

Dennis, Voyages, l. 416.

(It the word *coyol*) suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less dependence on their country.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lect., p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something; as, we may have a firm dependence on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious dependence on God is duly excited in us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it springs.

Sp. A. Freeman, Amer. Lect., l. 17.

The great dependence is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason.

Wolpole, Letters, II, 4.

5. In *law*: (a) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*, 5. (b) Pandency; the condition of awaiting determination.

My father is to advance me to suit to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation.

Edin. Rev.

Moral dependence, the relation of the will to the moral law. = *Sp. Fr. dependencia*, *Dependencia*. See *dependence*.

dependency (dē-pen'dēn-si), *n.*; pl. *dependencies* (-sī). [Formerly *dependancy*; an extension of *dependence*. See *-ence*, *-ency*.] 1. Same as *dependence*.

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their dependence upon the crown of England.

The country has risen from a state of colonial dependence. *D. Webster, Speech*, Plymouth, Dec. 23, 1830.

2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties.

The strong connections, plote dependencies.

Shak., As You Like It, Act II, Sc. 1, l. 80.

3. An accident or a quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as dependencies, or affections of substances. *Locke*.

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent upon something else; especially, a territory subject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony; as, the sun and its dependencies; the dependencies of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Anglo-Indian and Australian Colonies and dependencies.

Weston, Eng. Radical Lectures, p. 42.

The great dependency of India, with its two hundred millions of people.

Contemporary Times, XLIX, 763.

5. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of dependencies, to take up

A drunken brawl. *Shak., Twelfth Night*, Act II, Sc. 1, l. 10.

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure; as, the hotel and its dependencies.

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its dependencies were situated.

Harpur's Map, LXXVI, 446.

= *Sp. Fr. Dependence*, *Dependencia*. These forms are now seldom interchangeable, as they were formerly, dependence being employed almost exclusively in abstract usage, and *dependencia* in concrete ones, or for things or facts instead of relations or states.

dependent (dē-pen'dēnt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly and sometimes still spelled *dependant* (see note below).] 1. *OF. dependant*, *Fr. dependant*, *Sp. dependiente*, *dependente* = *Fr. It. dependente*, *dependant*, *< L. dependē(-t)s*, *ppr.* of *dependere*, hang upon, depend; see *depend*.] 1. *a.* Hanging from, or dependent on, a support.

The whole turns in the tale were dependent. *Peacham*.

2. Subordinate; subject to; under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source; as, the dependent condition of childhood; all men are largely dependent upon one another.

Webster, in Fowler, p. 188.

To the base toll of a dependent mind.

Craboe, Works, IV, 176.

England, long dependent and degraded, was again a power of the first rank.

Macaulay.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition; as, an effect may be dependent on some unknown cause. = *a.* Relative; as, dependent beauty (which see, under *beauty*). = *b.* In *law*, conditioned on something else; as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so dependent on the contract of purchase that it is to be dependent on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually mutually dependent. = *Dependent covenant*, see *Dependent*.

Sp. Fr. dependant, *dependant*. = *Fr. It. dependente*. 1. One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependents.

Shak., As You Like It, Act II, Sc. 1, l. 10.

2. One who loves me! I am an heir, sweet lady, However I appear a poor dependant.

Pletcher (and another), Elder Brother, II, 1.

3. He lives in the family rather as a relative than as a dependant.

Addison, Sir Roger at Home.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and his dependence is his providence. *Rogers*.

4. That which depends on something else; as a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 3, repealed this parliament of 1 H. IV. with all its circumstances and dependencies. *Proctor, History and Antiquity of Parliament*, p. 28.

(As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly or indirectly from the Latin, and as the Latin is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, and for trying the former being spelled dependent and the latter dependent.)

dependently (dē-pen'dēnt-lī), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

dependor (dē-pen'dēr), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

dependant (dē-pen'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *depend*, *v.*] Suspense; anxious uncertainty.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, dependence worst. *Sp. W. Roe*.

dependently (dē-pen'ding-lī), *adv.* In a dependent or submissive manner.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use them as I see; nevertheless, dependently; for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still.

Hair, On the Lord's Prayer.

depeople (dē-pē'pl), *v.* *t.*; pret. and *pp.* *depopulated*, *depopulated*. [*< OF. depopuler*, *depopler*, *also depopuler*, *Fr. depopuler* (see *depopuler*).] *< ML. depopulare*, depopulate; see *depopulate*.] To depopulate; dispeople. [Rare.]

Sp. Fr. depopular, *depopular*. See *depopuler*.

Must see Achilles in first slight depopulating scenes.

Chapman, Iliad, ii.

deperdit (dē-pēr'dit), *n.* [*< L. deperditus*, *pp.* of *deperdere* (*< OF. depereire*), destroy, lose, < *de* + *perdere*, lose; see *perdition*.] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperditæ* ever existed, they have now disappeared.

Foley, Nat. Theol., v. 4.

deperditely (dē-pēr'dit-lī), *adv.* [*< deperditæ*, *adj.* (see *deperdit*), *n.*, + *-ly*.] In the manner of one ruined; desperately.

The most depraved of all persons, in whom was the root of wickedness. *Sp. King, Berners* (1606), p. 17.

deperdition (dē-pēr'dish-on), *n.* [= *Fr. deperdition* = *Sp. Fr. deperdicado* = *It. deperdicatio*, *< L.* as if *deperditione*], *< deperdere*, destroy; see *deperdit*.] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See *perdition*.

The old [body] by continual *deperdition* and insensible Transpiration evaporating still out of us, and giving way to fresh.

Hewitt, Letters, I, l. 1.

depersonalize (dē-pēr'son-al-iz), *v.* *t.*; pret. and *pp.* *depersonalized*, *depersonalized*. [*< de* + *personal* + *-ize*.] To regard as not individually personified; to deprive of the idea of personality or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey*, to many writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author.

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may assume, . . . will have to ground its doctrine of human right, not in ideas of *depersonalization* man, but upon the primary fact of free will.

Spencer, Nat. Hist., N. S., XXXIX, 47.

deperitible (dē-pēr'ti-bəl), *a.* [For *deperitable*, *v.*, partly *parallel* to *disperitible*, the orig. of *disperit*, *deperit*, *deperit*, *deperit*; see *deperit*.] Divisible; susceptible of division.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kind of senility, and more *deperitible* nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration. *Swann, Nat. Hist.*, i, 107.

dephal (dē-fal), *n.* [The Bengali name.] A dracopis *Lakochoa*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-lime.

dephlegm (dē-flem), *v.* *t.* [= *Fr. dephlegmer* = *Sp. dephlegmar* = *Fr. dephlegmar*, *dephlegmar* = *It. dephlegmare*, *< NL. dephlegmare* or *dephlegmare*, *< L. de* + *phlegma*, *phlegma*; see *phlegm*.] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmated it.

Boyle, Works, I, 258.

dephlegmate (dē-fleg'māt), *v.* *t.*; pret. and *pp.* *dephlegmated*, *dephlegmated*. [*< NL. dephlegmatus*, *pp.* of *dephlegmare*, *dephlegm*, *dehydrate*; see *dephlegm*.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; rectify; to deprive of spirits or acids.

We dephlegmated some by more frequent . . . rectifications. *Boyle, Works*, I, 258.

dephlegmation (dē-fleg'mā-shən), *n.* [= *Fr. dephlegmation* = *Sp. dephlegmacion* = *It. dephlegmacion* = *NL. dephlegmatio*, *< NL. dephlegmatio*], *< dephlegma* (see *dephlegm*). The operation of separating water from a substance by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

In distillers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by dephlegmation, but the water must be again separated.

dephlegmator (dē-fleg'mā-tōr), *n.* A condensing apparatus for milk, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing down one side and into a space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils.

catif, F. *deprécatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecative*, <

depressed

plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward). — 4. In her, surmounted or debursed. *See debursed.* [Rare.]
depressible (dē-prē'sh-ə-bl), *a.* [depress + -ible.] Capable of being depressed.

They (languid teeth) are, however, *depressible* in one direction only. *Eweys, Brit. Lit.*, XII, 604.

depressingly (dē-prē's-ing-lī), *adv.* In a depressing manner.

depression (dē-prē'sh-ən), *n.* [Cf. ME. *depression*, (OF. *depression*, F. *depression* = Sp. *depression* = Pg. *depressão* = It. *depressione*, < L. *depressio* = < *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down; *see depress*.] 1. A state of being pressed down, or the state of being pressed down. Specifically — 2. In astron.: (a) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator. (b) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And then is the *depression* of the pole anterior: that is to say, than the pole antarctic hynetic the orionide the same quantity of space, neither more nor less. *Cicero, Acad. Emulo, lib. II, 25.*

3. In gun., the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech. — 4. In sur., a kind of coughing. — 5. In music, the lowering, or sinking of a tone: denoted in printed music by a ♭, or after A by a ♭ — 6. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward; as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull.

Should he (now been blind) draw his land over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the sea was uneven and *depressed*; and of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has to it no unevenness or irregularity. *Spectator*, No. 416.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing; as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes almost the extinction of the *active virtues*. *Locke, Europ. Moral*, II, 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of saddest want of courage or animation; as, *depression* of the mind.

Lambert, in great *depression* of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted. *See dip.*

9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal *depression*.

West, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, xiv.

10. A state of dullness or inactivity; as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression*. — Angle of depression, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. *See dip.* — Barometric depression, a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure.

Depression of an equator, in *astr.*, the reduction of it to a lower degree of living than it is by a common factor. — *See* 6. *See* 1. *See* 2. *See* 3. *See* 4. *See* 5. *See* 6. *See* 7. *See* 8. *See* 9. *See* 10. *See* 11. *See* 12. *See* 13. *See* 14. *See* 15. *See* 16. *See* 17. *See* 18. *See* 19. *See* 20. *See* 21. *See* 22. *See* 23. *See* 24. *See* 25. *See* 26. *See* 27. *See* 28. *See* 29. *See* 30. *See* 31. *See* 32. *See* 33. *See* 34. *See* 35. *See* 36. *See* 37. *See* 38. *See* 39. *See* 40. *See* 41. *See* 42. *See* 43. *See* 44. *See* 45. *See* 46. *See* 47. *See* 48. *See* 49. *See* 50. *See* 51. *See* 52. *See* 53. *See* 54. *See* 55. *See* 56. *See* 57. *See* 58. *See* 59. *See* 60. *See* 61. *See* 62. *See* 63. *See* 64. *See* 65. *See* 66. *See* 67. *See* 68. *See* 69. *See* 70. *See* 71. *See* 72. *See* 73. *See* 74. *See* 75. *See* 76. *See* 77. *See* 78. *See* 79. *See* 80. *See* 81. *See* 82. *See* 83. *See* 84. *See* 85. *See* 86. *See* 87. *See* 88. *See* 89. *See* 90. *See* 91. *See* 92. *See* 93. *See* 94. *See* 95. *See* 96. *See* 97. *See* 98. *See* 99. *See* 100. *See* 101. *See* 102. *See* 103. *See* 104. *See* 105. *See* 106. *See* 107. *See* 108. *See* 109. *See* 110. *See* 111. *See* 112. *See* 113. *See* 114. *See* 115. *See* 116. *See* 117. *See* 118. *See* 119. *See* 120. *See* 121. *See* 122. *See* 123. *See* 124. *See* 125. *See* 126. *See* 127. *See* 128. *See* 129. *See* 130. *See* 131. *See* 132. *See* 133. *See* 134. *See* 135. *See* 136. *See* 137. *See* 138. *See* 139. *See* 140. *See* 141. *See* 142. *See* 143. *See* 144. *See* 145. *See* 146. *See* 147. *See* 148. *See* 149. *See* 150. *See* 151. *See* 152. *See* 153. *See* 154. *See* 155. *See* 156. *See* 157. *See* 158. *See* 159. *See* 160. *See* 161. *See* 162. *See* 163. *See* 164. *See* 165. *See* 166. *See* 167. *See* 168. *See* 169. *See* 170. *See* 171. *See* 172. *See* 173. *See* 174. *See* 175. *See* 176. *See* 177. *See* 178. *See* 179. *See* 180. *See* 181. *See* 182. *See* 183. *See* 184. *See* 185. *See* 186. *See* 187. *See* 188. *See* 189. *See* 190. *See* 191. *See* 192. *See* 193. *See* 194. *See* 195. *See* 196. *See* 197. *See* 198. *See* 199. *See* 200. *See* 201. *See* 202. *See* 203. *See* 204. *See* 205. *See* 206. *See* 207. *See* 208. *See* 209. *See* 210. *See* 211. *See* 212. *See* 213. *See* 214. *See* 215. *See* 216. *See* 217. *See* 218. *See* 219. *See* 220. *See* 221. *See* 222. *See* 223. *See* 224. *See* 225. *See* 226. *See* 227. *See* 228. *See* 229. *See* 230. *See* 231. *See* 232. *See* 233. *See* 234. *See* 235. *See* 236. *See* 237. *See* 238. *See* 239. *See* 240. *See* 241. *See* 242. *See* 243. *See* 244. *See* 245. *See* 246. *See* 247. *See* 248. *See* 249. *See* 250. *See* 251. *See* 252. *See* 253. *See* 254. *See* 255. *See* 256. *See* 257. *See* 258. *See* 259. *See* 260. *See* 261. *See* 262. *See* 263. *See* 264. *See* 265. *See* 266. *See* 267. *See* 268. *See* 269. *See* 270. *See* 271. 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*See* 636. *See* 637. *See* 638. *See* 639. *See* 640. *See* 641. *See* 642. *See* 643. *See* 644. *See* 645. *See* 646. *See* 647. *See* 648. *See* 649. *See* 650. *See* 651. *See* 652. *See* 653. *See* 654. *See* 655. *See* 656. *See* 657. *See* 658. *See* 659. *See* 660. *See* 661. *See* 662. *See* 663. *See* 664. *See* 665. *See* 666. *See* 667. *See* 668. *See* 669. *See* 670. *See* 671. *See* 672. *See* 673. *See* 674. *See* 675. *See* 676. *See* 677. *See* 678. *See* 679. *See* 680. *See* 681. *See* 682. *See* 683. *See* 684. *See* 685. *See* 686. *See* 687. *See* 688. *See* 689. *See* 690. *See* 691. *See* 692. *See* 693. *See* 694. *See* 695. *See* 696. *See* 697. *See* 698. *See* 699. *See* 700. *See* 701. *See* 702. *See* 703. *See* 704. *See* 705. *See* 706. *See* 707. *See* 708. *See* 709. *See* 710. *See* 711. *See* 712. *See* 713. *See* 714. *See* 715. *See* 716. *See* 717. *See* 718. *See* 719. *See* 720. *See* 721. *See* 722. *See* 723. *See* 724. *See* 725. *See* 726. 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*See* 818. *See* 819. *See* 820. *See* 821. *See* 822. *See* 823. *See* 824. *See* 825. *See* 826. *See* 827. *See* 828. *See* 829. *See* 830. *See* 831. *See* 832. *See* 833. *See* 834. *See* 835. *See* 836. *See* 837. *See* 838. *See* 839. *See* 840. *See* 841. *See* 842. *See* 843. *See* 844. *See* 845. *See* 846. *See* 847. *See* 848. *See* 849. *See* 850. *See* 851. *See* 852. *See* 853. *See* 854. *See* 855. *See* 856. *See* 857. *See* 858. *See* 859. *See* 860. *See* 861. *See* 862. *See* 863. *See* 864. *See* 865. *See* 866. *See* 867. *See* 868. *See* 869. *See* 870. *See* 871. *See* 872. *See* 873. *See* 874. *See* 875. *See* 876. *See* 877. *See* 878. *See* 879. *See* 880. *See* 881. *See* 882. *See* 883. *See* 884. *See* 885. *See* 886. *See* 887. *See* 888. *See* 889. *See* 890. *See* 891. *See* 892. *See* 893. *See* 894. *See* 895. *See* 896. *See* 897. *See* 898. *See* 899. *See* 900. *See* 901. *See* 902. *See* 903. *See* 904. *See* 905. *See* 906. *See* 907. *See* 908.

They dress him up to the dyes, and he was *deres* mired.
Deres hadit, 177 is full of *deres* Alexander, p. 130.
The drede of drede does all my dre.
York Plays, p. 65.

deres, a. and n. A Middle English form of *deris*.

deres, a. A Middle English form of *deris*.
derescho (Sp. pron. dè-rèsh-oh), n. [Sp., right, justice, <MLL. *derescho*, right, justice; see *direct* and *deris*.] In *derescho*, *derescho*, (a) Right; justice; just claim. (b) pl. Imposition; taxes; customs-duties. —**derescho** common, common law.

dereschoimant, n. Same as *dereschoimant*.
deresinet, v. l. See *deresinet*.

derelict (dè-rè-lik), a. and n. [= Pg. *derelicto* = It. *derelicto*, < L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquo*, forsake utterly; < de- + relinquo, forsake, abandon; see *relict*, *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] I. a. 1. Left; abandoned by the owner or guardian. [Now rare except in law.]

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands. Sir F. Pitt, Letters, To A. Wood, l. 311.
The afflictions which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers have no grounds of reason or sensibility, but civility and duty.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.
2. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility; as, *derelict* in duty.

The vacant, unoccupied, and *derelict* minds of his friends. Burke, American Taxation.
It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly *derelict*, and neglectful of his social duties.

See *derelict*, Duet, p. 108.

derelict, n. 1. That which is abandoned; in law, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abandoned at sea.

When I am a little disposed to go to the *derelict*, I consider, as I was a *derelict* from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawfulness to the best protection in Europe.

See *derelict*, Duet, p. 108.
The crown [of Jerusalem] became a *derelict*; this title was borne after Conrad by his half-brother Henry, the son of Isabella of England; and his mother by a marriage of ruling houses.

Stable, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 176.
The cruiser Atlanta towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous *derelict* which had been drifting about the coast for weeks.

New York Tribune, Nov. 30, 1891.

2. Land left dry by a change of the water-level. *dereliction* (dè-rè-lik-shən), n. [From *derelict*, a. < L. *derelictus* (-us), an abandoning; < *derelinquo*, pp. of *derelinquo*, forsake; see *derelict*.] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; desertion; forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]

When the man repents, he is absolved before God, before the sentence of the church, upon his contrition and *dereliction* only.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy *dereliction* is our safety.

Sp. Hall.

3. The gaining of land from the water by a change of the water-level. —4. The land so gained. —5. Unfaithfulness or remissness; neglect; as, a *dereliction* of duty.

The pretence was the Persian war, which Argos declined. This was called a *dereliction*, and excused, by the help of Spartan eloquence. —6. Failure, unfaithfulness.

J. Adams, Works, IV, 511.

—**deris**, 1. Derision, ridicule; —2. Failure, unfaithfulness.
dereligion (dè-rè-lik-shən), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dereligioned*, pp. *dereligionizing*. [*de*-priv- + *religion*.] To make irreligious; oppose or discourage religion in or through. [Rare.]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others.

De Quincy.

dereligion, n. An obsolete form of *derision*.
deresinet, v. t. A variant form of *deresinet*.
deris, a. [ME. also *deris*; prob. the AS. *deris*, ONOR. *deris*; not being authenticated < Icel. *deris* = Sw. *deris* = Dan. *deris*, bold, daring, = (with additional suffix) OS. *deris* = OFries. *deris*, bold, strong. Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.

"Do way," quoth that *deris* mon, "my dre, that speche. For that daret I not do, Iet I daret waye."

See *deris*, and *deris*, Duet, p. 108.

Doughty of *deris*, *deris* of his bonds.

None wigher in werre, no wite in bett.

See *deris*, and *deris*, Duet, p. 108.

deris, a. [ME. also *deris*, *deris*, etc. = Icel. *deris*;] < *deris* + *-is*.] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

I dare take no man in the face.

Deris for dote why he was dote.

York Plays, p. 107.

derham (dèr'am), n. [Also *derham*; Ar. *derham*, *derham*, Turk. *derham*, Pers. *derham*, *derham*, < Gr. *derham*, a drachma; see *drachma*, *drachm*, *drachm*.] An Arabian weight and silver coin, in Arabia originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains Troy); a dram. Its value was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that a part of a derham should weigh as much as 70 grains of mustard-seed. There was a difference between the monetary and ponderal (Arabic *ked*) derham. The former, by



Derham of Haroun-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 (A. D. 796). In the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

weighings of numerous early coins, has been found equal to 43.7 grains Troy, making the value of the coin about 9 United States cents; while the latter is said to be heavier by a ratio of 10 to 8 so that it would be 81 grains. This is still approximately the mass of the derham (weight) in use at the present time, though in some places it is about 86 and in others rises almost to 90 grains, and in Abyssinia is even said to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a derham of half the usual weight, and the results of this name now employed in Persia are equal to nearly 100 grains respectively. The Harouni coin, the derham, is reckoned equivalent to 7 United States cents. **derio** (dè-ri-oh), n. [*derio*, *derio*, akin, + *-io*.] In *derio*, of or pertaining to the deridion, or outer germ-layer; the opposite of *entrio*.

The Fung which spread in the *deridion* of the higher animals.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 260.

deride (dè-rid'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *derided*, pp. *deriding*. [= OF. *derider*, *derire*, Fr. dial. *derire* = It. *deridere*, *deridere*, < L. *deridere*, mock, laugh at; < de- + *ridere*, laugh; see *ridicule*, *risible*, < Gr. *aride*.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharaohs also . . . *derided* him. Luke xlv, 17.

Men have rather scorned by wit to *deride* and traduce much of that which is good in professions, than with judgment to discern and sever that which is corrupt.

Becon, Answer to a Question, l. 281.

—**deris**, *deris*, etc. (see *deris*), banter, rally, jeer, sport, scoff at, insult.

deris (dè-rid'), n. One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Excreable blasphemies, and like contempt offered by *deriders* of religion. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

deridingly (dè-rid-ing-ly), adv. By way of derision or mockery.

His parasite was sent *deridingly* to salute him.

Sp. Reynolds, On the Fustian, xxxvi.

derisibile (dè-ri-z'i-bl), a. [= It. *derisibile*, < L. as if "derisibilis," < *derisere*, pp. *derisere*, laugh at; *derisere*; see *derisere*.] Subject to derision; worthy of derision.

In every point of intellectual character he was his hopeless and *derisibile* inferior.

R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

derision (dè-ri-zh'ən), n. [= F. *derision* = Fr. *derision* = It. *derisione*, < L. *derisio*, < L. *derisere*, pp. of *derisere*, laugh at; *derisere*; see *derisere*.] 1. The act of deriding; subject to ridicule or mockery; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in *derision*.

Ps. li, 4.

British poetry is brought into *derision* in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms.

Burke, Present Discontents.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. Lam. iii, 14.

—**deris**, 1. Ridicule, mockery, gibes, scoffing, taunts, insults.

derisionary (dè-ri-zh'ən-er-ry), a. [*derisere* + *-ary*.] Derisive. [Rare.]

There was a club that ate a calf's head on January 30, in ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is spoken of as "a *derisionary* festival."

Tom Brown, Works, II, 215.

derisive (dè-ri-siv), a. [= OF. *derisive* = It. *derisivo*, < L. *derisere*, < L. *derisere*, pp. of *derisere*, laugh at; *derisere*; see *derisere*.] Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

His [Christ's] head garrowed with the thorns, and his derisive purple stained, two crowns and a diadem.

Sp. Garwood, On the Sacrament, p. 98.

Meanwhile, o'er all the dome they quaff, they feast, *Derisive* taunts were spread from guest to guest, And each in joyful mood his glass raised.

Pope, Odyssey, li.

derisively (dè-ri-siv-ly), adv. With derision or mockery.

The Persians . . . (were) thence called Magus *derisively* by other nations.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 242.

derisiveness (dè-ri-siv-ness), n. The state of being derisive.

derisory (dè-ri-s'ə-ri), a. [= F. *derisoir* = Pr. *derisoir* = It. *derisorio*, < L. *derisorius*, serving for laughter, < L. *derisere*, pp. *derisere*, deride; see *derisere*.] Characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

The comic or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.

Shutworth, Advice to an Author, n. 1, 2.

derivability (dè-ri-v-abil'i-ti), n. [*derivable*; see *derivability*.] The character of being derivable.

A *derivability* of the one from the other.

Amor. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII, 300.

derivable (dè-ri-v-abil), a. [= F. *derivable* = Sp. *derivable*; see *derivable*.] Capable of being derived, received, or obtained. (a) Obtainable, as from a source; as, income is *derivable* from land, money, or stock; as, an action is *derivable* from a contract.

He here contemplates the pleasure *derivable* from sweet sounds with the capacity for creating them.

Poe, Tales, I, 300.

Having discarded the warning *derivable* from common experience, he was answerable for the consequences.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 47.

(b) Tractable, as to a source; obtainable by derivation; as, a word *derivable* from the Greek. (c) Deductible, as from premises.

The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads.

Watts.

derivably (dè-ri-v-abil), adv. By derivation.

derivative (dè-ri-v-ant), n. [*derivative*; see *derivative*.] 1. A derivative, derivative; see *derivative*. In math., a homogeneous function of the first order of which is a covariant of f ; where f denotes

$$\frac{(a-x)}{D} f, f$$

derivate (dè-ri-vāt), a. and n. [= F. *derivé* = Sp. *derivate* < It. *derivato* = G. *Derivat*.] *Derivate*, Sw. also *derivat*, n. [*derivate*; see *derivate*.] A derivative, derivative; see *derivative*. In math., a homogeneous function of the first order of which is a covariant of f ; where f denotes

$$\frac{(a-x)}{D} f, f$$

From whom the right of kings are *derivate*, In its own blood to trample treason out.

See *derivate*, Duet, p. 108.

II. n. A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

derivation (dè-ri-v-ā-shən), n. [= OF. *derivation*, *derivation*, *derivation*, < L. *derivatio* = Sp. *derivacion* = Pg. *derivacion* = It. *derivazione* = G. *Deriv*, Sw. *derivation*, < L. *derivatio* (-ō), derivation, < *derivare*, pp. *derivatus*, derive; see *derivate*.] 1. A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; stream so diverted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These lacine and derivations being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at these, just as other rivers do.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

An artificial derivation of that river. Gibbon.

Specifically — (a) In med., revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, etc., over or at a distance from it. (b) In telegraph, a diversion of the electric current.

In telegraphy, *derivations* generally arise from the wire touching another conductor.

S. C. Colver, S. C. Colver, Pract. Tel., p. 45.

2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, taking, or receiving from a source; as, the *derivation* of being; the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

My derivation was from ancestors.

Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.

Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Shrubs and flowers, indigenous or of distant derivation.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 17.

3. In philol., the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formative history of a word. See *etymology*.

Derivation is of a dual kind; it is a process by which new words are formed from given roots.

G. F. March, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 184.

4. In math.: (a) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; of differentiation. (b) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the

downward, as offspring in the line of generation, or as property from owner to heir.

From these our Henry liuely descended.

Another was Cardinal Pool, of a Dignity not much Inferior to Kings, and by his Mother descended from Kings.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 318.

To be unknown descended *de* unguaranteed store.

Or wandon, heaven-directed, to the poor.

Pope, Moral Essays, II. 149.

4. To pass, as from general to particular statements; as, having explained the general subject, we will descend to particulars.

Omitting . . . Introductions, I will descend to the description of this thrice worthy city [Venice].

Griffiths, I. 108.

Historians rarely descend to those details which alone the real state of a community can be collected.

Macmillan.

5. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; lower or abase one's self morally or socially; as, to descend to acts of meanness; to descend to an inferior position; hence, to condescend; stoop.

That your Grace would descend to command me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Service.

Hood, Letters, I. iv. 14.

His birth and bringing up will suffer him to descend to the meanest to eat wealth.

Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Younger Brother.

6. In astron., to move to the southward, or toward the south, as a star.

II. *trans.* To move or pass downward upon or along; come or go down upon; pass from the top to the bottom of; as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheek descended.

Byron, Fairfairs, st. 50.

descendable (dē-sen-'dā-bl), a. [OF. *descendable*, *descendere*, descend; see *descend* and *-able*.] Same as *descendible*.

descendant (dē-sen-'dānt), a. and n. [OF. *descendant*, *Fr. descendant*; *Sp. descendiente*, *descendiente* = *Fr. descendant* = *It. descendente*, *descendente* = *D. G. Dan. Ew. descendant*, *Li. descendant*, *Lat. ppr. of descendere*; descend; see *descend*, *descendent*.] The adj., not common in either spelling, is usually spelled *descendent*, after the *L*; but the noun is nearly always *descendant*. (*cf. ascend*, *ascendent*, *dependant*, *dependant*.)

II. *n.* 1. An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, near or remote.

It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild, or other descendant, resembles the ancestor more than the son.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 50.

As we would have our descendants judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers.

Mowbray, Sir J. Macintosh.

Are not improved steam engines or clocks the literal descendants of some existing steam engine or clock? Is there over a new creation in art or science any more than in nature?

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select, p. 236.

Before a coccinea-tree has ripened its first cluster of nuts, the descendants of a wheat plant, supposing them all to survive and multiply, will have become numerous enough to occupy the whole surface of the earth.

Sherrin, Prin. of Biol., p. 189.

2. In astron., the descending or western horizon or cusp of the seventh house. — *syn.* 1. See *spring*.

descendent (dē-sen-'dēnt), a. and n. [The same as *descendant*, conformed in spelling to the orig. *L. descend* (*t*), *ppr. of descendere*; descend; see *descend*, *descendent*.] I. a. 1. Going or coming down; falling; sinking; descending.

It is a sign of the plain to lie above down wards; and this descending juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant.

Ray, Works of Creation.

2. In her., flying downward and showing the back; said of a bird used as a bearing. — 3. Proceeding or descending from an original, as an ancestor.

More than mortal grace Speaks thee descendant of ethereal powers.

Pope.

Descendent displayed, in her., flying downward with the wings displayed or opened widely.

II. *n.* See *descendant*.

descendentalism (dē-sen-'den-'tāl-izm), n. [*cf. descendant* + *-al* + *-ism*, after *transcendentalism*.] A disposition or tendency to depreciate or lower; depreciation.

With all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a *Transcendentalism* no less superlative; as, on an occasion he degraded man below most animals, except those jacketed Gonda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 1310.

descendentalist (dē-sen-'den-'tāl-ist), n. [*cf. descendant* + *-al* + *-ist*.] One given to descendentalism; a depreciator; as, "a respectable descendant," *Harper's Mag.*, LXV, 578.

descender (dē-sen-'der), n. 1. One who descends. — 2. That which descends, as a descending letter (which see, under *descending*).

descendible (dē-sen-'dē-bl), a. [*cf. descend* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being descended, or capable of being transmitted from ancestor to an estate or a crown.

descendible (dē-sen-'dē-bl), a. [*cf. descend* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being descended with a safety or comparative ease; that permits of a safe downward passage; as, a *descendible* hill. — 2. That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant; capable of being transmitted, as from father to son; as, a *descendible* estate.

There are some who . . . [assert that] the Benefices, which at first were held for life, became at last *descendible* from father to son.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 182.

Also spelled *descendable*.

descending (dē-sen-'ding), p. a. [*ppr. of descend*, *p.* 1. Moving or directed downward; characterized by downward direction.

He held his head with one descending blow. Dryden.

Specifically.—(a) In bot., turned downward; as, a *descending axis* of a plant, the axis in a distinction from the stem or ascending axis. (b) In astron., sloping steeply from the surface behind; directed obliquely toward the south; as, the *descending equator*, as the rear part of a weevil with *descending* rostrum. (c) In her., said of a coat of arms turned toward the base of the shield; said of an animal used as a bearing.

2. Characterized by descent or decrease as regards the value or importance of the constituent members; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance; as, a *descending scale* or series.—*Descending axis*. See *axis*.

3. *Descending letters*, in type, composed of letters which descend below the line, as *g*, *q*, *z*.

4. *Descending node*, the point at which a planet passes from the upper to the lower side of the equator, or the equator.—*Descending rhythm*, in pros., a rhythm composed of feet in which the metrically unaccented part, commonly known as the *thesis*, follows a metrically accented part, commonly known as the *arsis*; so called because the arsis is supposed to rise and the thesis to fall on the second part of each foot. According to the ancient mode of pronunciation, however, the first part of each foot is supposed to rise and the second to fall on the pitch. The trochee (*c* *u*) dactyl (*c* *u* *u*) form a natural basis for descending rhythm.

(*c* *u* *u*) form cola or verses with descending rhythm, in contrast with the iambus (*u* *c*) anapest (*u* *c* *u*) Ionic a metrical foot (*c* *u* *u*) fourth metrical foot (*c* *u* *u* *c* *u* *u*), which form series or lines with ascending rhythm.

5. *Descending series*, in math., a series the number in which is numerically less than that preceding it; also, an infinite series in descending powers of the variable; — *as*, a series of the form *a* + *bx* + *cx* + *dx* + *ex* + *fx* + *gx* + *hx* + *ix* + *jx* + *kx* + *lx* + *mx* + *nx* + *ox* + *px* + *qx* + *rx* + *sx* + *tx* + *ux* + *vx* + *wx* + *yx* + *zx* + *ax* + *bx* + *cx* + *dx* + *ex* + *fx* + *gx* + *hx* + *ix* + *jx* + *kx* + *lx* + *mx* + *nx* + *ox* + *px* + *qx* + *rx* + *sx* + *tx* + *ux* + *vx* + *wx* + *yx* + *zx* + *ax* + *bx* + *cx* + *dx* + *ex* + *fx* + *gx* + *hx* + *ix* + *jx* + *kx* + *lx* + *mx* + *nx* + *ox* + *px* + *qx* + *rx* + *sx* + *tx* + *ux* + *vx* + *wx* + *yx* + *zx* + *ax* + *bx* + *cx* + *dx* + *ex* + *fx* + *gx* + *hx* + *ix* + *jx* + *kx* + *lx* + *mx* + *nx* + *ox* + *px* + *qx* + *rx* + *sx* + *tx* + *ux* + *vx* + *wx* + *yx* + *zx* + *ax* + *bx* + *cx* + *dx* + *ex* + *fx* + *gx* + *hx* + *ix* + *jx* + *kx* + *lx* + *mx* + *nx* + *ox* 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+ *yx* + *zx* + *ax* + *bx* + *cx* + *dx* + *ex* + *fx* +

design

The great desiderata are taste and common sense.

To feel that the last word has been said on any subject is not a desideratum with the true philosopher, who knows full well that the truth he announces to-day will open up a dozen questions which it settles none.

disidious, desidious; (dĭ-sid'ĭ-ŏs-, -us), *a.* [*dis-* + *sed-*, *sed-* *ĭ* *sedere*, *to sit*; see *sit* and *sedentary*.] *Idle; lazy; indolent.*

Yee fight the battells of the Lord; bee neither *desiduous* or perfidious. *N. Ward*, Simple Cowler, p. 75.
desiduousness, (dē-sid'ī-us-nēs), *n.* Idleness; laziness; indolence.

Now the Germans, perceiving our *desiduousness* and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries
Leland, To Secretary Cromwell

disfighment (de-sit'ment), *n.* [*dis-* priv. + *figh* + *-ment*.] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever *dislightment* or damage in risk. *Times* (London)

design (de-zin' or -sin'), *v.* [*R* OF. *designer*, *des-
signer*, *F.* *désigner* = *Pr.* *designar*, *designar*
designar = *Sp.* *Pg.* *designar* = *It.* *designare*]

out, describe, design, contrive, < de- (or dis-) +

signare, mark, (< *signum*, a mark: see *sign*, and [*assign*, *consign*, etc.]) I. *trans.* 1. To draw

the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model

In the Floor of one of the Octogone Towers they have designed with great accurateness and neatness with Ink

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 58.
Thus while they speed their pace, the prince designs

Hence—2. To plan or outline in general; de-

etermine upon and mark out the principal features or parts of, as a projected thing or act

The Roman bridges were *designed* on the same grand scale as their aqueducts, though from their nature they

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., 1. 374

3. To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea as a scheme.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed, and they will answer, . . . "As a protection for

the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful." *Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society*

E. R. Lankester, *Degeneration*, p. 9

2. To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

One of those places was designed by the old man to his son. Clarendon, Great Rebellion
I design him to be the refuge of the family in their dis-

We now began to think ourselves *designed* by the stars

His lordship is patriarchal in his taste—one wife at a time was insufficient, and he designed us the honour of

We fear that Allston and Greenough did not foresee an

5. To purpose; intend; mean: with an infinitive as object: as he *designs* to write an essay

In the afternoon . . . we took our leave of Damascus

and shaped our course for Tripoli; *designing* in the way to see Balbeck, and the Cedars of Libanus.

34. To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out
designate; appoint.

King Edward the Confessor being himself without issue had in his Life-time sent into Hungary for his Nephew Edward, called the Outlaw, the Son of Edward the

Edward, called the Outlaw, the son of Edmund Ironside, with a purpose to design him his Successor in the Crown.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18

We examined the witnesses, and found them fall short of the matter of threatening, and not to agree about the reviling speeches, and beside, not able to *design* certain

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 175

17. 10 signify. 'Tis much pity, madam,
You should have had any reason to retain
This sin of old, much above the things of now.

II. *intrans.* 1. To do original work in

graphic or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a land

—3†. To set out or start, with a certain des

mination in view; direct one's course.

The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which some sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morning and evening services are read, in Scotch churches to the stall of the preacher, and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a desk, with his Bible before him. J. Walton, Complete Angler.

Who first invented work, and bound the free
And holiday-rejoicing spirit down . . .
To that dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood? Lamb, Work.

The pulpit, or as it is here (in Connecticut) called the desk, was fitted by three, if not four, Clergymen. Wendell, Travels, 1. 4.

They are common to every species of oratory, though of rarer use in the desk. Adams, Lectures on Rhetoric.

desk' (desk'), v. t. [*desk*, n.] To shut up in or as if in a desk; to treasure up. [Rare.]

In a walnut shell was *desked*. T. Tomlin (T. Allumassar, p. 1. 2.

Or if you into some blind convent fly
Nor yet inquisition 'd' strait for hersey,
Unless your daring frontispiece can tell
News of a relic or brave miracle;
Then you are entertained and *desked* up by
Our Lady's psalter and the rosary. John Hall, Poems, p. 2.

desk-cloth (desk'kloth'), n. Eccles., the hanging of the lectern.

desk-work (desk'werk'), n. Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and *desk-work*. Tennyson, See Dreams.

desma (des'mā), n.; pl. *desmata* (-mā-tā), [NL., < Gr. *desma*, a band, < *deiv*, bind.] A kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithothid sponges (Rhadderoptida) the normal growth of a strongly is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which further silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to produce a very irregularly branching sclerite or desma, within which the fundamental structure can be seen exposed. Egey, Brit. Nat., XLII, 417.

desmachymatus (des-mā'ch-mā-tus), a. [*desmachyme* (-chymā-) + *-atus*.] Connective, as a sponge-tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a *desmachymatus* sheath. Solles.

desmachyme (des-mā'ch-mē), n. [*Gr. desma*, a bond, fetter, + *chymā*, juice, *chymā* (-r-), a liquid; see *chymā*.] The proper connective tissue of sponges, arising from demacocytes.

Desmaeodon (des-mā's-don), n. [NL.] The typical genus of the family Desmaeodontidae. Bowerbank, 1862.

Desmaeodontidae (des-mā's-don'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Desmaeodon* + *-idae*.] A family of marine sponges, of the order Cornuapogonidae, typified by the genus *Desmaeodon*, having diversified megascleres and chelate microscleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies *Esperellinae* and *Ecthopinae*.

desmacyte (des-mā's-it), n. [*Gr. desma*, a band, fetter, + *-cyte*, a hollow.] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear, colorless, and often finely fibrillated sheath, surrounding a highly refractive axial fiber, which is deeply stained by resorcin. In some of the desmacytes, a simply nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends.

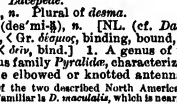
desman (des'man), n. [Also sometimes *desman*: = *F. desman* = *G. desman*, < *Sw. desman*, *desman*, lit. 'musk-rat'; *desman*, musk; cf. Dan. *des*, musk; Icel. *des*, musk; in comp. *des-hús* (Clesaby), musk-box, smelling-box (his,

réttia, rat) being ignored in the E., F., and G. word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic insectivorous mammals of the genus *Hippopotamus* or *Galomys*, constituting the subfamily *Hypomyidae* (which see). The Muscovite desman, *M. moschata*, or muscovite, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 2 inches long, swims and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banks. The Freyman desman, *M. pyrenicus*, is a smaller species with a relatively longer tail, found in southwestern Europe.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the musk-shrews. *Lacépède*.

desmata, n. Plural of *desma*.

Desmia (des-mī-ā), n. [NL. (cf. *Desmia* for *Desmia*), < *Gr. desma*, binding, bound, < *deiv*, bind.] 1. A genus of the lepidodermata, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennae of the male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is *D. maculata*, which is nearly one inch



long, with long, white and green spots on the elytra.

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Desmodontes (des-mō'bak-tē'zī-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. desmōs*, a band, + *desmōn*, a staff (mod. bacterium, bacteria).] A group of genera of filamentous bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints, isolated, or united into more or less extended chains. It includes the genera *Bacillus*, *Lepidothrix*, etc.

Desmophyllum (des-mōb'fī-lūm), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. desmōs*, a band, chain, + *phyllos*, a kind of mossy seaweed.] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipules are continuous with it (as in *Crinum*). This is the case with most ferns; but in the tribe represented by *Polypodium* the stipules are articulated with the rootstock (epimorphous).

Desmophyllum (des-mōb'fī-lūm), a. [*Desmophyllum* + *-oides*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Desmophyllum*.

Desmodactylus (des-mō-dak'tī-lūm), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *desmodactylus*: see *desmodactylus*.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Euryclamiidae* considered as a superfamily group of *Passeres*, and distinguished from all other *Passeres* (or *Euletherocephali*) by having a strong band joining the middle toes of the hind foot, as in many non-passerine birds.

desmodactylous (des-mō-dak'tī-lūm), a. [*NL. desmodactylus*, < (*Gr. desmōs*, a band, + *dactylus*, finger, toe).] Having the middle toes of the hind foot joined together, as in the *Desmodactylus*; distinguished from *euletherocephalus*.

Desmodium (des-mō'dī-ūm), n. pl. [NL., < *Desmodium* (stem prep. *Desmodium*) + *-idae*.] The *Desmodium* as a family of plants.

Desmodium (des-mō'dī-ūm), n. [*Desmodium*, < *Gr. desmōs*, like a chain, + *desmōs*, a chain, + *desmōs*, form. Cf. *desmōs*.]

A genus of leguminous plants, herbs or shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate (rarely simple) leaves, small flowers, and flat, deeply lobed and pointed pods.

Each joint of the pod is one-seeded and usually covered with minute hooked hairs.

They are about 150 species, mostly in the species, tropical in Asia, and also extra-tropical in America, Africa, and Australia. The United States flora includes 38 species.

The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian species, *D. gyrans*, the telegraph plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its laminae.

desmodont (des-mō'dont), a. and n. I. a. In conch, of or pertaining to the *Desmodonta*.

II. n. One of the *Desmodonta*.

Desmodonta (des-mō'don'tā), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. desmōs*, a band, + *desmōs* (desmōs) = E. tooth.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes), two equal muscular impressions or eboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families *Myidae*, *Anatinidae*, *Macridae*, *Bolenidae*, etc.

Desmodontidae (des-mō'don'tā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Desmodonta*. Cf. *Desmodontidae*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodonta* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodontidae*.

They have a long intestine-like caecal diverticulum (the *desmōs*) into which the food that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper

pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incisor or punctured wound on the muzzle (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Desmodonta*); no tail; small internal ear membrane; a short urorethral tube; none; and a short conical snout with denticles.

The teeth of the blood-sucking bat (*Desmodonta*), which is a member of the *Desmodontidae*, are shown in the illustration.

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Muscovite Desman (*Hypomyschus moschata*).

house, case), *des-kōtt* (Halderson), 'musk-rat', 'des-kōtt' (Halderson), 'des-kōtt' (Halderson), the smell of musk (*lygt*, prop. *lygt*, = Dan. *lygt*, smell); the second element of the Sw. name



Teeth of Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodonta*).

pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incisor or punctured wound on the muzzle (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Desmodonta*); no tail; small internal ear membrane; a short urorethral tube; none; and a short conical snout with denticles.

The teeth of the blood-sucking bat (*Desmodonta*), which is a member of the *Desmodontidae*, are shown in the illustration.

Desmodontidae (des-mō'don'tā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Desmodonta*. Cf. *Desmodontidae*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodonta* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodontidae*.

They have a long intestine-like caecal diverticulum (the *desmōs*) into which the food that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper

are the true vampire, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only one in the new world known to have the habit, though the term vampire is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *Vampyrus*, to numerous large insectivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

Desmodontus (des-mōn'tus, n. [NL., < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, chain, + *ōntōs* (dōn't), = L. tooth, a remarkable genus of South American phyllostomatine bats, typical of the group *Desmodontidae*, family *Phyllostomatidae*, in Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *Desmodontium*.

Desmodontothus (des-mog-nath'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, + *ōntōs*, a row, a line.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Desmodontothus*. The series of palatine teeth are transverse, and on the posterior portion of vomer; the dentigerous plates are the parietal bones, which are opisthocentral; the paracanthoid teeth are in two elongate patches; and the tongue is free laterally and behind.

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2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

And in hymn they stode so desolate : Whanne kyng Boiyn saw theyr pite to fight, That in no wyse they wold no lesser fight.

So Tamar remained desolate in her brother Absalom's house.

My heart within me is desolate.

3. Destitute; lacking.

I were right now of tales desolate.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned; as, a desolate wilderness; desolate altars; desolate towers.

I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an inhabitant.

Behold, your house is left unto you desolate.

5. Lacking of culture; uncultured.

6. Desolate island.

This desolate Plain is now almost desolate, being sward, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds.

7. Any one who sees the desolate country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the last of the Jews.

8. Lost to time; abandoned; discolored.

9. Ever the more he is hidden desolate.

10. A desolate land.

11. A desolate land.

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detestable

date: 01/01/2011

1572

Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge, p. 18.

Paramagnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while *diamagnetics* tend to go from strong to weak places. *J. J. H. Gordon, Electric and Magnetic, II, 17.*

diamagnetically (di'-mag-net-ik-ly), *adv.* In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic.

When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystals (having one axis of figure) take up a position so that their optical axis points diamagnetically or transversely to the lines of magnetic force.

R. Gross, Court of Forces, p. 171.

diamagnetism (di-mag-net-izm), *n.* [= *F. diamagnetisme*; *as diamagnet-ic + -ism*.] The phenomena exhibited by a class of substances (which, when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two divisions, the paramagnetic and the diamagnetic. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, selenium, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the axial line. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner, it is repelled aside by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by the contact of the particles; on the contrary, the *diamagnetism* of two bismuth particles lying in this direction is diminished by their mutual action. *J. J. H. Gordon, Electric and Magnetic, II, 17.*

If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much increased that they held each other tight, and so could not be turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces, it is shown that effects would be produced like those of *diamagnetism*.

W. K. R. L. Lecture, I, 341.

2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.

diamagnetization (di-mag-net-iz-ah-shun), *n.* [= *(diamagnet-ic + -ize) + -ation*.] The state of diamagnetic polarity.

diamagnetometer (di-mag-net-om-eter), *n.* [*(diamagnet-ic + Gr. $\mu\epsilon\rho\omega$, a measure).*] An instrument used to measure the diamagnetic power of different substances.

diamant, *n.* A Middle English form of *diamond*.

diamantiferous (di-mag-net-if-er-us), *adj.* [*(F. diamantifère, \diamond diamond, diamant, (see diamond) + -fère (F. ferre , bearing).*] Yielding or bearing diamonds; producing diamonds.

Note on the minerals associated with the diamond in the newly discovered *diamantiferous* district of Nalcobro. *Nature, XXX, 108.*

diamantite (di-mag-net-ite), *n.* [*(F. diamantite = Sp. Pg. lit. diamantina, adamantite; see adamantite and diamond).*] Adamantite.

For in the Heav'n, above all reach of ours,
He dwells Immur'd in *diamantine* Towers.

Sprester, tr. of De Barthe's Works, II, The Ark.

diamesogamous (di'-m-esog'-a-mus), *adj.* [*(Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha$, through, + $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma$, middle, + $\gamma\alpha\mu\omega$, marriage).*] In bot., fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects; applied to flowers.

diameter (di-am-eter), *n.* [*(ME. diametre = D. G. dan , Sw. diameter , \diamond OF. diametre , F. diametre = Sp. diámetro , \diamond Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho$, the diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle, (\diamond *diapetere*, measure through), (\diamond $\delta\iota\alpha$, through, + $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho$, a measure; see *meter*).] 1. In geom., the distance of a circle or sphere which passes through its center; in general—(a) a chord of a conic cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel; (b) a line intersecting in a plane surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel. The conception was extended by Newton to other algebraic curves by means of the following definition:*

If on each of a system of parallel chords of a curve of the n th order there be taken a point at the same distance from the n points where the chord meets the curve, the locus of this center is a straight line, which may be called the *diameter* of the curve.

2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter, and in the latter made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in *diameter*; a ball three inches in *diameter*. In geology, the diameter of the lower end of the shaft of a column, divided into 40 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of a classical order are commonly measured. At 100 parts the diameter is called a minute, and 60 minutes make a module.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the diameter of the earth.

Apparent diameter of a heavenly body. See *aperture*.

Bi-radiated diameter. See *bi-radiated*.

Ideal diameter. See *conjugate*.

Ideal diameter. See *conjugate*.

Tactical diameter. See *tactical*.

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Natural crystals are found in a great variety of forms belonging to the isometric system. The crystalline planes of the diamond are hexagonal, or they may be hexagonal, though frequently more or less convex, instead of being flat, as those of crystals usually are. The range of color of the diamond is extensive, but the most desirable form in which the color, and brown are of most common occurrence. The diamonds of a certain quality are chiefly from India, and are found, but they are extremely rare; only one deep-red diamond is known. A diamond is the *first* water when it is without the help of any other kind of water, and the great increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to moderate sizes. The diamonds of the value of the first water diamond of one carat being considered worth \$100, one of two carats would be at \$400, and one of ten at \$1,000. The most desirable form in which the diamond may be cut is called the brilliant. (See cuts under brilliant.) The diamonds of the value of the first water, and later from Brazil; the present principal source of supply is southern Africa, where they are found associated with a peculiar rock of igneous material (gneiss and sand), or else, rarely, in rock of fragmental origin. See *bert*.

The ten so hard, that no man may polycrystalline them; and then clopen her *Pyramiden* in that *timore*, and Haunse in another *Contree*. *Manderley, Travels, p. 167.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for my diamond, the chain you promiss'd.

Shakespeare, O. C. of E., iv, 3.

3. A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such a figure printed on playing cards.

4. A playing-card stamped with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures.—**5.** A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds are used in the manufacture of glass, and in the glass, not by an angle, but by a curved line of the crystal.

6. In lace-work, the square space included within the four bases. See *base-ball*.—**7.** In her., the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See *blazon*.—**8.** The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

This line is printed in diamond.

Black diamond. (\diamond Same as *bert*. **2.**) Mineral coal, as consisting in the diamond-shaped crystals of *bituminous*. Same as *bituminous* (which, see, under *stone*).

Cornish diamonds. Quartz crystals found in the tin mines of Cornwall. The diamonds are the case of an encounter between two very sharp prisms.—*Nature* district of Matamoras.—*Plate diamond*. See the extract.

The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so evident that even the least of the land comes down to them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be reduced to small pieces, and in these they are called *plate diamonds*. See the extract.

Point diamond. See the extract.

When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished. . . . Jewellers call it a *point diamond*.

Birdwood, Indian Arts, II, 80.

Rose diamond. See *rose-cut*.—**Rough diamond.** A diamond uncut; hence, a person of rough worth, but rare unpolished.—**Table diamond.** See *brilliant*.

11. *a.* 1. Resembling by a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds; as, a *diamond* luster; a *diamond* necklace; a *diamond* ring.

Myriad of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work,
Of subtlest jewelry. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

2. Lozenge-shaped; rhombic; as, *diamond* window-pane; *diamond* glass; *diamond* markings; as, the *diamond* rattlesnake—*diamond* cotton; a fine fabric of cotton and linen.—*Diamond* cushion; a cushion-shaped cushion.—*Diamond* glass. See *glass*.—*Diamond* drill. See *drill*.—*Diamond* edition, an edition of a work printed in diamond, or in some other small type.—*Diamond* text. See *text*.—*Diamond* lines, a name given to various kinds of lines, such as ruling, and lines of which is in small lozenges.—*Diamond*-molded glass. See *glass*.—*Diamond* netting. See *netting*.—*Diamond* pencil, a pencil made of diamond dust.—*Diamond* rattlesnake. See *rattlesnake*.—*Diamond* rattlesnake. See *rattlesnake*.

diamond (di'-amond), n. [*(diamond, n.)* To set or to decorate with diamonds.

He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct acquaintance for a frock. *Volpelt, Letters, II, 81.*

diamond-backed (di'-amond-bak't), *adj.* *a.* diamond-backed turtle (which see, under *diamond-backed*).

diamond-backed (di'-amond-bak't), *adj.* Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.

Diamond-backed is a name given to the tortoises of the family *Dermatemydæ*. The shell is figured with the diamond-shaped yellowish-brown grayish-black, spotted and lined; the temples are naked; and the nape is covered with a very small quantity of the sea-water marshes of the middle and eastern Atlantic Ocean, and the *dermatemydæ* of the Atlantic Ocean. This is the "serpentine" of the Philadelphia, Balti-

dichlamydeous (di-k'lam-id'-u-s), a. [*Gr. δει- two*, + *χλαμύς* (*chlamys*), a cloak (see *chlamys*), + *-ous*.] In bot., having a double perianth, consisting of both calyx and corolla.

dichlorid (di-k'lor-id'), n. Same as *bichlorid*.

dichloro-methane (di-k'lor-ré-mé'-than), n. [*di-* (*dichlorid*) + *methane*.] Methylene dichlorid.

dicho-. [*Gr. δι-* (*di*), twice, two; see *di-*.] In two, apart, (cf. *dic*, twice, two; see *dic-*). The first element in several scientific terms, meaning "in two parts," "in pairs."

Dichobone (di-k'ô-bô-né), n. [*NL. Gr. διχα, in two*, + *βώνη*, a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cynenaic word.] 1. A fossil genus of non-ruminant or buccidartiodactyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, type of the family *Dichobunidae*; so called from their banded molars.—2. (di-k'ô-bôn). [*L. c.*] An animal of this genus or of the family *Dichobunidae*.

Dichobunoid (di-k'ô-bô-nô-id'), n. pl. [*NL. c.*] *Dichobunus* + *-oides*.] A family of extinct artiodactyl quadrupeds. They are related to the aurotheria, but have the body somewhat leoprotiform, with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore, and the teeth more specialized than in the *Aurotheria*. The teeth are 44 in number, with a persistent upper incisor. The dichobunoid type is characterized by a placenta and a tripartite stomach with no developed caecum, and have not been found in the fossil record. The dentition is of the pattern called buccidartiodactyl. The leading genera are *Dichobus* and *Dichodon*, from the Eocene.

dichogamic (di-k'og-am-ik'), a. [*Gr. δι-* (*di*), twice, two; see *di-*.] Relating to dichogamy.

dichogamous (di-k'og-g-nus), a. [*Gr. διχα, in two*, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In bot., exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

With dichogamous plants early or late flowers of the same individual may intercross.

Larwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 250.

dichogamy (di-k'og-g-m), n. [*As dichogamous* + *-y*.] In bot., a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization by a difference in the time of maturity of the anthers and stigma. It is distinguished as *proterandrous* or *protogynous*, according as the anthers or the stigma are the first to become mature.

The same end (cross-fertilization) is gained by dichogamy or the maturation of the reproductive elements at the same flower at different periods.

Larwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

Dicholophid (di-k'ô-lô-fid'), n. pl. [*NL. c.*]

Dicholophus + *-idus*.] A family of birds, the name from the genus *Dicholophus*, a synonym of *Cariamidae* (which see). *J. J. Kump, 1850.*

Dicholophus (di-k'ô-lô-fus), n. [*NL. (Illiger, 1811), Gr. διχα, in two*, + *λόφος*, ridge.] A genus of birds, same as *Cariama*, 2.

dichord (di-k'ôrd), n. [*Gr. διχορδον*, an instrument with two strings, noun of *διχορδος*, two-stringed, *di-*, two, + *χορδή*, string; see *chorde*, cord.] 1. An ancient musical instrument of the lute or harp class, having two strings.—2. A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note.

dichore (di-k'ô-ré), n. Same as *dichoreus*.

dichoreus (di-k'ô-ré-us), n.; pl. *dichorei* (-i). [*L.*, also, later, *dichorius*, *Gr. διχορδος*, *di-*, two, + *χορδος*, *choros*.] A double chorus or trochee; a trochee pair considered as a single compound foot. Also called *dichoree* and *di-trochee* (which see).

dichotomal (di-k'ô-mal), a. [*As dichotomous* + *-al*.] In bot., growing in perpendicular to the forks of a dichotomous stem; as, a *dichotomal* flower.

dichotomous (di-k'ô-tôm-ik), a. [*As dichotomus* + *-ous*.] Same as *dichotomous*.—*dichotomous* synchordal table. Same as *dichotomous* (which see, under *dichotomous*).

dichotomically (di-k'ô-tôm-ik-ly), adv. Same as *dichotomously*.

dichotomize, v. See *dichotomize*.

dichotomist (di-k'ô-mist), n. [*Gr. διχοτμή* + *-ist*.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by subdivision into pairs.

These dichotomists . . . would wrest . . . whatever does not apply fall within those dichotomies.

Deussen, Die Philosophie, VI. 11, § 1.

dichotomisation (di-k'ô-mi-sé'-shun), n. [*Gr. διχοτομία* + *-ation*.] Division into two parts; separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision.

dichotomize (di-k'ô-mi-zé), v.; pret. and pp., *dichotomized*, ppr. *dichotomizing*. [*Gr. διχοτομίζω*, *to divide* (*διχοτμήναι*, adj., cut into two; see *dichotomous*). I. trans. To cut into two parts; divide into pairs; specifically, to classify by subdivision into pairs.

II. intrans. To separate into pairs; become dichotomous.

The leaf in *Draconulus* has a very peculiar shape: it consists of a number of lobes which are disposed upon a stalk which is more or less forked (hence more or less to *dichotomize*). *Nature*, XXX. 272.

Also spelled *dichotomise*.

dichotomous (di-k'ô-tôm-us), a. [*Gr. διχοτομικός*, *Gr. διχοτομίζω*, cutting in two, properly *διχοτομίζω*, cut in two, divided equally, *δι-*, two, + *τομήναι*, *ταυτί*, cut. I. Pertaining to or consisting of a pair or pairs; divided into two, or having a dual arrangement or order.

Take the classification of the sciences, and it is seen that the process begins at the widest angle with a pure dichotomous division. It is the contrast of the Abstract and the Concrete. *W. L. Davidson*, *Mind*, XII. 261. Specifically—(a) In bot., regularly dividing by pairs from below upward; two-forked; as, a *dichotomous* stem. A good example of a dichotomous stem is furnished by the mistletoe. See cut under *dichotomy*.

It is in this manner that the dichotomous character is given to the entire species. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros*, § 294. (b) In zool.; (1) branching by pairs; biformous; binate; forked; as, the dichotomous division of a deer's antlers; the dichotomous foot of a crustacean. (2) Distichous; bifurcate; two-forked or two-ranked; parted in the middle; as, the dichotomous hairs of a squirrel's tail. (c) In classification, binary; dual; arranged in two ranks or series; as, a dichotomous key or table, in natural history, a table for the criteria, generally in two ranks, arranged artificially, so that by a series of contrasts and exclusions, the position of each object is determined.

dichotomy (di-k'ô-tô-mus-ly), adv. In a dichotomous manner; by subdivision into two parts or into pairs. Also *dichotomically*.

There is a difference between a branch and one or two twigs. The branch does not divide dichotomously, as they do in Mammalia. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 261.

dichotomous (di-k'ô-tô-mus), n.; pl. *dichotomies*. [*Gr. διχοτομία*, a cutting in two; *δι-*, two, + *τομήναι*, cutting in two; see *dichotomous*.] A cutting in two; division into two parts or into two; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

Not contented with a general branch or dichotomy with their chords, they subdivide and subdivide themselves at every point. *Deussen, Die Philosophie, VI. 11, § 1.* Specifically—(a) In logic, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Kanna revised, against the Aristotelian doctrine, which divides the world into six elements, that all classification should be by dichotomy, but the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

By any logic, dichotomy is a necessary expression relating which, in Nature, graduate into each other insensibly. *H. Spencer*, *Phil. of Biol.*, § 476.

(b) In bot., that phase of the mode of branching in which a plant divides into two equal parts. (c) In bot., a mode of branching, by constant forking, in which the main stem is shown in some stems, the venation of some leaves, etc. This mode of branching in plants is variously modified, as when only one of the branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be *asymmetrical*. If three undeveloped branches lie always upon the same side of the axis, the resulting form is *trichotomous*. If alternately upon opposite sides, it is *tricardinal*. If three undeveloped branches lie always upon the same side of the axis, the resulting form is *trichotomous*. If alternately upon opposite sides, it is *trichotomous*.

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dichroite (di-k'ró-it), a. [*Gr. διχρόος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ite*.] Laitite (which see); so called from the reddish color in color.

Dichroanthus (di-k'ró-an-thus), n. [*NL. c.*] *Gr. δι-*, two, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-anthus*, Doric form of *ανθος*, *flora*, a duck; see *Anas*.] A genus of herbs exhibiting dichromatism; the dichroanthus against the reddish color, *erythra*, which in one state is pure white (and known as *Peale's egret*), in another variously colored.

dichromate (di-k'ró-mát), n. [*Gr. δι-* + *χρῶμα*.]

dichromatic (di-k'ró-mát-ik), a. [*Gr. δι-*, two, + *χρῶμα*, color; see *chromatic*. Cf. *dichromic*.] Having or producing two colors; exhibiting or characterized by dichromatism. Also *dichroic* and *bichromatic*.

dichromatism (di-k'ró-mat-izm), n. [*Gr. διχρῶμα-ία* + *-ism*.] The quality of being dichromatic; the state or condition of normally presenting two different colors or systems of coloration; in zool., said of animals which, being ordinarily of a given color, regularly or frequently exhibit a different coloration, due to melanism, erythmism, etc. The red and green plumage of many owls, the red and green plumage of sundry parrots, the white and colored states of various herons, are examples of dichromatism.

Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting dichromatism, or permanent normal difference of coloration. *Cooper*, *Cond. N. Birds*, n. 3.

dichromic (di-k'ró-mik), a. [*Gr. διχρῶμος*, two-colored, *di-*, two, + *χρῶμα*, color; see *chromic*, etc.] Relating to or embracing two colors only; bichromatic; used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color-blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three primary colors assumed in accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory of color (which see, under *color*).

Herschel regarded the vision of Dalton as *dichromic*, the red being wanting. *Le Conte*, *Sight*, p. 63.

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dichroous (di-k'ró-us), a. [*Gr. διχρῶος*, two-colored, *di-*, two, + *χρῶμα*, color; see *chromic*, etc.] Same as *dichromatic*.—2. Same as *dichroic*.

dichroscopic (di-k'ró-skóp), n. [*Irreg. Gr. διχρῶος*, two-colored, + *-scopic*, viewing.] An instrument for viewing objects through a double image prism of Iceland spar, fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such power as to give a sharp image of the square hole.

On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, the light which passes through being divided into two rays polarized in planes at right angles to each other; and if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it, the images appearing on the two sides of light-vibrations, will appear of different colors. A dichroscope may be combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

dichroscopic (di-k'ró-skóp-ik), a. [*Gr. διχροσκοπία* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the dichroscope; as, *dichroscopic* observations.

dichthys, n. pl. See *dichthys*.

dicing (di-k'ing), n. [*Fr. dicer*, verbal n. of *dicer*, *to dice*; see *di-*, *c*.] 1. Gaming with dice.

Where *dicing* is there are other follets also.

Author of the Book of the Dead, VI. 1540.

2. A method of decorating letters in squares or diamonds by pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

dicing-house (di-k'ing-hous), n. A house in which games with dice are played; a gaming-house.

The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted.

Dr. Taylor, *Declar. Dubitationum*, § 472. (*Lothman*.)

dike (dik), n. [*Var. of dike and of ditch*.] The mound or bank of a ditch; a dike. *Groos*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction.

digestible (di-jest'ib'l), a. [*digestion*, after *gēstis*] Pertaining to or of the nature of digestion.

digestuous (di-jest'u-us), a. [*ML. digestus*, of two kinds, (*Gr. dyōsōs*, of two kinds or sexes, *dō*, two-; + *yōs*, kind, sex; *gēstis*, digestion), *digestus* or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposite sexes.

The *digestous* or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism.

Class. Zoology (trans.), p. 97.
digestible (di-jest'ib'l), a. [*ML. digestus*], pp. of *digesters*, *digest*; see *digest*, v.] Digesting.

digest (di-jest'), v. [*ME. digest*, only as pp., *ML. digestus*, pp. of *digestors* (*ML. digerere* = *Sp. Eg. digerere* = *F. digérer*), carry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, neat in order, digest, dissolve, *cl. di-* for *dis-*, apart + *gerere*, carry; see *digest*, v. Cf. equiv. *digest*.] *I. trans.* 1. To divide; separate.

This part of invention . . . I purpose . . . to propound, having *digested* it into two parts.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, li. 21r.

Corvallis . . . with my two daughters' dowers, *digested* the list.

Shak., Lear, l. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them seemed, but finding much difficulty in *digesting* and agreeing them, . . . another committee was chosen.

Watkins, Hist. New England, li. 21r.

A series of an emperor's coins in his life, *digested* into annals.

Adams, Ancient Metals, l.

Such a man seemed to her the properest person to *digest* the memoirs of her life.

Matthew Paris . . . was a compiler who appropriated and *digested* the work of a whole school of earlier annalists.

Stowe, Moral and Political History, p. 79.

3. To draw up in order; arrange.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-*ir*.

Mir., for *Nays*, p. 763.

4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind; as to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not *digested* when it is a sin to take something for money, or when not.

Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we *digested* the plan of them.

Bacon, Second of the Nine, l. 35.

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion; applied also by extension to the action of certain insectivorous plants.

Mr. Treat . . . informs me that several larvae caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to *digest* the third fly, but died in the attempt.

Reynolds, Nat. Hist., p. 11.

Hence—6. To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension; as, to *digest* a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such war hear them (the Scriptures), read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them.

Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Second Sunday in Advent.

The pith of oracles
Is to be then *digested* when th' events
Expound their truth.

Ford, Broken Heart, li. 3r.

7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure; as, to *digest* an insult.

Then, howsoever thou speak'st,
I shall *digest* it.

Shak., Measure for Measure, li. v. 113.

There may be spirits also that *digest* no rude affronts.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, li. 1.

8. In chem., to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matras, as a preparation for operations.

The fifth man was that the brennynge water be no tymes distilled in hore doung or ale.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—10. *Id.* To lead, to dispose to suppose, as a preparation for manure.—11. To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Well *digested* fruits. *Jer. Taylor*.

=*lyn*. 2. To clarify, codify, systematize, methodize, reduce to order.—4. To study out, meditate, ponder, work upon.

II. Intrans. 1. To carry on the physiological process of digestion.

It is the stomach that *digests*, and distributed to all the rest of the *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, li. 103.

2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,
Which best *digests* when it is sauc'd with sweat.

Brown, To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

3. To be prepared by heat.—4. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—5. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

digest (di-jest'), n. [*ME. digest* = *F. digeste* = *Sp. Eg. H. digesto*, *digestus*, usually in pl. *digesta*, a collection of writings arranged under different heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the Pandects; neut. of *ML. digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, distribute, set in order, arrange; see *digest*, v.] 1. A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, scientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.

They made and recorded a sort of Institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the Rights of Man.

Burke, The Army Estimates.

A *digest* of ancient records, of tradition, and of observation.

Wash. Rev., li. 1, 146.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See *pandect*.

The volumes of the modern doctors of civil law extracted from the ancient Jurisconsults of the Christian empire called the *digest*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, li. 210.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citations from the Code and Digest are at least as numerous as from Decretum.

Stowe, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

3. In law, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of reported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection.—4. *Id.* A digest of laws, etc. See *abridgment*.

digestation (di-jest'at-shun), n. [*digest* + *-ation*]. A digesting, ordering, or disposing.

Palley, li. 177.

digestive (di-jest'iv), adv. In a well-arranged manner. *Med.*

digestor (di-jest'or), n. One who or that which digests. (a) One who analyzes and arranges in due order; or, who digests, a digest.

We find this *digestor* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burdens, etc., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression.

Brougham.

(b) One who digests food. (c) That which assists the digestion of food, as a mellethor or article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the alimentary canal. (d) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an airtight lid, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or vegetable products are placed, and subjected to a great heat or steam which could be combined in open vessels, by which means the digestive power of the liquid is greatly increased. It is called in this form (first described in 1681) *Papin's digester*. From its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. The products employed in other forms, and by the use of steam-pressure in chemical, and does not imply the extreme pressure employed in that above described. Thus, in one kind, available solid vegetable products are placed in a vessel and saturated with water; the volatile extract falls in minute drops into a closed vessel below which is connected by means of a pipe with the top of the vessel so to prevent the escape of the ether. See *rendering-lard*.

digestibility (di-jest'ib-il'it), n. [*F. digestibilité*; as *digestible* + *-ity*]. The character or quality of being digestible.

digestible (di-jest'ib-il), a. [*ME. digestible*, *OF. digestible*, *F. digestible* = *Sp. digestible* = *Pr. digestible* = *It. digestibile*, *LL. digestibilis*, *CL. digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest; see *digest*, v.] Capable of being digested.

A strong little supper of something light
And *digestible*, ere they retire for the night.

Barham, Unpolished Legenda, l. 120.

digestion (di-jest'ion), n. [*ME. digestioun*, *OF. digestioun*, *F. digestioun* = *Pr. digestioun* = *Sp. digestioun* = *It. digestione* = *CL. digestio*, *LL. digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest; see *digest*, v.] The act of being digested.

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Barham, Unpolished Legenda, l. 120.

digest

The chaos of eternal night
To which the whole digestion of the world
Is now returning.

Chapman, Revenge of Buasy d'Ambola, v. 1.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

The principal features of the process, apart from the comminution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteids into peptides, and the emulsification of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble and insoluble ferments, and the salivary, gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal glands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsification of the fats.

Hence—3. The function or power of assimilating nutriment.

Digne not on the morsels to fore thee abide;
To third digestion, walking walking good digestions.

Babes Book (R. E. T. 8), p. 64.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 312.

Something seriously the matter this with his digestion; dyspepsia in good earnest now.

South, Hermon.

4. In bot., (a) The process carried on in leaves under the action of light, resulting in the decomposition of carbonic acid and the evolution of oxygen. (b) In insectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process in the stomach of animals.—5. In chem., (a) The operation of exposing bodies to heat to prepare them for some action on each other. (b) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digest* (d).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect soap concoction, or digestion, or maturation of some metals will produce gold.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coordination.

The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in (the sense) of the word.

Str., for *T. 100*.

7. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.—8. The process of dissolving in or preparation of substances for use as manure, etc. in agriculture.

digestive (di-jest'iv), a. and n. [*ME. digestif*, *n.*; = *F. digestif*; = *Sp. Eg. H. digestivo*, *LL. digestivus*, *digestivus*, *CL. digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest; see *digest*, v.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the physiological process of digestion.

(b) Alimentary in general; pertaining in any way to digestion or alimentation; as, the digestive tract—that is, the whole alimentary tract from mouth to anus (under alimentary); a digestive nut or process. (c) Specifically applied to the alimentary canal, as the digestive canal, the digestive apparatus, etc. See *digestion*.

2. Promoting digestion; as, a digestive medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be.

J. Jonson, Epitaphs, ad.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See *digest* (d)—4. Pertaining to the process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

To business, ripen'd by digestive thought,
His future rule is to men brought.

Dryden, Astraea Redux.

II. In surg., causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

No 1 scale of medicus comfartuvel; i. digestives.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

II. In surg., an application which ripens an ulcer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with *digestives*.

Wieman, Surgery.

digestive (di-jest'iv), n. See *digest*.

digestures (di-jest'iv), n. [*digest* + *-ure*]. Digestion.

And further, his majesty protested that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1. a pig; 2. a pole-cat in mustard; and 3. a pipe of tobacco for digestion.

Apophthema of King James (1600).

digestible (dig'ib-il), a. [*dig* + *-able*]. That may be dig.

dig (diker), n. [*ME. digger*; *dig* + *-er*, *dig*, *diker*, *dicker*]. 1. A person or an animal that digs; an instrument for digging.—2. [*cap.*] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshoneos; so called because they live

digger

chiefly upon roots dug from the ground. Collectively called *Digger Indians*.

Among all these Indians the most miserable are the root-diggers, who live in the sides of the mountains which are found in the ravines or plains. These poor wretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want. They are compelled to spend two thirds of the year among the mountains, with no other resources than a little fish and roots. When the winter is over, they are obliged to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wilderness. Yet they are not discontent; they are ever cheerful, and endure their sufferings with alacrity. They are open and sociable with strangers and perfectly honest in their transactions.

Abbe Douvresch, Deserts of North America (trans.), II. 60. 3. pl. In entom., specifically, the hymenopterous insects called *digger-wasps* or *Fossorers*. See *Fossorer* and *digger-wasp*.

digger-wasp (dig'-o-wasp), *n.* The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families *Scelididae*, *Pompilidae*, and *Sphegidae*, most of which dig burrows in the ground, in which they lay their eggs, provisioning each



Ichneumon-like digger-wasp (*Spheg ichneumon*), natural size.

cell with the bodies of other insects, on which their larva feed after hatching. *Spheg* wasps are in a large part *parasitic*—i.e., which dig holes six inches deep and provision them with grasshoppers; *Chloron caridion* provisions the nest with spiders, and *Ammodiplosis picturatus* with cut worms. See also cut under *Ammodiplosis*.

digging (dig'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dig*, *v.* 1.] The act of excavating, especially with spade or shovel, or, in general, with simple tools and without the aid of blasting. Excavation in this general sense receives various names, according to the nature and object of the work done. See *excavation*, *mine*, and *quarry*.

St. The act of undermining; plotting; manoeuvring.

Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our names and our views. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, I. 2 (ord MS.).

St. pl. That which is dug out.

He shall have the seasonable toppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

Bacon, Impediment of Waste.

4. pl. A region or locality where mining is carried on. [Western U. S. and Australia.] Hence—**4. pl.** Region; place; locality; as, business is dull in these diggings. [Colloq., western U. S.]

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these diggings.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, x.

Dry diggings, places mined at a distance from water, or where water cannot be conveniently got for wasting the material excavated.

digger-machine (dig'-ing-mash'-n), *n.* A machine for spading or breaking up the ground. It employs either a series of paddle-like tools that are thrust into the ground and then withdrawn with a twisting motion, or a wheel armed with a series of plowshares, which are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the forward motion of the machine.

digit (dij'), *n.* 1. pret. and *pl.* **digit**. [Cf. *ME. digthen*, *dithen*, *dithen* (later sometimes without the guttural, *dyten*, etc.), *AS. dithan* (pret. *dithan*, *pl.* *dithan*), *det*, in order, arrange, direct, dispose, prescribe, = *D. dithan* = *OHG. dithan*, *MHG. G. dithen*, invent, write, arrange, = *Lat. diktis*, compose in Latin, romance, *lice*, = *Sw. diktis*, feign, fable, = *Dan. dikt*, invent, romance, write verses, = *Lat. diktare*, report, pronounce, dictate for writing, compose, order, prescribe, dictate, see *dictate*, *v.* 1.] To set in order; arrange; dispose.

These were digt on the ice, & davorably served.

St. Gossayne and the Green Knight (E. T. B.), I. 114.

St. Reflexively, to set or address.

To Carriage she bad he shoulde him dighta.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1000.

And after him, full many other mon, . . .
And dight themselves to express their self and wit
With doctrel lays into the tune address.

Lady Penelope (Albert's Garner), I. 300.

St. To put into a certain condition or position.

"O stop! O stop! young man," she said,
"For I had thought to have been dight."

Sir Roland (Child's Ballads), I. 220.

4. To dispose of; treat.

Say w how thou wilt him dight,
And we sall give thee the more right.

Holy Rood (E. T. B.), p. 111.

5. To prepare; make ready. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Nygh til heastes dight
A fire in colde; it wyl thre oxen mend,
And make hem faire, yf that the fyre astende.

Falouton, *Chaucer* (E. T. B.), p. 19.

They promised to dight for him
Gay chaplets of flowers and gylfons trim.

Spenser, *Astrophel*, I. 41.

6. To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking.

Jacob dight a messe of moete.

Cowdell, *Gen. xiv.*

Curis through the trees the slender smoke,
Where yeomen dight the woodland cheer.

Scott, *Canbyre Castle*.

7. To prepare or make ready by equipping or arming; dress; equip; array; deck; adorn.

When the kynge and his people were armed, and rody
dyght they com to the battell of the towne wyl arrayed
to defende.

Morris (E. T. B.), I. 113.

And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richly
dyghte.

Hendelrie, *Travels*, p. 12.

Of had he seigne ther faire, but never so faire dyght.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. 23.

What fouler object in the world, than to see a young
fair, handsome lady unadornedly dight.

Manning, *Fatal Droyd*, iv, I.

Howe, in Sir William's armour dight,
Hailed by his Page, while steep the knight,
He took on him the single fight.

Scott, *I. of I. M.*, v, 37.

8. To put into the proper or any desired condition by removing obstructions or inequalities; dress; clean. Specifically—(a) To dress or smooth; as a stone by chiseling or a board by planing. (b) To clean. (c) By twisting or wiping; as, to dight one's toes; to dight away a tear.

O he's ta'en out her handkerchief,
And as yet she dighted her father's bloody wounds,
That were redder than the wine.

The Jealous Trooper (Child's Ballads), II. 117.

Ye bonnie ladies, dight your eeu,
For some o' you ha'e hit the 'lark's' fere!

Burns, *Clay* on the Year 1788.

(b) By twisting or winnowing; as, to dight corn. [In these *S.*, Scotch pronounced *dight*, and sometimes spelled *dyght* and North. Eng.] To dight one's doublet, to give one a sound rubbing. [Scotch.]

digit (dij'), *adv.* [Cf. *digit*, *pp.*] Finely; well.

The blidde sat on the crap o' a tree,
And I wot it sang to *digit*.

Lord Hailes (A) (Child's Ballads), II. 23.

digher (dij'her), *n.* A person who dights or dresses wood or stone, or winnows grain. [Scotch.]

dighings (dij'gingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *digit*, *v.*] Refuse. [Scotch.] Also spelled *dikhings*.

For had my father sought the world round,
He had the very dighings o' his house.
An older hag co'd not come in his way.

Scott, *Heinrich*, p. 33.

digitally (dij'ti'), *adv.* [Cf. *digit*, *pp.*, *n.* 1.] Handsomely; as, "houses *digitally* furnished."

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 27.

digit (dij'ti'), *n.* [Cf. *L. digitus*, a finger, a toe, a finger's breadth, perhaps orig. *doctus* = *Gr. daktulog*, a finger, a toe (whence *U. E. doctyl*, *q. v.*), prob. akin to *di-zoobal*, *dial. dzeebal*, take, catch, receive; cf. *E. finger*, similarly related to *fang*, take, catch. Prob. not, as generally supposed, cognate with *E. toe*, *q. v.* The *fund* word never means 'finger,' and the human toes are not used, normally, to 'take' or 'catch' anything.] 1. A finger or toe; in the plural, the third and fourth of the hand (manus) or foot (ped), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or phalanges. In anatomy and zoology the term is generic, covering all the modifications of a hand foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. The digits are specified by qualifying terms, as the *middle digit* (the middle finger, etc.). The inner digits of the hand and foot, respectively, when there are five, as in man, are the thumb and great toe, or the pollex and hallux. See *cut* under *foot* and *hand*. In common use *digit* is applied only to the finger.

2. A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm; a measure of length. The Roman digit

Digitaria

was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See *dactyl* and *fingerbreadth*.—3. In *astron.*, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of six *digits* (one which hides one half of the diameter).—4. One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Any number which can be written with one figure only is named a *digit*; and therefore 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are only *digits* and all the figures, *fol.* 7, 1.

digit (dij'ti'), *v. t.* [Cf. *digit*, *n.*] In allusion to the *L. phrase digitum monstrari* (or demonstrari), be pointed out with the finger, i. e., be distinguished, be famous.] To point at or to hit the finger.

I shall never care to be *digit*ed with a "That is he."
Feldman, *Resolves*, I. 28.

digital (dij'ti-jal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. digital* = *L. digitalis*, < *L. digitatus*, < *digitus*, a finger; see *digit*, *v.* 1. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a digit or digits; as, the *digital* phalanges.—2. Resembling digits; *digitalis*. *Digital cavity*, in *anat.*, the posterior corns of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—*Digital fossa*, in *anat.*, a shallow excavation of the lachrymal, where five muscles (the pyriformis, the obicular externus and internus, and the two geniculi) are inserted together. The depression is about large enough to admit the end of one's finger.—*Digital impressions*, in *anat.*, the shallow depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.—*Digital sheaths*, in *anat.*, the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digits.

II. *n.* 1. A digit; a finger or toe. [Rare.]

Boushish brigans who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitalis*. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? v. 3.

2. The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally larger than the preceding joint, sometimes much swollen, and in the males modified to form the complicated set of palpal organs, etc., covering them. One of the keys or finger-joints of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalis (dij'ti-jal'), *n.* [NL., < *L. Digitalis*, *v. t.*] Same as *digit*.

digitalis (dij'ti-jal'), *n.* [NL., < *L. Digitalis* + *-is*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Digitalis*; as, *digitalis acid*.

digitaliform (dij'ti-jal'-i-form), *a.* [NL., < *L. Digitalis* + *-i-formis*.] In bed, like the corolla of plants of the genus *Digitalis*.

digitalis (dij'ti-jal'), *n.* [NL., < *L. Digitalis* + *-is*, *-ine*.] The substance or substances included under the name of *Digitalis*, as, *purplea* is its active principle. There seem to be several different kinds, some crystallized and some amorphous, some soluble and some insoluble in water; and there is reason to think that each of these crystallized consists of a mixture of several things. They all have properties similar in varying degrees to those of the crude drug. Also *digitalis*.

Digitalina (dij'ti-jal'-i-na'), *n.* [NL. (Hory, 1894), < *L. digitalis*, *digitalis*, *-ine*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliates infusorians, referred to the family *Vorticellidae*. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustacean animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-bugs, etc., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to win about.

Digitalis (dij'ti-jal'), *n.* [NL., < *L. digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers (see *digital*); so named by Fuchs (A. D. 1542), after the name finger-hut (lit. finger-hat), a thimble; cf. the E. names *fuziole*, *fuz-fingers*, *dead-men's-bells*, and *St. George's gloves* (*Notre Dame* 'Our Lady's gloves), *doigts de la Vierge* (the Virgin's fingers), etc. The *digitalis* in this connection is to the pendulous, finger-like flowers. See *Fuziole*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, containing about 20 species of tall herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The four or five *St. George's gloves*, the handsomest of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in cultivation. It is used in medicine.

Digitalis purpurea, the handsomest of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in cultivation. It is used in medicine to increase the action of the heart, to favor the blood-circulation, to increase the action of the heart, and improve the nutrition of the heart.

digitalis (dij'ti-jal'), *n.* [NL., < *L. digitalis*, *digitalis*, *-ine*.] A genus of grasses with digitate spelt, now referred to *Panicum*.



Digitalis purpurea.

digitate (dij'-it-āt), a. [*L. digitatus*, having fingers or toes, < *digitus*, finger: see *digit*]. 1.

In bot., having long radiating diverging finger-like projections: applied to leaves and roots. By later botanists it is restricted to leaves only to compound leaves with leaflets borne at the apex of the petiole. 2. In zool., characterized by digitation—having or consisting of a set of processes like digits. Also *digitated*.—*Digitate vein*, in entom., those veins in which the exterior edge, near the apex, has several finger-like projections, as in a mole-cricket.—*Digitate wings*, in entom., those wings which have deep indents extending from the margin, between the veins or nervures, toward the base, as in many *Pterophoridae*: each division of such wings is called a *radius*.

digitate (dij'-it-āt), v. t. [*L. digitus*, finger: see *digit*]. To point out, as if with a finger.

The resting on work, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason. *Robinson*, *Endura*, p. 46.

digitated (dij'-it-ād), a. Same as *digitate*. 2.

Animals multiform, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their form. *See T. Brown*, *Veig. Err.*, v. 6.

digitately (dij'-it-āt-lī), adv. In a digitate manner.—*Digitately pinnae*, in bot., applied to digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnae.

digitation (dij'-it-ā-shun), n. [*L. digitatio*, a + -*tion*]. 1. Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate; as, the *digitation* of the serratus magnus muscle; the *digitation* of the tendon of the obturator internus.— 2. A finger-like process; or one of a series of digital parts.

The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine *digitate* tendons from the outer surface and upper border of the 6th upper ribs. *H. Gray*, *Anat.* (ed. 1857), p. 430.

digit, n. Plural of *digitus*.

digitiform (dij'-it-ōr-m), a. [*L. digitus*, finger; + *forma*, shape]. Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers.

Digitigrade (dij'-it-ig-rād), n. pl. [*NL*, neut. pl. of *digitigradus*: see *digitigrade*]. In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family *Carnivora*, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes"; distinguished from *Plantigrade*, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It is somewhat artificial, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient collective or descriptive term, the several families of carnivores quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups.

digitigrade (dij'-it-ig-rād), a. and n. [*NL*, *digitigradus*, walking on the toes, < *L. digitus*, finger, toe; + *gradus*, walk: see *grade*]. 1.

1. Walking on the toes, with the heel raised from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot; applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the *Digitigrada* as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are *digitigrade*. Specifically

of the *Digitigrada*. Of or pertaining to *plantigrade*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.

IL, n. One of the *Digitigrada*.

digitigradism (dij'-it-ig-rād-izm), n. [*digitigradus* + -*ism*]. The character of being *digitigrade*; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

In some *Antelope* *Batrachia* there is a partial *digitigradism*. *E. D. Cope*, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 304.

digitinerved (dij'-it-nērvd), a. [*L. digitus*, finger; + *nervus*, nerve; + -*ed*]. 1. In bot., having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.

digitize (dij'-it-iz), v. t. [*digit* + -*ize*]. To finger; handle.

None but the devil, beside yourself, could have *digitized* a pen after so accurate a manner.

digitolium (dij'-it-ōl-um), n. pl. *digitolites* (-ā). [*NL*, < *L. digitus*, finger; + *lithos*, a small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing.

It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with five keys rising on strong metal springs. Also called *digitolite*.

digitoxin (dij'-it-ōk-sin), n. [*NL*, *Digitale* + *L. tox(um)*, poison, + -*in*]. A poisonous principle obtained from *Digitale* in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding toxic resin, an uncrystallizable and extremely poisonous substance.

digitule (dij'-it-ūl), n. [= *F. digitule*, < *L. digitulus*, a little finger, toe, claw, dim. of *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*]. 1. A little finger or toe; a small digit.— 2. A minute process of the tarsal claws of some insects. Digitules are especially notable in the *Cecidaria* or scale-insects, where they take the form of knubbed or pointed, sometimes movable organs arising near the base of the tarsal claw.

digitus (dij'-it-us), n.; pl. *digit* (-i). [*L*]: see *digit*. 1. In anat., a digit, a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from *dactylus*, toe. *Wilder and Gage*. [Rare].— 2. In entom., one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the *metatarsus*, *pulvis*, or *puncta*; used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. *Kirby and Spence*. See *dactylus* (4).

digitated (di-glād'-it-ād), v. t. [*L. digitatus*, pp. of *digitare*, fight for life or death, contend turnily, < *dis* for *dis*, apart, + *gladiare*, fight with a sword (see *gladiator*), < *gladius*, a sword]. To fence; quarrel. *Hales*.

digitations (di-glād'-it-ā-shun), n. [*NL*, *digladiation*], in *digladiatio lingua*, a biting remark; < *L. digladiari*, pp. *digladiatus*, contend: see *digladiate*. A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a disputation. [Rare.]

Their fence plays, or *digladiations* of naked men. *Potter*, *Arts of Eng. Fossil*, p. 59.

They teachment such *digladiation* about subtleties and matters of no use. *Locke*, *Advancement of Learning*, 4. 6.

Avoid all *digladiations*, facility of credit, or superficial simplicity; seek the concanancy and concatenation of truth. *Locke*, *Advancement of Learning*, 4. 6.

Digitosus (di-glōs'-us), n. [*NL*, Wagler, 1832, < *digitosus* (speaking two languages), having two tongues (a split tongue); see *digit*]. 1. A genus of tenebrous noctuid passerine birds, or honeycreepers, of the American family *Certhiidae* or *Dendroica*. They have a very acute curved bill

and a long, slender, slightly curved tail. *See* *Digitosus*, *Arts of Eng. Fossil*, p. 59.

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diglyph (dij'-glif), n. [= *F. diglyph*, < *Gr. δι-γλυφ*, doubly indented, < *di*, two, doubly, + *glyphe*, carve, cut, incise]. In arch., an ornament consisting essentially of two associated ovals or channels. Compare *diglyph*.

digitation (di-glād'-it-ā-shun), n. [*L. digladiatio*], a dooming worthy; also dignity; < *digladiari*, pp. *digladiatus*, contend worthy, < *digladiare*, contend worthy; see *digladiate*. The act of contending worthy or of ascribing worthiness; the act of conferring dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this *digitation* and tender kindness of the Lord towards me. *Chaucer*, *Legend of Goodly* (R. E. T. S.), l. 130.

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into ecstasy, wondering at the *digitation* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, *Words* (ed. 1858), l. 12.

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To ben holden *digme* of reverence. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog*, to C. T., l. 141.

No of his *digme* dangerous to *digme*. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog*, to C. T., l. 157.

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Digitigrade—Wind Leg of Lion.

a. femur or digit; b. tibia; c. tarsus and metatarsus; or foot; d. plant; e. sole of foot; f. digitigrade foot; g. plantigrade foot.

ing to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.

IL, n. One of the *Digitigrada*.

digitigradism (dij'-it-ig-rād-izm), n. [*digitigradus* + -*ism*]. The character of being *digitigrade*; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

The Church of Rome, when she commands unto us the authority of the Church in adjudicating of Scripture, seems only to speak of herself.

Hale, Golden Remains, p. 300.

II. trans. To determine; decide.

That is a lawful Court which while acting as a Court, the whole Church in communicating, and the matter being digudicated, holds it to be adherent to.

Quoted in *Penny's* Elenchion, p. 39.

digudication (di-jō-di-k'ah-shon), n. [*L. digudicatio* (n.), < *digudicare*, pp. *digudicatus*, decide: see *digudicare*.] Judicial decision.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves should strongly incline us in our most abstrused digudication.

Glennie, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii. cation.

dika-bread (di-k'ah-bred), n. (< *dika*, native name, > *E. bread*). A fat substance resembling chocolate, prepared from the almond-like kernel of the fruit of the *Mangifera Gabonensis*, used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.

dika-fat (di-k'ah-fat), n. Same as *dika-bread*.

dikamal (dik-a-mal'), n. [*E. Ind.*] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gordonia* laeta, a rubicaceous shrub of India. It has a strong, peculiar, and offensive odor, and is useful in the treatment of scabs and cutaneous diseases. It is employed as a remedy for dyspepsia. Also *decimate*.

dikeast, n. See *dikeast*.

dike (dik), n. Also spelled, less correctly, *dyke*; < *ME. dyke, dyke, dik*, also (as assimilated) *diche, dyche, dyke, dyk*, > mod. *E. ditch*, < *AS. dic*, m. *f.*, a ditch, channel, dike, wall, = *OS. dik*, m. *f.*, a ditch, < *OF. dike*, m. *f.*, a bank, dam, = *D. dyk*, m. *f.*, a bank, dam, = *MLG. dik*, *L.G. diek*, m. *f.*, a pond, usually a bank, dam, = *MHG. tich, dike*, m. *f.*, a ditch, canal, pond, fish-pond, marsh, *G. tich*, m. *f.*, a pond, fish-pond, tank, ditch, m. *f.*, a bank, dam (this sense and form, with initial *d* for *t*, after *LG. and D.*) = *Isol. dik*, neut. *diki*, m. *f.*, a ditch, = *Norw. dike*, neut. *ditch*, a puddle, = *Sve. dike*, neut. *dike*, also a bank, dam, = *Dan. dipe*, neut. *ditch*, also a bank, dam; hence (from *L.G.*) *OF. dique, digue*, *F. digue* = *Sp. digue*, *dig* = *It. digue*, a bank, dam. The neut. forms have been borrowed with *Gr. rizo*, a wall, rampart, *rizos*, the wall of a house (for orig. *rizos*; *rizos*, ult. connected with *dyiden*, touch, and *L. fingere*, form, *fingere*, a form; see *dyiden*, < *dyiden*, > < *dyiden*, > but the relation is improbable. The orig. sense of the neut. word is 'ditch', a channel dug out (cf. *dig*, ult. from this noun) (cf. also *Gr. rizo*, a marsh, swamp), *ditch* being the *Gr.* masculine form of the same word. The correlative sense of 'a bank' or 'a wall' is not usual in *ME. and AS.*; it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries, where the dikes in this sense are conspicuous and important. 1. A channel for water made by digging; a ditch; a moat. See *ditch*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At the thence the *I. I.* world be, Two lessons ill and belle die.

Genset and Exod. I., 231.

About the castle was a dyke.

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, i. 251.

From one fountain in a garden there should be little channels or dykes out to every bed, and every plant growing therein.

Watts, Dict. of Chem.

Of darning fish, that on a summer noon Adown the crystal dykes of the sea, Come slipping or their shadows on the sand.

Tennyson, *Gemal*.

2. A small pond or pool. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 3. A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in excavating a canal or a ditch; specifically, such a ridge or bank thrown up to prevent low lands from being overflowed; a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea; as, the Netherlands are defended from the sea by *dikes*.

The injured nation [the Dutch], driven to despair, had opened its dikes, and had called in the sea to fight against the French tyranny. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii. *Dikes*, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant.

Shut out the turbulent tides. *Longfellow*, *Ravenscliff*, i. 4. A low wall or fence of stone or turf, dividing or inclosing fields, etc. A *dike* is such a wall built upon the sea. See *Fall-dike*, [*Norw. Eng. and Scotch*].

Y've been wash'd in Dunny's well, And drest on Dunny's dyke. *Sweet William and the Rose* (Chap. Ballads, II, 137). The heat dyed that we come to, Fill turn and take you up. *The Duke of Albi* (Child's Ballads, IV, 30).

5. In geol., a fissure in rocks filled with material which has found its way into it while molten, or when brought by some other means into a fluid or semi-fluid condition. Most dikes are, in fact, solid.

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sent two V-shaped transverse ridges, like the letter V. Such teeth are characteristic of the insectivora of northern and temperate regions, thus contrasted with tropical forms of *Zalambodonta* (which see). *distancy* (di-lam-ni-a-shon), n. [*L. di-lam-ni-a-shon*] In bot., the conopseal development of a lamina, which is said to be an organ; a form of deduplication or chorisis.

distanist (di-lā-ni-ā't), v. t. [*L. distanist*, pp. of *distanare* (or *L. distanare*), to tear in pieces, < *dis*, di-, apart, & *lanare*, to tear, rend.] To tear; rend in pieces; mangle.

The panther, when he hunts his prey, hiding his grim visage, with the swiftness of his breath allures the other beast into his jaws, being so sure while he reaches, he rends and cruelly does *distanist* them. *Ford*, *Lives of Life*.

distanition (di-lā-ni-ā't-shon), n. [*L. distanition* (n.), < *distanare*, pp. of *distanare*, to tear in pieces; see *distanare*.] A tearing in pieces.

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If evidence of dilatancy were to be obtained from form matter, that it was to be sought on the most common grain, and what had hitherto been most interesting, that, of hard, separate grains—corn, sand, shell, etc.—the dilatancy of the nature, XXXIII, 48.

dilatant (di- or di-lá'tant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dilatant*, < *L. dilatant* (*é*), *p.* of *dilatatio*, *d.* dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*]. *a.* Dilating; relating to dilatancy, or to a substance possessing this property.

The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained from the fact that, since *dilatant* material cannot change its shape without increasing in volume, by preventing change of volume at all change of shape is prevented. *O. Hapunda*, *Nature*, XXXIII, 48.

II. n. 1. A substance having the property of dilatancy.—2. *In v.*, *a.*, a movement used to dilate, as a tent, a bougie, a sound, etc. **dilatates** (di- or di-lá'tat), *v.* [= *Sp. Pg. dilata*to = *It. dilata*, < *L. dilatatus*, *p.* of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*]. **Dilatát**, broadened or widened out; specifically said, in zoology, of an organ or a part which is disproportionately broad along a portion of its length.

dilatation (di-lá- or di-lá'tá-shun), *n.* [= *ME. dilatacion*, < *OF. dilatacion*, < *Fr. dilatacion* = *Sp. dilatacion* = *Pg. dilataçao* = *It. dilatazione*, < *LL. dilatatio* (*n.*), an extension, < *L. dilatare*, *p.* dilatus, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*]. 1. The act of expanding; as, by heat, the dilatation of a gas. 2. A spreading or enlarging in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distension.

I conceive the entire line of a spirit in general, or at least of all little created and subordinate spirits, to consist in these several powers or properties, viz.: self-penetration, self-motion, self-contraction and dilatation, and indivisibility.

Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Atheism*, I. iv. 8. His [Speaker's] genius is rather for dilatation than compression.

Specifically.—2. Diffuseness of speech; prolixity; enlargement.

What needsth greater dilatation?

Chaucer, *Man of Law* Tale, I. 124.

3. An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body, or one made for the purposes of surgical or medical treatment. See *apertion*.—4. A dilated part of anything; specifically, in *anat.*, a dilated portion of an organ or a mark.

dilatator (di-lá- or di-lá'tá-tor), *n.* [= *F. dilatator* = *Sp. Pg. dilatador* = *It. dilatatore*, < *L. dilatator*, < *L. dilatare*, *p.* dilatus, spread abroad, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*]. That which dilates; *a.* dilator; in *anat.*, specifically applied to various muscles, as of the diaphragm or the pupil.

In the Bepilla these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilatator muscle, which are also present in a modified form in Bepilla. *Oegenbauer*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 547.

Dilatator iris, the muscle of the iris which dilates the pupil; the radiating muscular fibres of the iris, antagonizing the sphincter or circular fibres.—**Dilatator** tube, the tensor pelvis muscle.

dilate (di- or di-lá'te), *v.*; pret. and *p.*, **dilatate**, *p.* **dilatáti**, [*F. dilater* = *Sp. Pg. dilatar*, < *L. dilatare*, *p.* dilatus, spread out, extend, dilate, < *Latina*, *p.* associatus, with difference, carry apart, spread abroad, scatter, also differ, and intr. differ (*F. é* differ and *defer*), < *dis*, apart, + *ferre* = *E. bear*]. For *p.* *latius*, see *apart*, *l.* & down. *Dilate* is a doubtful word, practically of *defer* & *differ*: see *dilate*, *defer*, & *differ*. *I. trans.* 1. To expand; distend; spread out; enlarge or extend in all directions; as, air dilates the lungs; to dilate the pupil of the eye.

Induced with a zealous devotion and ardent desire to protect and dilate the Christian faith.

Havley's Voyages, II. 363.

Collecting all his might, dilated stool, Like Tenerris at Atlas, unreinforced.

Shakespeare, *Tit. L.*, I. iv. 306.

Chapman abounds in splendid enthusiasm of diction, and now and then dilates our imaginations with suggestions of profound poetic depth.

Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 315.

Sp. To set forth at length; relate at large; relate or describe with full particulars; enlarge upon.

Found good means To draw from her a prayer, as she heard,

That I would all my pilgrimage dilate,

Whereof by parcels she had something heard.

Shakespeare, *Othello*, I. 3.

Dilate the matter to me.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers Besides Women*, v. 1.

—*Trans.* To swell, spread out, amplify.

II. intrans. 1. To spread out; expand; distend; swell; enlarge.

His heart dilated and glories in his strength. *Addison*.

My heart dilated with unutterable happiness. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xxi. His nostrils visibly dilate with surprise. *Lathrop*, *Spanish Vices*, p. 148.

2. To speak at length; dwell on particulars; enlarge; expatiate; descant; used absolutely with *upon* or *over*.

I purpose to speak actively without digressing or dilating. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 106.

I leave it among the divines to dilate upon the danger of schism as a spiritual evil. *Swift*, *Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, i.

dilatet (di- or di-lá'tet), *v.* [*< L. dilatatus*, *p.* see *dilate*, *v.*]. Broad; extended.

When they; out of their bounty, have instructed With no dilate and absolute a power. *J. Johnson*, *Sejanus*, I. 2.

dilated (di- or di-lá'ted), *p.* [*< Pp. of dilate*, *v.*]. Expanded; extended; enlarged. Specifically—(1) (usually widened, or wider than the rest of the part or organ. Also *distended*. (2) In *anat.*, opened; standing open, as a pair of compasses or the like.—**Dilated** antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ unusually widened in any part.—**Dilated margin, in *entom.*, a margin spread out laterally more than usual, or beyond the surrounding parts.—**Dilated styli or *punctures*, in *entom.*, those styli or punctures which are small, and distinctly rounded within.—**Dilated tarsal, in *entom.*, those tarsi in which two or more joints are broad, somewhat heart-shaped, and tongue-like or densely hairy beneath, as in *Coleoptera*. Also called *enlarged tarsal*.******

dilater (di- or di-lá'ter), *n.* One who or that which enlarges or expands; specifically, a muscle that dilates; *a.* dilator.—2. A surgical instrument, of various forms, used for dilating a wound, a canal, or an external opening of the body.

dilatior (di-lá'ti-ór), *adv.* In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

dilatormess (di-lá'ti-ór-ness), *n.* The quality of being dilatory; slowness in doing; delay in proceeding; tardiness; procrastination.

These lamented their *dilatormess* and imperfection, or troubled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves. *Holman*.

dilatoy (di-lá'ti-ór), *adv.* [*< NL. dilator*, short for *dilatator*, *q. v.*; as if < *E. dilate* + *or*, *L. dilator*, *p.* dilatus, delay: see *dilate*, *v.*].

What construction canst thou make of our wilt dilate, but as a stubborn content? *Pl. Hail*, *Zacharias*.

dilatative (di- or di-lá'tiv), *a.* [*< dilate* + *ive*]. Relating to dilate; causing dilatation.

dilatoid (di-lá'ti-óid), *n.* [*< NL. dilator*, short for *dilatator*, *q. v.*; as if < *E. dilate* + *or*, *L. dilator*, *p.* dilatus, delay: see *dilate*, *v.*].

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dilection (di-lé'k-shun), *n.* [= *F. Fr. dilection* = *Sp. dileccion* = *Pg. dileccao* = *It. dilezione*, < *LL. dilectio* (*n.*), < *L. diligere*, *p.* dilectus, love much, value highly; see *dilect*, *v.*]. *a.* Of predilection.] A loving; preference; choice.

The privilege of his *dilection* In you confirmed God upon a tree. *Haughton*, *Paraphrase*, p. 122.

So far is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand conclusion of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle*, *Seraphic Love*.

dilemma (di- or di-lém'm), *n.* [= *F. dilemme* = *Sp. dilema* = *Pg. dilema* = *It. D. Dan. Sw. dilemma*, < *LL. dilemma*, < *Gr. dilemma*, a proposition, assumption; see *lemma*. Not "an argument in which the adversary is caught between" (*dialemba*), two difficulties," not derived from *dialemba*, but caught between.]

1. A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative conclusions, and that each of these involves the denial of the proposition in question. The alternatives are called the *horns* of the dilemma, which is also called a *horned* dilemma. It is sometimes also called a dilemma, in a looser sense, when the number of such horns is more than two. The dilemma is a matter of form and was not noticed by logicians before the revival of learning; consequently there has been some dispute as to its logical dependence on the law of excluded middle, as (from *Aulus Gellius*) is as follows: Every woman is fair or ugly; it is fair good to marry an ugly wife, because she will first; it is not good to marry an ugly wife, because she will not be attractive; therefore, it is not good to marry at all. The subtlest part of this reasoning is that it involves the principle of excluded middle, the fallacy which would leave ordinary syllogism intact. Logicians, however, have made the dilemma a matter of form of expression, saying that the above argument, for instance, is not a dilemma, because the two premises are above, but that it becomes one if that premise is put in this form: If it is good to marry, it is good to marry a fair wife, or it is good to marry an ugly wife. They have not different thus recognized the following forms as dilemmas or as *disjunctive dilemmas*: (1) *Simple constructive dilemmas*: If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (2) *Complex destructive dilemmas*: If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (3) *Complex destructive dilemmas*: If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (4) *Complex destructive dilemmas*: If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. 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This important noun of *diminishing* every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world.

8. To take away; subtract: with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it. *Deut. 10, v. 1.*

Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In music, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

What judgment I had increases rather than diminishes. *Dryden.*

Cret's ample fields diminish to our eye;
Before the Boreas blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

= *Syn. Diminute*, *Contract*, etc. (see decrease); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.

diminishable (di-min'ish-ə-bəl), a. [*diminish* + *-able*.] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.

diminished (di-min'ish), p. a. [*pp.* of *diminish*, v.] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, abated.

At whose slight all the stars
Hide their diminished heads. *Keats.*

She feels the change, and deep regrets the flame,
Of Honours lost, and her diminished Name. *Keats.*

diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle. — The diminished bar, in jewelry, the bar of a watch which is thinned on its inner ends.

diminished interval, in music, an interval shorter than a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and lower tones. See *chord*, 4.

diminished interval, in music, a corresponding interval in music, an interval one semitone shorter than the corresponding perfect or the corresponding minor interval.

See *interval*. — *Diminished subject*, in music, a subject or those repeated or imitated in imitation (which see).

diminished triad, in music, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third and its diminished fifth — that is, two minor thirds superposed; in the major scale, the triad on the seventh tone.

diminisher (di-min'ish-er), n. One who or that which diminishes.

The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Locke.*

diminishing (di-min'ish-ing), v. In a diminishing manner; in a way to belittle reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak diminish of any one who was absent. *Locke.*

diminishing-rule (di-min'ish-ing-rul), n. In arch., a broad rule used with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

diminishing-scale (di-min'ish-ing-eskəl), n. In arch., a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

diminishing-stuff (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), n. In ship-building, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

diminishment (di-min'ish-ment), n. [*diminish* + *-ment*.] Diminution; abatement.

You . . . shall converse the same whole and entire, without diminishment, until you shall have delivered . . . the same. *Matthew, 23, v. 13.*

Every man seeth by and by what foloweth, a great diminishment of the strength of the realm. *Shaks. Hist. of Sedition.*

diminuer, v. See *diminish*.

diminuendo (It. pron. dé-mé-nô-en-dô), (It. [*diminuire*, *diminuisse*; see *diminish*].) In music, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by *dim.*, *diminu.*, or by the sign \rightrightarrows ; the opposite of *cracendo*.

diminuent (di-min'uent), a. [*ML. diminuent* (-e) for *Di. diminuent* (-e), *pp.* of *diminuere*, *diminuish*; see *diminish*.] Diminishing; lessening. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a diminuent term. *Sp. Sanderson, Sermons, Pref.*

diminute (dim'in-ūt), a. [*ML. diminutus* for *Di. diminutus*, small, *pp.* of *diminuere*, *diminuish*; see *diminish*.] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the small and undesirable faults of the merchandise; but we must acknowledge them, or else afterwards made dimination of such proportions and abatement as that fault should make. *Faulstich.*

diminute being, belittling the effect before a conclusion. — *Diminute conversion*, in logic, *See conversion*, 2.

diminutively (dim'in-ūt-ly), adv. In a manner which lessens; as, reduced.

An expression only; but that, too, elliptically and diminutively uttered. *Sp. Sanderson.*

diminution (dim-4-nū'thun), n. [*ML. diminution*, *diminutio*, *OF. diminution*, *F. diminution* = *Pr. diminuto* = *Sp. diminución* (*cf.* *Pg. diminuzione*) = *It. diminuzione*, *CL. Di. diminutio* (-n) for *Di. diminutio* (-n), a lessening, *cf. diminuer*, *pp. diminutus*, *lessen*; see *diminish*.]

1. The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing; a making smaller; a lowering of amount, value, dignity, estimation, etc.; as, the diminution of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or estimation of me. *Sp. Sanderson.*

It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a diminution to me, but what argues a depravity of my will. *Stowe, Spectator, No. 461.*

Never thinks it diminution to be rank'd
In military honour less. *Philips.*

2. The process of becoming less; as, the apparent diminution of a receding body; the diminution of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a race in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a diminution of the value. *Mansley, Sir J. Mackintosh.*

3. In music, the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes having one less, or one quarter the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. See *canon*, *counterpoint*, and *imitation*. — 4. In law, an omission in the record of a case sent up from a court to the court to the court of review. — 5. In her., differencing, especially that kind of differencing called *cadency*. — 6. In arch., the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. — 7. In music, 2. Decrease, reduction, abridgment, abatement.

diminutal (di-min'ūt-əl), a. [*diminutio* + *-al*].

diminutive (di-min'ūt-iv), a. and n. [*F. diminutif* = *Sw. Di. diminutivo* (= *G. diminutiv*) = *Lat. diminutivus* (in grammar), *diminutivus* (in science), *pp.* of *diminuere*, *diminuish*; see *diminish*.] 1. a. Small; little; narrow; contracted; as, a race of diminutive men; a diminutive house.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shaks. Macbeth, iv. 2.*

2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; tending to diminish, decrease, or abridge.

Diminutive of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

3. In gram., expressing something small or little; as, a diminutive word; the diminutive suffixes *-kin*, *-let*, *-ling*, etc. See II., 3.

II. a. 1. Anything very small as to size, importance, value, etc.; as, a dainty diminutive. Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such water-fles; diminutives of nature. *Shaks. 7. and C., v. 1.*

Most monster-like, he shown
For poor's diminutives, for dials. *Shaks. A. and C., iv. 10.*

2). In med., something that diminishes or abates.

Diet, diminutives, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as *Burton, Anat. of Med., 1. 2.*

3. In gram., a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, *lapidula*, a little stone, from *lapis*, a stone; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*; *rivulet*, which is a double diminutive, being from *Latin rivulus*, a diminutive of *rivus*, a river, with the English diminutive termination *-et*. Many terminations originally diminutive, or words having such a sense, have lost their diminutive force. The principal suffixes in English recognized as diminutive are *-let*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-et*, *-in*, and *-y*. See also *et*, *et*, *et*.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the diminutive of his name, *Peckin or Peckin*. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. II.*

Babylisms and dear diminutives
Scatter all over the vocabulary. *De Quincey.*

Of such a love, *Shaks. Romeo's Field.*

In some languages, as Italian for instance, adjectival repetition is really almost like mathematical multiplication, serving to diminish the effect before a conclusion. In the term is itself an augmentative or diminutive.

cf. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 58.

diminutively (di-min'ūt-iv-ly), adv. In diminishing manner; in a manner to lessen; on a small scale.

Mainly the former [picture], they are still *diminutively* conceived: if a grain could expand (cooper a picture), the size of Vandyck's in the night would appear to have been painted for that proportion.

diminutiveness (dim-in'ūt-iv-ness), n. Smallness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance, etc.

While he stood on lipices thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness in the night was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student, II. 225.*

diminutive (di-min'ūt-iv), a. [*cf.* *pr.* and *pp.* *diminutus*, *pp.* *diminutus*.] [*As diminutivus* (-e), *pp.* of *diminuere*, *diminuish*; see *diminish*.] form as a diminutive of another word; as, *Certhiola* is *Certhia* diminutive. [*Recent.*]

dimish, a. See *diminish*.

dimiscent (di-mis'cent), n. [*CL. dimissio* (-n), a sending forth, dismissal, *cf. dimittens*, *pp.* *dimisces*, *send away*; see *dimitt*, *dimias*, and *cf. demission*, *dimission*.] Leave to depart. *Barrow.*

The wise man doth expiate his own meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of *dimission* with procrastination. *Cleaver, Proverbs, p. 50.*

dimissorial (di-mis'ō-ri-əl), n. [*As dimissoria* (-e), *pp.* of *dimittere*, *send away*; see *dimitt*, *dimias*, and *cf. demission*, *dimission*.] Leave to depart. *Barrow.*

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Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of *dingy* paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The snow-fall, too, looked inexpressibly dreary (I had almost called it *dingy*) coming down through an atmosphere of city smoke.

dingy² n. See *danghy*.

dinical (din'f-kal), n. [*Gr. δινω, a whirling* + *-ical*, Cf. *dinical*.] Pertaining to giddiness: applied to medicines that remove giddiness. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

Dinictis (di-nik'tis), n. [*NL., < Gr. δινω, terrible, large, & ιακ, a weasel or marten.*] A genus of fossil feline quadrupeds, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar. *Leidy, 1854.*

nitro-. [*di-2 + nitric-*]. In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of which it forms a part contains two nitro-groups (NO_2).

nitrocellulose (*di-ni'trō-sel'ū-lōs*), *n.* [*di-2 + nitric + cellulose²*]. A substance, analogous to gunecotton, but differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether, produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on cotton. Collodion is a solution of this substance in ether and alcohol. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*.

dink (*dīngk*), *v. t.* [*Origin obscure*]. To deek; *dress*: *adorn*. [*Fractol*].

My lady's dink, my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o' the west.
Burns, My Lady's Gown

The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the dink

dinner (din'er), *n.* [*ME.* *diner*, *dymor*, < *OF.* *diner*, *dinner*, or rather breakfast, *F. diner*, *diner*; prop. *inf.*, *OF.* *dinor*, *F. diner*, *dine*, used as a noun: see *dine*.] 1. The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common

2. An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party.
Thenne Nychodemus receyved hym in to his house and
made hym a grete *dinner*.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.
He that will make the Feeste will saye to the Hostellere,
Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode *Dinner*, for so many folk.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 214.
Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. *Mat. xxii. 4.*

dinner-hour (din'er-our), *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; dinner-time. See *dinner*.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be dinner-
less. Fuller, Worthless, London.
Then with another humorous ruth remark'd
The lusty mowers labouring dinnerless.
Tennison, Geraint.

I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
At dinner-time,
Shak., M. of V., l. 1.

dinner-wagon (din'er-wag'on), *n.* A set of light shelves, as a dumb-waiter, usually mounted on casters and easily movable, for the service of a dining-room. Compare *dumb-waiter*.

dinnle (din'n'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dinnled*, ppr. *dinnling*. [Sc.: see *dindle*¹.] 1. Same as *dindle*¹.—2. To make a great noise.

tremulous (trem'ul-us), *a.* [*Sc.*, *tremmie*, *v.*] A tremulous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [*Scotch.*]

deinos, terrible, fearful, mighty, (< *déos*, fear, terror.) An element in many scientific words of Greek origin, meaning 'terrible, mighty, huge.'

Dinobryidae (din-ō-bri'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., *Dinobryon* + *-idae*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epityria*.

Dinobryina (di-nob-ri-'nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-ina*.] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate unappendaged infusorians of changeable form.—2. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Eppysia*.

Dinoceras (di-nos e-ras), n. [NL., < Gr. *deinos*, terrible, mighty, + *kéras*, horn.] One of the genera of the *Dinocerata*, giving name to the group so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horns.



dinocerata (di-nó-ser'g-tá), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *Dinocera* (t-s.)] A group of extinct Eocene perissodactyl mammals. By some the forms are held to constitute an order; by others they are referred to an order Amblopoda (which see), or placed in a family, *Uintatheriidae* (which see). The leading genera are *Uintatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, and *Loxolophodon*.

dinocerate (di-nos'g-rát), a. and n. **I.** a. Pertaining to the *Dinocera*.

because the structure before regarded as a girdle of cilia seemed to be a second flagellum lying in the transverse groove which nearly all these infusorians possess in addition to the longitudinal one. The *Dinoflagellata* are named as a class, and divided into *Adinida* and *Dinifera* Bütschli.

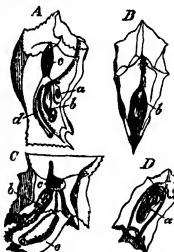
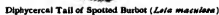
di-nom-ic (di-nom'ik), *a.* [*Gr. di-, two-, + nomos, a law, a district (or νόμος, distribution), < νέμεω, I distribute.*] Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth: used in relation to the distribution of plants.

Dinomys (di'nō-mis), n. [NL. (Peters, 1873)
 < Gr. *dēvōs*, terrible, mighty, + *mys* = E. mouse.]

Dinopidae (dī-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinop* + *-idae*.] A family of saltigrade spiders distinguished by very long and fine extremities.

Dinopis (di-nō'pis), n. [NL., < Gr. *deinōs* *deinōs* (-ων-), fierce-eyed (of the Erinyes), < *deōs*, terrible, fierce, + *ōs*, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Dinopidae*.

1630



A. B. Diphyzoid (*Sphenoides*), lateral and front views. *C.* Diphyzoid of *Abylopsis* (*Cuboides*): *a*, σ , gonophore, or reproductive organ; *b*, hydranth; *c*, phyllocyst, with process, *d*. *D.* Free Gonophore, its manubrium, *a*, containing ova. (All enlarged.)

E. mouse.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Dipodomysinae*. *D. deserti* inhabits the Pacific coast region of the United States and Mexico. It is about four inches long, with the tail half as long again; it has brown or gray upper parts and snowy under parts,

Kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys deserti*).

a white stripe along each side of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related species or variety, *D. ordii*, inhabits the Interior Rocky Mountain region. They are known as kangaroo rats from the shape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping.

dipody (di-pō'di), n. pl. dipodies (dip). [*L.L. dipodice* (Attalus Fortulianus), *dipodice* (Marianus Victorinus), etc.] *Gr. di-*, a dipody, two-footedness, *κρίδιον*, two-footed, *δύο*, two, + *πόδι* (podē) = *foot*.] In *pros*, a group of two like feet; a double foot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as a unit by making the ietus of one of the two feet stronger than that of the other. In ancient prosody iambs and trochees are regularly, and anapaests usually, measured by dipodies. Sometimes the word *zeugma* is used as equivalent to dipody.

One trocheal or iambic dipody for thesis, and one for arsis.

J. Hadley, *Essays*, p. 101.

dipolar (di-pō'lār), a. [*di-* + *polar*.] 1. Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is *dipolar*.

When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tension and pressures in solid bodies, extensions, compressions and distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are dipolar quantities.

Chas. Maxwell, *Electric and Mag.*, p. 381.

Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry; along the lines of force of the earth's magnetic there is dipolar asymmetry. *Thur. Light*, p. 308.

2. Pertaining to two poles.

Dipolia, n. pl. See *Dipolia*.
diporpa (di-pōr'pā), n. pl. *diporpe* (dip). [*N.L.*, *Gr. di-*, two, + *πόρπη*, a buckle, clasp.] A supposed genus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of members of the genus *Diplostomum* (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

The *Diporpe*, when they leave the egg, are oiliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a small ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla. After a time the *Diporpe* approach, each applies its ventral sucker to the dorsal papilla of the other, and the coadjuvated papillae are united. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 152.

Dipper's oil. See *oil*.

dipper (dip'ər), n. ME. *dippers* (only in the name for a water-bird; see *duck*, 5 and 6, and of *diapper*; *dip* + *-er*). 1. One who or that which dips. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] (*C. dipper*). Same as *ducker*. 3. In *paper-mania*, the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.—4. One who dips snuff. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, v. t. [*Southern U.S.*]

The *water dipper* holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent tooth snuff, and in her mouth a sort of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush. This is ever and anon taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee's leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder.

W. M. Miller, *New Timothy*, p. 75.

5. A bird of the genus *Cinclus* or family *Cinclidæ*; so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. The common European *dipper*, also called *water-ouzel* and by many other names, is *C. aquaticus*, a small dark-colored bird with a white breast, of aquatic habits, inhabiting streams, and walking or flying under water with ease. It has a scurfy dipper is a distinct species, *C. mexicanus*, and a dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 15 species of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-streams of various parts of the world. They belong to the treefrog group of oscine Passeres, in the vicinity of the thrushes, and are noted as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See *note* in next column, and also *under Cinclus*.

6. And especially a bird which dives with great ease and rapidity, as a grebe, dabchick, or *diapper*; especially, in the United

States, the buffie, *Euophala albeola*, which is also called *spirit-duck* for the same reason. See *under buffie*.—7. A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquids.—8. [*cap.*] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, or the Great Bear; so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See *under Ursa*.—9. In *photog.*, a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.—10. A simple form of scoop-dredge.

See *dredging-machine*.

dipper-claim (dip'ər-klam), n. A bivalve of the family *Macridæ*, *Macra solidissima*, inhabiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attains a large size, is of a subtriangular form, and its valves are sometimes used as dippers or suggest such use.

dipperful (dip'ər-fəl), n. [*C. dipper* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random guess *dipperful* of water. *The Century*, C. XCVI, 152.

dipping (dip'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *dip*.] 1. The act of plunging or immersing.

That which is dyed with many dyes is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. *Jos. Taylor*, *Repentance*, v. 4.

Specifically—2. Baptism by immersion.—3. The process of brightening ornamental brass-work, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.—4. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called *dubbing*.—5. The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing.

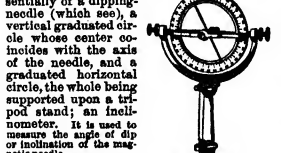
—6. In *ceram.*, the process of coating a coarse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a vessel is attached to the end of the handle for covering material to the whole piece at a single plunge. As soon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or boothhouse.

7. A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, v. t. [*Southern U.S.*]

dipping-compass (dip'ing-kam'pas), n. An instrument consisting essentially of a dipping-needle (which see), a vesicular graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an inclinometer. It is used to measure the angle of dip or inclination of the magnetic meridian.

dipping-frame (dip'ing-frām), n. 1. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in tallow.

2. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in tallow for making candles.—3.



A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dipped in a dye-bath.
dipping-house (dip'ing-hous), n. In *ceram.*, the building in which the blanchit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See *dipping*, 6.
dipping-liquor (dip'ing-lik'ər), n. Dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, used by foundries and others to clean the surface of metal. See *pick*.
dipping-needle (dip'ing-nē'dl), n. An instrument for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the center of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, the dip or points downward; and if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position will be assumed above, at once the direction of the magnetic force. See *note under dipping-compass*.
dipping-pan (dip'ing-pan), n. A cast-iron tray or tank in which stercor-casts are made.
dipping-tube (dip'ing-tūb), n. Same as *sluicing-tube*.

Diposacones

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dipping-vat (dip'ing-vat), n. The tank containing the slip or glazing-liquid in which pottery is dipped to give it a fine surface.

dipping-wheel (dip'ing-hwēl), n. A contrivance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel placed in a narrow race, or half-way in the stream, and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of nets, in which fish ascending the stream are caught, and are drawn out upon the bank by the revolution of the wheel.

dip-pipe (dip'pīp), n. A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus form a seal.

dip-regulator (dip'reg'gūl-tor), n. In *gas-works*, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for drawing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. E. H. Knight.

diprionidæ (di-prī-ōnīd'ī-an), a. [*Gr. di-*, two, + *πρίων* (prīōn), a sawy, prop, piece of *prion*, saw], + *-idæ*-an]. An epithet applied to certain fossil hydrozoans the polypary of which has a row of collous on each side: opposed to *monorhynchidæ*. Such hydrozoans are chiefly confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian formations.

diprismatic (di-prīz-mat'ik), a. [*di-* + *prismatic*.] 1. Doubly prismatic.—2. In *crystallog.*, having clear faces, or two faces to the unsymmetrical vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

dip-rod (dip'rod), n. A rod on which candle-wicks are hung, and used to melted tallow.

dip-roller (dip'rōl'ər), n. In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain.

diprosopus (di-pros-ōp'us), n. [*N.L.*, *Gr. διπρός* (diprōs), two-faced, *ὄψος* (ōpsos), face.] In *teratol.*, duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to complete development of two entirely separate faces.

Diprotodon (di-prō'tō-don), n. [*N.L.*, *Gr. δι-*, two, + *πρότος* (prōtos), first, + *δόν*, Ionic form of *δοῦν* (dōon) = *E. tooth*.] 1. A genus of extinct marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinoceros in size. They had a incisor on each side of the upper and on each side of the lower jaw; no canines; 1 premolar and incisor on each side of each jaw; the median incisor being the largest; the side incisors being very ridged, as in the kangaroo, but without the longitudinal connecting ridge; and the hind limbs free from horizontally enlarged distal ends. The name is due to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivorous mammals. *Australite* is a species found in the Tertiary of Australia.

2. [*C.*] An animal of this genus.

Diprotodon, an animal holding the same place among the Australian mammals as the pachyderms do among the fauna of other continents. *Science*, VI, 221.

diprotodont (di-prō'tō-dōnt), a. and n. [*Di-* + *protodont* (t-).] 1. a. Having two lower front teeth; not the case in the herbivorous type of dentition in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Diprotodon*, as happened to *polyprotodon*.

II. n. An animal of the genus *Diprotodon*; a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.

Diprotodontia (di-prō'tō-don'ah-ē-ā), n. pl. [*Di-* + *protodont* (t-).] A group of marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition.

Diposacones (dip-ə-kā'nē-s), n. pl. [*N.L.*, sometimes improperly from *Diprosopus*.] A group of plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

A natural order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

5. In music, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.—6. To superscribe; write the name and address of the recipient on; address as; to direct a letter or a package.

Sp. Phant. Carry it to my Lady.
It. deo. To direct to your Worship.

7. To aim or point at, as discourse; address. Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly direct.
Shak. I Hen. VI., v. 3.

Moral Govn. this book I direct

To the.

8. In *astron.*, to calculate the arc of the equator between the signifier and the promotor.—Directed right line, a line which is regarded as dis-continued in respect to the distance between the two directions in which it might be passed over by a moving point.—*Byn.* 2. *Guide, Shuy* (see *Guide*); *Conduct*, etc. (see *Conduct* and *power*); to dispose, rule, command (see *con-*); control.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

Wisdom is profitable to direct. *Ecol.* x. 10.

It controls and directs absolutely.

N. A. Rev., CXIII. 362.

2. In music, to not as director or conductor.

direct (di-*rek't*'), *n.* [*Fr. direct*, *fr.* *direction*, *notion*, the sign *z* placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.]
direct (di-*rek't*'), *adv.* [*Fr. direct*, *fr.* *direct*, *a.* In a direct manner; directly; straight; say, he went direct to the point.

And faire Venus, the beauty of the night,
Uprais'd, and set with the west all right,
Her golden face in opposition
Of God Phœbus direct descending down.
Henryson, *Colman's*, *Cressida*, 1. 14.

direct-action (di-*rek't*'shən), *n.* In mech., characterized by direct action: a term applied to engines which have the piston-rod or cross-head connected directly to, or by a connecting-rod with the crank, displacing with valves, or beams and side levers; as, a direct-action steam-engine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which slides in parallel guides, or in the case of the oscillating cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movement of the crank. Special engines are the single-cylinder, inverted double-cylinder, double-piston, inclined-cylinder, annular-cylinder, oscillating, sliding-rod, keeple, and trunk engines. Also applied to the direct action of the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pump-rod or valve-rod. Re-*direct* is a term that prevents stopping on what is called the dead-center. Such pumps work without cranks or fly-wheels.

direct-draft (di-*rek't*'draft), *n.* Having a single direct flow: applied to steam-boilers.

directing (di-*rek't*'ter), *n.* See *director*.

director (di-*rek't*'ing), *n.* [*Fr. de direct*, *v.*] Giving or affording direction; guiding.—Directing circle. See *gabion*.—Directing plane, in perspective, a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.—Directing point, in perspective, the point where an original line meets the directing plane.

direction (di-*rek't*'shən), *n.* [*Fr. direction* = *Sp. direccion* = *It. direzione* = *Ger. direction* = *D. directio* = *G. direction* = *Dan. Sw. direction*, *L. directio*], a making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), *dirigere*, *pp. directus*, direct, *pp. directus*. Re-*direct* is a position considered without regard to linear distance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from another point, D, according to the relative position through A and continued to infinity would or would not cut through the sphere whose center is B. Re-*direct* is a position considered without regard to linear distance. Every motion of a point has a determined direction: for any motion from any instant were to lose all its direction, it would toward a determinate point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at that point. If the direction be deflected, it is inaccurate to say that a line has a determinate direction, because a motion along that line has either one of two possible directions. Let the word *direction* is sometimes used in a loose sense in which, opposite directions not being distinguished, the direction of a line is spoken of, meaning the pair of opposite directions.

The direction of a star is seen at a glance, while the most profound science and the most accurate observations have not enabled the astronomer to ascertain its direction.

B. Petros.

The direction in which a force tends to make the point to which it is applied move.

R. S. Ball, *Exper. Mechanics*, p. 1.

force.—2. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; as, the direction of public affairs; of domestic concerns; of a band of conscience; to study under the direction of a tutor.

I put myself to your direction. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

All nature is but as unknown to thee.

Any chance, direction which thou dost not see.

Asps. Easy, *Macbeth*, i. 301.

3. The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying; as, the direction of good works to a good end.—4. The end or object toward which something is directed.—5. *An order; a prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.*

Iago hath direction what to do. *Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. 3.

The next day there was also a levy for the repelling two

Port; but that labour took not such effect as was ex-

tended, for want of good directions.

Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 140.

Follow but our direction, and we will accommodate matters.

Goddard, *The Bee*, No. 6.

6. In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.—7. In music, the act or office of a conductor or director.—8.

A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to be sent; an address.

These letters [Lord Chesterfield's] retain their directions

and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 455.

9. A body or board of directors; a directorate.

—10. In *astron.*, the difference of right or oblique ascension between the signifier and

promotor.—Angle of direction. See *angle*.—Direction, the course of the motion of a moving

point makes with that of one of a system of rectangular

coordinates in space.—Direction of the dip. See *dip*.

Direction ratio, the ratio of one of the

coordinates of a point to the distance of the point from

the origin.—Line of direction. (a) In *gunn.*, the direct

line in which a body is pointed. (b) In *mech.* (1) The

line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according

to the force impressed upon it. Thus a line of direction

by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to

the earth's center. (2) In *astron.*, would pass through the

center of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon.—*Byn.*

Overnight, government, control.

directional (di-*rek't*'shən-əl), *a.* [*Fr. direction* +

-*al*]. Pertaining or relating to direction.

The directional character of the properties of the ray,

as in the case of the ray of light, is analogous to the direction of a

moment or an electric current, suggested the idea of po-

larization. *See coefficient.*

directional coefficient. See *coefficient*.

directitude (di-*rek't*'i-tūd), *n.* A word used

in burlesque in the following passage, which

appears to contain some allusion not now in-

tellectual.

3d Ser. Which friends, sir, (as it were), durst not (look

up, sir) show themselves (as we term it) his friends while

he sits. *See* *Directitude*! what's that? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 5.

directive (di-*rek't*'iv), *a.* [*Fr. directif*] = *Sp.*

directivo = *It. direttivo* = *L. directivus*], (in the phrase

directing literature, a letter addressed

direct.] *L. directus*, *pp. dirigere*, direct; see

direct.] 1. Having the power of directing;

causing to take or occupy a certain direction.

A compass needle experiences from the earth's magnetism

an action sensibly a couple (or directive) action, and is not

sensitively attracted or repelled as a whole.

Thomson and Fairbairn, *Phil.*, 1. 563.

2. Pointing out the proper direction; guiding; prescribing; indicating.

Not visited by any directive ray,

From colds streaming, or from airy hail.

Thomson.

The very objects of speculative contemplation being

seen from collated under the directive influence of the

deep-seated want.

Thomson, *Prob. of Life and Mind*, II. 11. § 2.

It is the office of the inverse symbol to propose a ques-

tion, not to describe an operation. It is, in its primary

meaning, interrogative, not directive.

Boole, *Differential Equations*, p. 377.

3. Capable of being directed, managed, or

handled.

Limbs are his instruments.

In no less working, than are words and bows

and limbs, directed by the will. *T. and S.*

4. Dealing with direction; as, *directive algebra*.

—Directive corpuscle, an apostol (which see).

directly (di-*rek't*'ly), *adv.* 1. In a straight line

or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural

and primitive way; as, aim directly at the

object; gravity tends directly to the center of

the earth. In mechanics a body is said to strike or im-

pulse directly against another when the stroke is in a di-

rection perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact.

Also, a sphere is said to strike directly against another

when the direction of the stroke passes through both their

centers. Two equal flat pencils in the same plane or parallel

planes are said to be directly equal when they could be

generally replaced by one another without the interven-

tion of any medium; immediately.

All the (ancient Greeks) who were qualified to vote at

all voted directly, and not through representatives, in the

greatest affairs of state.

R. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lect.*, p. 273.

It is manifest that before the development of commerce, and while possession of land could alone give a largeness of means, lordship and power were in the hands of the few.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 462.

3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently; as, he will be with us directly.

He will directly to the lords, I fear.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1250.

(In this sense directly, when it happens to precede a dependent temporal clause, often assumes, by the improper union of the temporal conjunction when or as, the apparent character of a conjunction of cause and effect. It is more common in English than in American use.)

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men.

Byn.

4. Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without

circumlocution or ambiguity.

That wise Solon was directly a Poet, it is manifest, having

written in verse the notable fable of the Atlantic

Island. *Byn.*

We quoted our Sea cards most directly false.

Found in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 100.

In *ver* directly defense, but I do want it as laid in the

consequence. *Shak.*, *Spectator*, No. 136.

Directly proportional. In math. See *proportional*.

—*Byn.* 3. Promptly, instantly, quickly.—4. Absolutely,

unmistakenly.

directness (di-*rek't*'ness), *n.* 1. Straightness;

a straight course. *Sheldrake*.—2. Straightfor-

wardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity,

directness of conception.

director (di-*rek't*'or), *n.* [= *Fr. directeur* (*O. D.*)]

directeur = *Dan. Sw. direktör*] = *G. director* =

Sp. Dir. director = *It. direttore*, [*L. director*,

L. dirigere, *pp. dirigere*, direct; see *direct*].

1. One who directs; one who guides, superin-

tends, governs, or manages.

Naturalists some directors of the knowledge to guide

her in all her ways.

Hooker, *Eccles.*, Folly, 1. 3.

Specifically—(a) One of a number of persons, appointed or

elective, and having authority to manage and direct the

affairs of a corporation or company. All the directors

collectively constitute a board of directors. They are

agents or trustees of the corporation, and are held to

holders. Generally they are elected for one year. (b) In

the trade and mercantile world, a director is a person

instrumental performer; as, a chair director, an orchestral

director.

2. Anything that directs or controls.

Common forms were not design'd

Directors to a noble mind. *Swift*.

Safety from external danger is the most powerful di-

rector of national policy.

Specifically—(a) In *surg.*, a grooved rod, intended to

direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening a

flap, or a similar instrument, used in surgery. (b) In

mechanics, a pole or a glass handle connected by a

chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to the part

of the body to which it is to be connected. See *direct*.

Sometimes spelled *directer*.

directorate (di-*rek't*'ō-rāt), *n.* [= *Fr. directoire*];

as *director* + *-atēs*]. 1. The office of a director.

—2. A body of directors.

directorial (di-*rek't*'ō-rī-əl), *a.* [*Fr. directeur* +

-*ial*]. 1. That directs; invested with direction,

or control.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet,

is not imperial, but executive. *W. Outhwaite*, *Guog.*, Germany.

2. Belonging to a director or a body of directors,

as the French Directory.

directorialy (di-*rek't*'ō-rī-ē-ly), *adv.* [*Fr. directeur* +

-*ly*]. In a directorial manner; with power or authority

of a director (in the extract, of the Presby-

terian Directory for Public Worship).

These were to do the Journey work of Presbytery, . . .

to direct, to lead, to guide, to instruct, to catechize,

and to discipline their Brethren.

Sp. Golden, *Tests of the Church*, p. 609.

directlyship (di-*rek't*'lē-ship), *n.* [*Fr. directeur* +

-*ship*]. The condition or office of a director.

Michie.

directory (di-*rek't*'ō-rī), *a.* and *n.* [= *Fr. directeur* +

-*ory*] = *Sp. Dir. directorio* = *It. direttorio*, [*L. directorio*,

directing, serving to direct, *ML. Nls.*, *Nls.*, *directorium*,

a directory, *L. L. directus*, *pp. dirigere*, direct; see *direct*]. 1. A guiding or

directing; directory.

This needs the martinet all their directory needs.

J. Greville, *Belshazzar* (1869), p. 381.

I must practise a general directory and recovery power

in the matter. *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 361.

Directory statute, a statute of a state which

operates merely as advice or direction to the official

other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving

the act or omission to be determined by the person who

is done in disregard of the direction. *Bishop*.

II. *n.* 1. *pl. directories* (di-*rek't*'ō-rī-ē-ry). 1. A guide or

reference to books, particularly encyclopedias, or to

directories for saying the various church of-

fices and for finding the changes in their re-

But she did *disaccord*,
 Ne could her liking to his love apply.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. iii. 7.
 Nothing can more *disaccord* with our experience than
 the assertion that our thoughts and desires never do or
 can interfere as causes in the events which they produce.

Milton, *Nature and Thought*, p. 212.

disaccordant (dis-a-kôr'dant), a. [*OF.* *dis-*
accordant, *disaccordant*, *disaccordant*, *dis-*
accordant, *disagree*; see *disaccord*, and *ac-*
cordant.] Not agreeing; not accordant.

disacoustom (dis-a-kus'tom), v. t. (Formerly
 also *disacousto*; [*OF.* *disacoustomer*, *F.* *dis-*
acoustomer (= *Sp.* *desacostumar* = *Pg.* *desacostu-*
mar), < *dis-* + *acoustomer*, *acousto*; see *dis-*
dis- and *acousto*, v.) To cause to lose a habit
 by disease; render unaccustomed as by disease; as,
 he has *disacoustomed* himself to exercise.

disacidify (dis-a-sid'if-i), v. t.; pret. and pp.
disacidified, ppr. *disacidifying*. [= *F.* *disacidif-*
ier; as *dis-* + *acidify*.] To deprive of
 acidity; free from acid; neutralise the acid
 present in. *Imp. Diet.* [Rare.]

disacknowledge (dis-ak-nô'ej), v. t. [*dis-*
priv. + *acknowledge*.] To refuse to acknowl-

edge; disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and dis-

acknowledge it. *South.*
disacquit (dis-a-kwint'), v. t. [*OF.* *des-*
acquit, *desacquer*, *disacquit*, < *dis-* + *ac-*
quies, acquiescent; see *dis-* and *acquies*, v.] To

render unfamiliar or unacquainted; estrange.

My sick heart with dismal smart. *Herrick.*

In *disacquainted* never.

The hell is a symptom of approaching danger.

When *disacquainted* souls become a stranger.

And takes no knowledge of an old disease.

disacquaintance (dis-a-kwân'tsân), n. [*dis-*
priv. + *acquaintance*.] Want of acquaintance;
 unacquaintance; unfamiliarity.

The strangeness which proceeds but of novelty
 and *disacquaintance* with our ears.

Puttenham, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 131.

disadjust (dis-a-jûst'), v. t. [*dis-* + *adjust*.]
 To destroy the adjustment of; dis-

arrange; disturb; confuse.

When the thoughts are so *disadjusted*, why are they
 not always in confusion? *Hurd,* *Meditations*, II. 52.

disadorn (dis-a-dôr-n'), v. t. [*dis-* + *ad-*
orn, v. Cf. *OF.* *desadorn*, *desadorn*, *des-*
adorn.] To deprive of ornaments.

When the grey hairs begin to spread
 Deform his beard, and change his head.

Congreve, *Hymn to Venus*.

disadvantage (dis-a-dvân's), v. t. (Early mod.
disadvantage; [*ME.* *disadvantage*, *dis-*
advantage, *disadvantage*, *disadvantage*, *dis-*
advantage, < *dis-* + *advantage*, *advantage*; see *dis-*
dis- and *advantage*, v.] 1. To drive back;
 repel; hinder the advance of.

To speak of an ordinance.

How was the Greeks mythen *disadvantaged*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 511.
 There were many full noble men and knew that hidden
 grete drede that for the faulte of her provewe that myght
 chereche and cratin felth were *disadvantaged*.

Morley (E. T. S.), II. 250.

And [he] lefte the bowe on the left side, and that was
 to disadvantage the Emperour, and by-ryve him the way to
 Oton. *Morley* (E. T. S.), III. 368.

2. To draw back.

Through Cambela shoulder it unwrily went.

That forced him his shield to *disadvantage*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 8.

disadvantage (dis-a-dvân'tâj), n. [*dis-* + *advan-*
tage, *disadvantage*, < *OF.* *disadvantage*, *F.* *dis-*
advantage (= *Sp.* *desventaja* = *Pg.* *desventaja* =
It. *sventaggio*), < *dis-* + *advantage*, *advantage*; see *dis-*
dis- and *advantage*, v.] 1. Disadvantage; the
 disadvantage or deprivation of advantage; that which
 prevents success or renders it difficult; any un-

favorable circumstance or condition; as, the
disadvantage of poverty or imperfect education.

After all, Heron had the *disadvantage* of the times
 in which he lived; they were better for the man, but worse
 for the artist.

Dryden, *Orig. and Prog. of Battle*.

Well, this is taking a *disadvantage* to be sure.

Sherridan, *School for Scandal*, II. 1.

The exact spot through which the English soldiers
 fought their way against *disadvantage* into the
 fort is still perfectly discernible.

Macaulay, *Life and Letters*, I. 336.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, reputa-

tion, credit, profit, or other good; as, to sell
 goods to *disadvantage*.

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his
 disadvantage before the public. *Barnes?*

Loss, Detriment, injury, hurt, harm, damage, prejudice,
 drawback.

disadvantage (dis-a-dvân'tâj), v. t.; pret. and
 pp. *disadvantaged*, ppr. *disadvantaging*. [*OF.*
disadvantager, *F.* *disadvantager*, *dis-*
advantage, < the noun.] To hinder or em-

barass; do something prejudicial or injurious to;
 put at disadvantage.

Let every man who is concerned deal with justice,
 nobleness, and sincerity, without tricks and stratagems,
 to *disadvantage* the church by doing temporal
 advantages to his friend or family.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 109.

That they [the philanthropes] may aid the offering of
 the unworthy, they disadvantage the offering of the
 worthy through *disadvantage* to the poor by increased
 local rates. *H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 30.

disadvantageable (dis-a-dvân'tâ'j-ə-bl), a. [*dis-*
priv. + *advantageable*.] Not advantageous;
 contrary to advantage.

Hearty selling is commonly an *disadvantageable* as interest.

Bacon, *Expense*.

disadvantageous (dis-a-dvân'tâ'jus), a. [= *F.*
disadvantageux = *Sp.* *desventajoso* = *Pg.* *des-*
ventajoso = *It.* *sventajoso*; as *dis-* + *advan-*
tageous.] 1. Attended with disadvantage;
 not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or
 other good; unfavorable; detrimental.

Unusual combinations are always *disadvantageous* to the
 cause. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xiii.

In short, the creed of the street is, Old Age is not *dis-*
advantageous, but immensely *disadvantageous*.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 236.

2. Biased; unfriendly; prejudicial.

Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may enter-
 tain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal
 of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public
 justice. *Hume*, *Prin. of Government*.

disadvantageously (dis-a-dvân'tâ'jus-i), adv. In
 a manner not favorable to success or to im-

provement; to credit, or reputation; with loss or in-

convenience.

When we come to touch it, the coy delusive plant [the
 sensitive plant] immediately shrinks in its displayed
 leaf, and contracts itself into a form which is *dis-*
advantageously differing from the former.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 250.

disadvantageousness (dis-a-dvân'tâ'jus-nis), n.
 Want of advantage or suitableness; unfavor-

ableness.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted,
 as *dis-* + *advantage*, it into a perpetual spur to recuse
 and deliver himself from scorn.

Tyrr, *Hist. Rhapsody on Pope*, v.

disadvantage (dis-a-dvân'tâj), n. [*dis-* + *advan-*
tage, < *OF.* *disadvantage*, *F.* *disadvantage*, <
dis- + *advantage*, *advantage*; see *dis-* and *advan-*
tage, v.] Misfortune; misad-

venture.

This infortune or this *disadvantage*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 507.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall
 soonest into *disadvantage*. *Saunders*, *Art of Empire*, p. 176.

He died of his own sword, which falling out of his
 scabbard as he mounted his Horse, killed him, not fear-

ing the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had told him he
 should die at Echontas. *Purcell*, *Works*, p. 254.

disadvantageous (dis-a-dvân'tâj-us), a. [*dis-*
advantage + *-ous*.] Unfortunate; attended
 by misfortune or defeat.

Now he hath left you here

To be the record of the rueful hour.

All perill ought be leasse, and leasse all paine,

Then leasse of fame in *disadvantageous* field.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 18.

disadvise (dis-a-dvîz'), v. t. (Chiefly in p. a.,
disadvise, < *OF.* *disadvise*, < *dis-* + *advise*,
advise; see *dis-* and *advise*, v.) To advise against;
 dissuade from; deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.

Boyle, *Works*, V. 64.

disadvise, p. a. [See *disadvise*.] Ill-advised.

In what manner you do, be neither hasty nor *dis-*
advise. *Booke of Proverbes* (E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 73.

disaffect (dis-a-fekt'), v. t. [*dis-* + *affect*.]
 To alienate the affection; make
 less friendly; make discontented or unfriendly;

as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army.

—2. To lack affection or esteem for; not to
 be well or warmly attached to; as, to *dis-*
affect society. [Rare or archaic.]

Unless you *disaffect*
 His person, or decline his education.

Shelley, *The Brothers*, I. 1.

Making plain that truth which my charity persuaded
 me the most part of them *disaffect* only because it had
 not been well so warmly attached to them.

Chillingworth, *Relig. of Protestants*, II. 2.

3†. To throw into disorder; derange.

1. *disaffect* the bowels, entangle and distort the en-

terails. *Hammond*, *Sermons*, xxiii.

disaffected (dis-a-fek'ted'), p. a. [*Pp.* of *dis-*
affect, v.] 1. Disaffected in the above sense; un-

disposed to favor or support; unfriendly; as,
 one displeased with the actions of a superior, a
 government, or a party.

I believe if I were to reckon up, I could not find above
 five hundred *disaffected* in the whole Kingdom.

Goldsmith, *Essays*, From a Common-Councilman.

The tyranny of Wentworth, and the weak despotism
 of Charles, all conspired to make the Irish *disaffected*
 and disloyal. *V. S. Greville*, *Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers*, p. 37.

2†. Morbid; diseased.

As if a man should be *disaffected*
 To find what world he is to dwell in.

S. Butler, *Humors*, II. 1. 305.

disaffectedly (dis-a-fek'ted-lee), adv. In a *dis-*
affected manner.

disaffectedness (dis-a-fek'ted-nis), n. The
 state of being *disaffected*.

Yet the king had commonly some in these houses that
 were otherwise minded, and discovered the treachery and
disaffectedness of the rest. *Sirys*, *Memorials*, an. 1534.

disaffection (dis-a-fek'tshon), n. [*F.* *dis-*
affection (= *Sp.* *desafectio*, < *Pg.* *desafectio*, <
dis- + *affectio*, < *af-* + *fectio*; see *dis-* and *affectio*, <
dis- and *affectio*, < *af-* + *fectio*.] 1. Alien-

ation of affection, attachment, or good will; es-

trangement; or, more generally, positive en-

emy, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty; as, the *dis-*
affection of a people to their prince or gov-

ernment; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection*
 to religion.

Difference in Opinion may work a *disaffection* in me,
 but not a Detestation. *Emmet*, *Letters*, p. 32.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general *dis-*
affection, and full of very different Projects; and all for
 want of Action. *Dequiere*, *Voyage*, I. 371.

True it is, some slight *disaffection* was shown on two or
 three occasions, at certain unpropitious conduct of Com-

modore Hudson. *Dequiere*, *Voyage*, I. 38.

The Irish *disaffection* is founded on race antipathy and
 not on political principle. *See*, *Contemp. Socialism*, p. 106.

2†. In a physical sense, disorder; constitu-

tional defect. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the *disaffection*
 of the part. *Weismann*, *Surgery*.

—Syn. 1. *Disaffectation*, ill will, hostility, disloyalty.

disaffection (dis-a-fek'tshon), n. [*dis-* + *affectio*,
 < *af-* + *fectio*; see *dis-* and *affectio*, < *af-* + *fectio*.]
 1. Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; es-

trangement; or, more generally, positive en-

emy, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty; as, the *dis-*
affection of a people to their prince or gov-

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 of the part. *Weismann*, *Surgery*.

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disaffirm (dis-a-fîrm'), v. t. [*dis-* + *affirm*,
 < *af-* + *firm*; see *dis-* and *affirm*, < *af-* + *firm*.]
 1. To deny; contradict. —2. In law,
 to overthrow or annul, as in the reversal of a
 judicial decision, or where one, having made a
 contract while an infant, repudiates it after
 coming of age.

The Supreme Court of the United States has *disaffirmed*
 the view of the Post-office Department, and affirmed that
 of the company. *New York Tribune*, XLIII, No. 12519, p. 5.

disaffirmance (dis-a-fîrm'ns), n. [*dis-* + *affirm*,
 < *af-* + *firm*; see *dis-* and *affirm*, < *af-* + *firm*.]
 The act of *disaffirming*; *disaffirmation*. *Imp. Diet.*

disaffirmation (dis-a-fîrm'ns), n. [*dis-* + *affirm*,
 < *af-* + *firm*; see *dis-* and *affirm*, < *af-* + *firm*.]
 The act of *disaffirming*; *disaffirmation*. *Imp. Diet.*

**disafforest (dis-a-fôr'est'), v. t. [*OF.* *dis-*
afforester, < *ML.* *disafforester*, < *dis-* + *ML.*
afforester, *afforester*; see *dis-* and *afforester*.]
 In England, to free from the restrictions of forest
 laws; reduce from the legal state of a forest to
 that of common land.**

By Charter 9 Henry III. many forests were *dis-*
afforested. *Blackstone*.

The rapid increase of population [in Great Britain] has
 led to the *disafforesting* of woodlands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 206.

disafforestation (dis-a-fôr-es'tâ'shon), n. [*dis-*
afforester + *-ation*.] The act or proceeding of
disafforesting.

The steady progress of *disafforestation*.
The Athenaeum, No. 2140, p. 205.

discard

— 201, 2007, 1997, 1990, 1983, 1976, 1969, 1962, 1955, 1948, 1941, 1934, 1927, 1920, 1913, 1906, 1899, 1892, 1885, 1878, 1871, 1864, 1857, 1850, 1843, 1836, 1829, 1822, 1815, 1808, 1801, 1794, 1787, 1780, 1773, 1766, 1759, 1752, 1745, 1738, 1731, 1724, 1717, 1710, 1703, 1696, 1689, 1682, 1675, 1668, 1661, 1654, 1647, 1640, 1633, 1626, 1619, 1612, 1605, 1598, 1591, 1584, 1577, 1570, 1563, 1556, 1549, 1542, 1535, 1528, 1521, 1514, 1507, 1500, 1493, 1486, 1479, 1472, 1465, 1458, 1451, 1444, 1437, 1430, 1423, 1416, 1409, 1402, 1395, 1388, 1381, 1374, 1367, 1360, 1353, 1346, 1339, 1332, 1325, 1318, 1311, 1304, 1297, 1290, 1283, 1276, 1269, 1262, 1255, 1248, 1241, 1234, 1227, 1220, 1213, 1206, 1199, 1192, 1185, 1178, 1171, 1164, 1157, 1150, 1143, 1136, 1129, 1122, 1115, 1108, 1101, 1094, 1087, 1080, 1073, 1066, 1059, 1052, 1045, 1038, 1031, 1024, 1017, 1010, 1003, 996, 989, 982, 975, 968, 961, 954, 947, 940, 933, 926, 919, 912, 905, 898, 891, 884, 877, 870, 863, 856, 849, 842, 835, 828, 821, 814, 807, 800, 793, 786, 779, 772, 765, 758, 751, 744, 737, 730, 723, 716, 709, 702, 695, 688, 681, 674, 667, 660, 653, 646, 639, 632, 625, 618, 611, 604, 597, 590, 583, 576, 569, 562, 555, 548, 541, 534, 527, 520, 513, 506, 499, 492, 485, 478, 471, 464, 457, 450, 443, 436, 429, 422, 415, 408, 401, 394, 387, 380, 373, 366, 359, 352, 345, 338, 331, 324, 317, 310, 303, 296, 289, 282, 275, 268, 261, 254, 247, 240, 233, 226, 219, 212, 205, 198, 191, 184, 177, 170, 163, 156, 149, 142, 135, 128, 121, 114, 107, 100, 93, 86, 79, 72, 65, 58, 51, 44, 37, 30, 23, 16, 9, 2, 1900, 1893, 1886, 1879, 1872, 1865, 1858, 1851, 1844, 1837, 1830, 1823, 1816, 1809, 1802, 1795, 1788, 1781, 1774, 1767, 1760, 1753, 1746, 1739, 1732, 1725, 1718, 1711, 1704, 1697, 1690, 1683, 1676, 1669, 1662, 1655, 1648, 1641, 1634, 1627, 1620, 1613, 1606, 1599, 1592, 1585, 1578, 1571, 1564, 1557, 1550, 1543, 1536, 1529, 1522, 1515, 1508, 1501, 1494, 1487, 1480, 1473, 1466, 1459, 1452, 1445, 1438, 1431, 1424, 1417, 1410, 1403, 1396, 1389, 1382, 1375, 1368, 1361, 1354, 1347, 1340, 1333, 1326, 1319, 1312, 1305, 1298, 1291, 1284, 1277, 1270, 1263, 1256, 1249, 1242, 1235, 1228, 1221, 1214, 1207, 1200, 1193, 1186, 1179, 1172, 1165, 1158, 1151, 1144, 1137, 1130, 1123, 1116, 1109, 1102, 1095, 1088, 1081, 1074, 1067, 1060, 1053, 1046, 1039, 1032, 1025, 1018, 1011, 1004, 997, 990, 983, 976, 969, 962, 955, 948, 941, 934, 927, 920, 913, 906, 899, 892, 885, 878, 871, 864, 857, 850, 843, 836, 829, 822, 815, 808, 801, 794, 787, 780, 773, 766, 759, 752, 745, 738, 731, 724, 717, 710, 703, 696, 689, 682, 675, 668, 661, 654, 647, 640, 633, 626, 619, 612, 605, 598, 591, 584, 577, 570, 563, 556, 549, 542, 535, 528, 521, 514, 507, 500, 493, 486, 479, 472, 465, 458, 451, 444, 437, 430, 423, 416, 409, 402, 395, 388, 381, 374, 367, 360, 353, 346, 339, 332, 325, 318, 311, 304, 297, 290, 283, 276, 269, 262, 255, 248, 241, 234, 227, 220, 213, 206, 199, 192, 185, 178, 171, 164, 157, 150, 143, 136, 129, 122, 115, 108, 101, 94, 87, 80, 73, 66, 59, 52, 45, 38, 31, 24, 17, 10, 3, 1900, 1893, 1886, 1879, 1872, 1865, 1858, 1851, 1844, 1837, 1830, 1823, 1816, 1809, 1802, 1795, 1788, 1781, 1774, 1767, 1760, 1753, 1746, 1739, 1732, 1725, 1718, 1711, 1704, 1697, 1690, 1683, 1676, 1669, 1662, 1655, 1648, 1641, 1634, 1627, 1620, 1613, 1606, 1599, 1592, 1585, 1578, 1571, 1564, 1557, 1550, 1543, 1536, 1529, 1522, 1515, 1508, 1501, 1494, 1487, 1480, 1473, 1466, 1459, 1452, 1445, 1438, 1431, 1424, 1417, 1410, 1403, 1396, 1389, 1382, 1375, 1368, 1361, 1354, 1347, 1340, 1333, 1326, 1319, 1312, 1305, 1298, 1291, 1284, 1277, 1270, 1263, 1256, 1249, 1242, 1235, 1228, 1221, 1214, 1207, 1200, 1193, 1186, 1179, 1172, 1165, 1158, 1151, 1144, 1137, 1130, 1123, 1116, 1109, 1102, 1095, 1088, 1081, 1074, 1067, 1060, 1053, 1046, 1039, 1032, 1025, 1018, 1011, 1004, 997, 990, 983, 976, 969, 962, 955, 948, 941, 934, 927, 920, 913, 906, 899, 892, 885, 878, 871, 864, 857, 850, 843, 836, 829, 822, 815, 808, 801, 794, 787, 780, 773, 766, 759, 752, 745, 738, 731, 724, 717, 710, 703, 696, 689, 682, 675, 668, 661, 654, 647, 640, 633, 626, 619, 6

disciple (di-si'pl), *n.* [*ME. discipulo, discipulo, discipulo, etc.*, *OF. discipulo, discipulo, F. discipulo, etc.*, *Sp. discipulo = F. discipulo = It. discipulo = AS. discipol* (rare) the *AS. gospels* translate *It. discipulus* by *leornung-cniht*, lit. 'learning-boy' (see *knicht*), a youth engaged in learning = *D. Dan. Sv. discipel, G. discipulus, a learner, C. discipulo* (rare) the *discipulo*, *teach.*] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; as, the *disciple* of Plato.

And greet wilt Chaucer, when ye mete,
As my disciple and my root.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, VIII.

2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

To his disciple, men who in his life
Still followed him; to them shall leave in charge
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation. Milton, *P. L.*, III, 458.

Disciple of Christ. (a) The twelve men specially called or selected by Jesus Christ to be his immediate associates or followers during the three years of his ministry. (b) A Baptist denomination of Christians found in the United States by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son (originally Irish Presbyterians) and first organized by the latter as a separate body in western Virginia in 1827. The members of this denomination are first and foremost disciples of Christ, and they are also known as *Campbellites*, or simply *Christians*, the last of which names is more distinctively appropriated by another denomination (see *Christian*, *s. v.*). Their original purpose was to find a basis upon which all Christians could unite, and they have since adopted all formulas or creeds but the Bible itself; but their belief is generally orthodox or evangelical, including the doctrine of the Trinity. In general, the only terms of admission to the denomination are the acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient authority, the rule of faith and practice, and adult baptism by immersion. In church government they are congregational. They have representative missions in Great Britain and its colonies, and are also found in the greatest numbers in the western and southwestern portions of the United States. The seventy disciples, in the *Harmon Ch.*, a body of men who rank in reputation nearly next after the twelve apostles. *S. v.* 1. Pupil, student, catechumen.

disciple (di-si'pl), formerly *di-si'pl*, *v. t.*; *prof.*; and *pp. disciplined, pr. discipling*. [*OF. discipulo, n.* Also contracted *disciple*, *q. v.*] 1. To teach; train; educate. [*Rare*]

That better were in verities disciplined,
Then with vain poems weeds to have their fancies fed.

Spenser, *F. V.*, *Prolog.*

2. To make a disciple or disciples of; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [*Rare*].

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to disciple all nations. E. D. Griffin.

disciple (di-si'pl), formerly *di-si'pl*, *n.* [*OF. discipulo, n.*] The state of being a disciple or follower of another in doctrines and precepts. Johnson.

discipleless (di-si'ples), *n.* [*discipulo + less*]. A female student or follower. [*Rare*].

She was afterwards recommended to a *discipleless* of the old lady, named Athesa, and made governess of a monastery of the ladies. Speed, *Robert*, VII, xxi, § 90.

discipleable (di-si'pl-n-able), *a.* [*discipulo + able*]. *Sp. disciplinable = F. disciplinable = It. disciplinabile*, *coileo* (cf. *It. disciplinabile*), to be learned by teaching. [*discipulo + able*].

disciplinable (di-si'pl-n-able), *a.* [*discipulo + able*]. 1. Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning.

An excellent capacity of wit that maketh him more disciplinable and imitable than any other creature. Putnam, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 119.

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline; as, a *disciplinable* offense in church government.

3. Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

disciplinableness (di-si'pl-n-able-ness), *n.* The state of being disciplinable, or amenable to instruction or discipline.

We find in animals . . . something of sagacity, prudence, [and] disciplinableness. *Sw. M. Hala*, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 16.

disciplinarian (di-si'pl-n-arian), *a.* [*discipulo + n-arian*]. 1. Relating to or of the nature of discipline; disciplinary. [*Rare*].

Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, out of sight, it may be said that no system of education will bear the strain of an experience which excludes that disciplinary use of artificial pain.

Discipline is the ancient *paideia*, *Stoic*, XIV, 8.

Disciplinarian (di-si'pl-n-arian), *n.* [*discipulo + n-arian*]. 1. A person, or a system, or a method, or a method of regulating practice, as, the *disciplinarian* prescribed for the church.

To give them the inventory of their estates beforehand were the *disciplinarian* of a lawyer.

J. Jones, *Cynthia's Revels*, Ind. Specifically, *eccles.*: (a) The laws which bind the subject in his conduct, as *disciplinarian* in the dogmas or articles of faith which affect their belief. (b) The methods employed by a church for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its purity or its authority by penal measures against offenders. Three kinds of discipline were used by the ancient synagogues, and the church entitled *ecclesiastical*. In most modern Protestant churches discipline consists of three penalties: public censure, excommunication, and excommunication.

3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands; as, that school was under good *discipline*.

The perfect, who have their passions in the best discipline. Rogers.

disciplinarian, *n.* Plural of *disciplinarian*. [*disciplinarian* (di-si'pl-n-arian), *a.* and *n.* [*discipulo + n-arian*].] 1. A person, or a method, or a method of regulating practice, as, the *disciplinarian* prescribed for the church.

What eagerness in the prosecution of *disciplinarian* uncertainty. Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xxi.

II. n. 1. One who disciplines. (a) One who teaches rules, principles, and practices. [*Rare*]. (b) One who enforces discipline; a martinet; as, he is a good *disciplinarian*.

He, being a strict *disciplinarian*, would punish their vicious manners. Fuller, *Holy War*, IV, 13.

He was a *disciplinarian*, too, of the first order. Woe to any unskilful soldier who did not hold up his head and turn out his toes when on parade.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 318.

2. A Puritan or Presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

They drew those that dissent into dislike with the state, as Puritans, or disciplinarians. Ep. Sanderson, *Prædicationes*.

disciplinarianism (di-si'pl-n-arian-ism), *n.* [*disciplinarian* (di-si'pl-n-arian), *a.* and *n.* [*discipulo + n-arian*].] 1. A doctrine or system of discipline; a doctrine of discipline; a doctrine of discipline.

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4. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, edification or correction by means of misfortune or suffering.

Discipline is not only the removal of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of order. *Rich. Church-Government*, I, 1.

Without discipline, the favourite child, like a neglected flower, runs to seed. *Cooper*.

A sharp discipline of half a century had sufficed to educate us. *Macaulay*.

2. That which serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a science or an art.

Though the *Science of Discipline* be in this college preferred unto the Aristotelian, yet they do commit themselves unto that neither. *C. Nather*, *Mag. Chria*, p. 318.

Having agreed that Metaphysics, or the science of the highest generalities, is possible, we may now inquire whether it should be detached from the sciences which severally furnish those generalities, and be erected into a separate *Discipline*, or whether, conforming with Comte's classification, Metaphysics should not be thus detached, but distributed among the sciences from which its data are drawn.

G. H. Leves, *Prob. of Life and Mind*, I, § 64.

6. An instrument of punishment; a scourge, or the use, used for religious penance. See *Disciplinarian*.

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discoecarpus (dis-k'k'p'us), a. [*discoecarp* + *-us*.] Pertaining to or characterized by a discoecarp.

Gynaeceum and discoecarpous forms.

In Botry, Fungi (trans.), p. 108.
Discocephali (dis-k'k'p'ali), n. pl. [*discocephalus* + *-i*.] A family of apicomorphous, of the suborder *Spharothecaria*. **Disceol** (dis-k'k'p'ol), a. [*disceol* + *-al*.] Same as *disceol*.

Disceolous (dis-k'k'p'olous), a. [*disceol* + *-ous*.] Having a muckling-disk on the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Disceophylli*.

Discoeytula (dis-k'k'p'ul-a), n. pl. *discoeytula* (-la). [*disceol* + *-cytula*; a disk + *-cytula*, q. v.] In embryol., the parent-cell or cytula which results from a discomerula by the reformation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by partial and disceolal segmentation of the yolk, to develop in succession into a discomerula, a disceoblastula, and a disceogasterula. **Disceodytula**, **disceodytula** (dis-k'k'p'ul-a), n. [*disceodytula* + *-a*.] A group of tongueless salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the *Hydride*; tree-frogs or tree-toads; a synonym of *Platydiscodytula*.

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with the base is broken up into small horizontal compartments separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut.

Disceol (dis-k'k'p'ol), a. [*disceol* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Disceophylli*.

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the state of being discolored; alteration of color.—2. That which is discolored; a discolored spot; a stain; as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin. Specifically, —3. In entom., a distinct, paler, or discolored part of a surface; that which is colorless or nearly so, as if faded out.

The mandibles are black, with a slight pale *discoloration* on the inner tooth. *Sander, Traveller, p. 58.*

4. Alteration of complexion or of the appearance of things; as, the *discoloration* of ideas. **Discolored**, **discolored** (dis-kul'rd), n. a. [*discolored* + *-a*.] ME. *discolored*; pp. *discolored*, *discolored*. 1. Of dimmed or darkened color; stained; blotched; as, a *discolored* spot on the skin or on a garment.

The walls and pavement begetting with *discolored* marble. *Sander, Traveller, p. 58.*

2. Variegated; being of diverse colors; discolored. Through the green grass his long bright hairlike black declares. *Spenser, F. Q. III. xi. 28.*

3. Without colors or color. [Rare.] *Mr. You have been in your life of various colors. You lie, Sir, I have pulled them out. I meant to play discolored.*

Discolorous (dis-kul'rus), a. [*discolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *discolor*. Usually they [apothecaries] are *discolorous*, and may be black, brown, yellow, black, and frequently more or less variegated, orange-red, orange-yellow, of various intermediate shades. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 854.*

Discolor, discolored. See *discolor*, *discolored*.

Discoloration (dis-kul'rd-shun), n. [*discolor* + *-ation*.] A. group of tongueless salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the *Hydride*; tree-frogs or tree-toads; a synonym of *Platydiscodytula*.

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H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 46

William of Paterno (E. R. T. S.), l. 495.

That old rag of a dishonest ministry, Harry Furness. 18
to be the other lord. Walpole, Letters, II. 493.

dishonor, **dishonour** (dis-on'gr-er), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be to emulate as Ireligion
Dishonour of Dagon. *Wilton*, S. A., l. 361.

dishorn (dis-hörn'), *v. t.* [*dis*-priv. + *horn*.] To remove the horns from; deprive of horns.

We'll all present ourselves, dishorn the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakspeare*, M. W. of W., IV, 4.

dishorse (dis-hörse'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **dishorsed**, *ppr.* **dishorsing**. [*dis*-priv. + *horse*.] To unhorse.

He burst his lance against a forest bough,
Dishorsed himself and rose again.
Tennyson, *Bain and Bala*.

dish-rag (dish'rag), *n.* A dish-cloth.
dishmurmur, **dishmurmur** (dis-hü'mör'), *n.* [*dis*-priv. + *humor*, *n.*] Ill humor. [*Rare*.]

We did not beforehand think of the creature we are enamoured of as subject to dishmurmur, age, sickness, impatience, or silliness. *Bate*, *Spectator*, No. 479.
dishmour, **dishmour** (dis-hü'mör'), *v. t.* [*dis*-priv. + *humor*, *v.*] To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [*Rare*.]

Here were a couple unexpectedly dishmoured.

E. Jones, Every Man in his Humour, v. 3.
dish-washer (dish'wash'er), *n.* 1. One who washes dishes.—2. The pied wagtail, *Motacilla alpestris*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. The grinder, or restless flycatcher, *Seiurus cinerea*. See *Seiurus*. [*Australian*.]

dish-water (dish'wät'er), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

distillate (dis-il-lät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **distilled**, *ppr.* **distilling**. [*dis*- + *illate*.] To free from illusion; disillusion. [*Rare*.]

I am obliged to distillate many of my visitors, though I cannot reduce to my title here "General Sahib," or Lord Sahib Bahadur. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II, 96.

distillation (dis-il-lä'shün), *n.* [= *F. distillation*, as *dis*-priv. + *illation*.] A freeing or becoming free from illusion; the state of being disillusioned or disenchanted.

He [Speaker] speaks of the Court in a tone of contemptuous bitterness, in which, as it seems to me, there is more of the sorrow of disillusion than of contempt. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 3d ser., p. 145.
distillation (dis-il-lä'shün), *v. t.* [= *F. distillation*, as *dis*-priv. + *illation*.] To free from illusion; disenchanted.

"Keggs," the product of a much distillation. *The Nation*, No. 907.

The auto da fé of Seville and Madrid, ... the decapitated of Germany, and the crucifixes of Alva in the Netherlands, disillusioned Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism. *Encyc. Brit.*, X, 394.

distillution (dis-il-lä'shün), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **distilluted**, *ppr.* **distilluting**. [*dis*-priv. + *illution* + *-ate*.] To free from illusion; disenchanted; disillusion.

I am not sure the character of Herder's did not unconsciously operate as a distillution medium. *J. Owen*, *Evenings with Skepticism*, l. 173.

distillutionment (dis-il-lä'shün-ment), *n.* [= *F. distillationment*, as *dis*-priv. + *illationment*, *n.*, = *-ment*.] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.

Giulicardini seems to glory in his distillutionment, and uses his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the corruption he had helped to make inquisit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 206.
And therein was the beginning of distillutionment. *The Century*, XXXII, 389.

disimbark, *n.* An obsolete form of **disembark**.
disimark (dis-im-pärk'), *v. t.* [*dis*-priv. + *imark*.] To free from the limits of a park.
Orwig. [*Rare*.]

disimprison (dis-im-pris'ün), *v. t.* [*dis*-priv. + *imprison*.] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. *Lockhart*. [*Rare*.]

French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of disimprisoned anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I, vi, 1.
disimprove (dis-im-pruv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disimproved**, *ppr.* **disimproving**. [*dis*-priv. + *improve*.] I trans. To render worse; injure the quality of. [*Rare*.]

No need to disimprove the royal banks by paying them to the bishops. *Jer. Taylor*, *Woods* (ed. 1650), II, 148.

disinfrans. To grow worse. [*Rare*.]
disimprovement (dis-im-pruv'ment), *n.* [*dis*-priv. + *improvement*.] Reduction from

or want of improvement; non-improvement. [*Rare*.]

Beside that the presence of God serves to all this it has the special influence in the discharge of temptations. *Jer. Taylor*, *Woods* (ed. 1650), I, 112.

disincarcerate (dis-in-kär'ag-rät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disincarcerated**, *ppr.* **disincarcerating**. [*dis*-priv. + *incarcerate*.] Cf. *disincarcerate* = *dis*- + *incarcerate*. To liberate from prison; set free from confinement. *Harvey*. [*Rare*.]

disinclination (dis-in-klä'nä'shün), *n.* [*dis*-priv. + *inclination*.] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing); slight dislike or aversion.

Disappointment gave him a disinclination to the fair sex. *Arbuthnot*.

= *syn.* Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, hesitation, repugnance.

disincline (dis-in-klän'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disinclined**, *ppr.* **disinclining**. [*dis*-priv. + *incline*.] To make averse or indisposed; make unwilling.

The moral poet ... willingly established themselves ... under a prince full of knightly accomplishments, and yet not disinclined to the arts of peace. *Parker*, *Review*, I, 377.

Disinclined to help from their own store.

The obnoxious right. *Brewster*, *Ring and Book*, I, 129.

[This] ... produced so much effect upon the Committee as to disincline them to report this measure favorable. *Webster*, *Review*, I, 377.

disinclose, **disenclose** (dis-in-klos', -en-klos'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disinclosed**, **disenclosed**, *ppr.* **disinclosing**, **disenclosing**. [*dis*-priv. + *inclose*, *enclose*.] To free from inclosure; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to disincorporate.

disincorporate (dis-in-kör'pör-rät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disincorporated**, *ppr.* **disincorporating**. [*dis*-priv. + *incorporate*, *v.* Cf. *F. disincorporation* = *Sp. desincorporación*, as *dis*-priv. + *incorporation*, of corporate powers or character.—2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

disincorporate (dis-in-kör'pör-rät'), *n.* [= *Sp. desincorporación*, as *dis*-priv. + *incorporation*, *n.*] Disinherited from a body or society; unincorporated. *Bacon*.

disincorporation (dis-in-kör'pör-rät'), *n.* [= *Sp. desincorporación*, as *dis*-priv. + *incorporation*, *n.*] Disincorporation = *Sp. desincorporación* = *Fg. desincorporación*, as *dis*-priv. + *incorporation*, *n.* 1. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—2. Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society.

disincrustant (dis-in-krust'ant), *n.* [*dis*-priv. + *incrust* + *-ant*.] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation.

Zinc as a Disincrustant in Bloom. *Boller*, *Diet.*, IV, 1012.

disindividualize (dis-in-divi-gäl-iz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disindividualized**, *ppr.* **disindividualizing**. [*dis*-priv. + *individualize*.] To deprive of individuality.

The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired by his friends or his contemporaries, but by all men, and which is to be more beautiful than any other, must first disindividualize himself, and be a man of no party, and no man, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men circulates, as the common air through his lungs. *Emerson*, *Art*.

disinfect (dis-in-fek't), *v. t.* [= *F. disinfecter* = *Sp. Sp. desinfectar* = *It. disinfectare*; as *dis*-priv. + *infect*.] To cleanse from contagion or infectious matter; destroy the germs of disease in.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek'tant), *n.* and *n.* [= *F. disinfectant* = *Sp. Sp. desinfectante* = *It. disinfectante*; as *dis*-priv. + *infectant*, *n.*] I. *a.* Serving to disinfect; disinfecting.

II. *n.* An agent used for destroying the contagion or germs of infectious diseases. The disinfectants most used at present are bleach of soda, sulphur dioxide (formed by burning sulphur), from pyridine, chloroform, Laboulaye's disinfecting solution (liquor soda chlorate), and chlorinated lime, or so-called chloride of lime (calc. chlorate). Deodorizers, or substances which destroy small, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not always have an odor.

The moral atmosphere, long, this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant. *W. H. Furness*, *On the Drama*, v.

disinfection (dis-in-fek'shün), *n.* [= *F. disinfection* = *Sp. Sp. desinfección* = *Fg. desinfección*; as *dis*-priv. + *infection*, *n.*] Purification from infectious matter; the destruction of the contagion or germs of infectious diseases.

disinfection counts in the destruction of something infectious, and we fall to see any justification for the popular use of the term which is synonymous with disinfection. *Belmont*, *V. 202*.

disinfect (dis-in-fek't), *v. t.* [*dis*- + *infect* + *-or*.] One who or that which disinfects; specifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air to purify it, or destroy contagion.
disinfecting (dis-in-fek'ting'), *n.* [*dis*- + *infecting* + *-ing*, after *ingenity*, *q. v.*] Disinfectingness; *n.* the quality of being disinfected.

A habit of ill nature and disinfecting necessary to their affairs. *Clarendon*, *Civil War*, I, 221.

disinfectuous (dis-in-fek'tu-üs), *n.* [*dis*-priv. + *infectuous*.] Not infectious; not open, frank, or candid; unbusinesslike; as, a disinfectuous person; a disinfectuous answer.

Such kinds of Pleasantry are very usual and disinfectuous in Works of Criticism. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 291.

Persons entirely disinfectuous, who really do not believe the opinions they defend. *Emerson*, *Prin. of Moral*, I, 1.

Loveable as he was, it would be disinfectuous, as well as idle, to attempt to show that Steele was a prudent man.

disinfectuously (dis-in-fek'tu-üs-ly), *adv.* In a disinfectuous manner; not openly and candidly.

disinfectuousness (dis-in-fek'tu-üs-ness), *n.* The character of being disinfectuous; want of candor.

The disinfectuousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Governments of the Tongue*.

disinhabit (dis-in-häb'it), *v. t.* [*dis*-priv. + *inhabit*, *Cf. dishabit*.] To deprive of inhabitants.

It was disinhabited site and thirteenth year before Saint Peter a time for the back water. *Belmont*, *V. 202*.

disinherit (dis-in-her'it'), *v. t.* [*dis*- + *inherit*, as *dis*-priv. + *inherit*.] To deprive of an inheritance; to deprive of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent, as by advance will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.

He was a murderer before a parent; he disinherited all his children before they were born, and made them slaves before they knew the price of liberty. *Bate*, *Harmony of the Divine Attributes*, II.

disinheritance (dis-in-her'it-tans), *n.* [*OF. disinheritance*, *Cf. disinherit*; see *disinherit* and *once*.] *Cf. disinheritance*.] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Sedition tendeth to the disinheritation of the king. *State Trials*, W. Stroud, *as*, 1609.

disinhume (dis-in-hüm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disinhumed**, *ppr.* **disinhuming**. [*dis*-priv. + *inhume*.] To disinter. [*Rare*.]

Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wolfe's disinterment. *Constance*, II, 17.

disintail, **disintale**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of **disentail**.

disintegrable (dis-in-täg-grä-bl'), *n.* [*Cf. disintegrate* + *-ble*.] Capable of being disintegrated.

Argillite-calcite is readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere. *Krohn*.

disintegrate (dis-in-täg-grät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disintegrated**, *ppr.* **disintegrating**. [*dis*-priv. + *integrate*, *v.* trans.] To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of; as, rocks are disintegrated by frost and rain.

The Carolinesians first spring into its large divisions, because in course of time further disintegration by subdivision of these. *H. Sumner*, *Prin. of Geol.*, 463.

II. *intrans.* To break up; separate into its component parts.

disintegration (dis-in-täg-grät'shün), *n.* [*dis*- + *integrate*; see *above*.] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements, or the destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in *geol.*, the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from the slow action of frosts, rains, and other morbid influences.—*Disintegration mining*. See *mining*.

The xxxth day a pounce hooy disposes

In it well accommed first, and use it too.

Polidoro, *Trabouder*, *Trabouder*, p. 154.
As for the Poole, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other: being so disposed that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third.

Messendil, *Allegro* to Jerusalem, p. 88.
In the Orpheus the circumlocution of the tongue are arranged in a V, as in Man. In the Chimpanzee they are disposed like a Z, with the *Chimpanzee* for and.

Husley, *Re*, *N. Y.*, p. 412.
She wore a thin, black silk gown, charmingly disposed about the throat and shoulders.

J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 188.
Specifically—N. 2. To regulate; adjust; set in right order.

There were in these quarters of the world, sixteen hundred years ago, certain speculative men, who authorities disposed the whole religion of those times.

Hosier, *Boles*, *Polity*, v. 1.
Who hath disposed the whole world? Job xxiv. 17.

The knightly forms of combat to dispose.
Dryden, *Fables*.
Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand
Dispose its own Effect.

8. To place, locate, or settle suitably; chiefly reflexive.

The planters (not willing to run any hazard of contention for place in a country where there was room enough gave over their purpose, and disposed themselves otherwise.

Wanderer, *His*, *Travels*, *Vol.* I, 308.
Do you proceed into the Furnitory . . . and so dispose yourself (over the burning hearth that the smoke will reach your whole body).

4. To give direction or tendency to; set, place, or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction); adapt.

Dispose thy youth after my doctrine,
To not surture thine.

Babes Book (R. E. T. S.), p. 30.
But if thee flat unto Count to throng,
And there to hunt after the hoped-for,
Then must thou thus dispose another way.

Spenser, *Merlin*, *Book* I, 104.
Endure and conquer, ere we will
To future good our part and present woes.

5. To incline the mind or heart of.

He was disposed to pass into Achaia. Acts xvii. 27.
Suspicious . . . dispose kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, (and) wise men to irreligion.

Bacon, *Suspicious*.
Fribrous . . . lies in the prettiest allocation imaginable, among words and rocks, which at first sight seem to be serious.

6. To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alienation; alienate or bestow; as, "he disposed all church preferments to the highest bidder," *Shufly*.

You should not really give away your heart.
For must you, without thee, *Shirley*, *The Traitor*, II, 2.

Some were of opinion that, if Vorin would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should dispose her to some other man who would use her better.

Windsor, *Hist.* New England, I, 241.
You have disposed much of words of public utility.

Sp. Spret.
Disposing form. See form—Byrn, I. To range, rank, group.—S. Order, regulate, fit.—S. Lead, induce.

II. Intrane. 1. To make disposition; determine the arrangement or settlement of something.

Man proposes, God disposes. *Old proverb*.
To whom you shall leave your goods it is hid from you; for you may purpose, but God will dispose.

J. Bradford, *Let*, *1853*, II, 238.
The dramatist creates; the historian only disposes.

Macaulay, *On History*.
21. To bargain; make terms to dispose of.

She had disposed of with Caesar.
Shak., *A. and C.*, IV, 12.

To dispose of. (9) To make a disposal of; part with; get rid of, or provide for, as by bestowal, alienation, sale, arrangement, contrivance, occupation, etc.; as, he has disposed of his house advantageously; he disposed of his daughter in marriage; he has disposed of his books among his friends; I have disposed of my horse; I have disposed of my pen; as, they have full power to dispose of their possessions.

The die is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord.

Prov. xxi. 32.
A rural Judge disposed of beauty's prize.

Waller.
Hearing that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy for her and his, her, she owning of it; and it seemed to be a cookey. I am glad she is disposed of, for she grew old and very painful.

Well, Biddy, sties you would not accept of this suit, I hope you had not disposed of yourself elsewhere.

W. H. H. H., *Re*, *N. Y.*, p. 1.
But, sir, as I understand you want a few hundreds immediately—Is there nothing you could dispose of?

Shirley, *Book* I, 104.
To exercise control over; direct the disposal or course of, as, they have full power to dispose of their possessions.

The die is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord.

This brow was fashion'd
To wear a kingly wreath, and your grave judgment

Plutarch (and another), *Fable*, No. 1, 1.
When I went first to give him joy, he pleased to give me the disposing of the next Abbotcy of France that falls void in York.

1. planet disposed of any other which may be found in its celestial sphere. Thus, it is to be the house of J, then of disposed of J, and is said to rule, receive, or govern him. *W. Ledy*, *Introduct.* to *Astronomy*, App. p. 340.

Disposing mind and management. See management.
disposo (dis-pō-zō), v. a. [disposo, v.] 1. To dispose; power of disposition; management.

All that mine I leave at thy disposal.
Shak., *T. of V.*, II, 7.

I trust most dutious to your disposal.
Marion, *The Fawn*, I, 2.

There, take the maid; she is at her own disposal now.
Bacon, and *Pl.*, *Custom* of the Country, IV, 1.

2. Disposition; act of government; management.
But such is the disposal of the sole Disposer of empires.

Sped., *The Saxons*, VII, xxi. § 2.
3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.
He hath a person, and a smooth disposal,
To be suspected, frid'm to make women false.

Shak., *Othello*, I, 3.
4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.
Carries on the stream of his disposal.
Without observance or respect of any.

Shak., *I. and C.*, II, 3.
disposed (dis-pō-z'd), p. a. [Pp. of disposo, v.] 1. Characterized by a particular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct; with such adverbs as well, ill, etc.; as, an ill-disposed person.

God send rest and comfort, be ye sure,
To every well disposed creature.

Gentry, *De*, *E. T. S.*, I, 1043.
2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health; with well or ill.

We wet it well, by breath and sure stinketh,
That she will not do it, and not disposed.

Chaucer, *Manlyce Tale*, *Prolog.*, I, 33.
That now you cannot do: she keeps her chamber,
Not well disposed, and has denied all visits.

Bacon, and *Pl.*, *Custom* of the Country, III, 1.
My Lord Sunderland is still ill disposed.

Reed, *Letters*, I, V, 33.
3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Her Majesty (Queen Elizabeth), . . . is well and excellently disposed to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.
disposedly (dis-pō-z'd-ly), adv. With arrangement; in good order; properly.

She . . . passed along . . . gravely and disposedly.
White Melville, *The Queen's Maids*.

disposedness (dis-pō-z'd-ness), n. Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

disposer (dis-pō-z'er), n. One who or that which disposes; a distributor, bestower, or director.

The gods appoint him
The absolute disposal of the earth,
That has the sharpest sword.

Plutarch (and another), *Prophetess*, v. 1.
Forgot not those virtues which the great Disposer of all bids thee to entertain. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ*, *Mor.*, I, 17.

Leave events to their Disposer. *Boyle*.
I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff.

disposingly (dis-pō-z'ing-ly), adv. In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern.

disposition (dis-pō-z'ish-on), n. [disposo, v.] 1. Disposition, disposition, or arrangement.
Disposition is Sp. disposo, OF. disposicion, F. disposition = Sp. disposo = Pp. disposo = L. dispositio, or L. dispositio, arrangement, or disposition, pp. dispositio, arrangement; see dispose and dispoze, 1. A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution; as, the disposition of the infantry and cavalry in an army; the disposition of the trees in an orchard; the disposition of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the disposition of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

Disposition is a certain bestowal of things, and an apt declaring what is meet for every parts, as time and place do bestie require. *Sir T. Warton*, *Rhetoric* (1658).

No diligence can rebuild the universe, by a model, by the best accommodation or disposition of it.

Wotton.
Emerson, *Essays*, I, sec. 1, p. 408.

A big church . . . looked out on a square completely French, a square of a fine modern disposition, embellished with trees. *J. F. James*, *Re*, *N. Y.*, p. 178.

McPherson brought up Logan's division while he deployed Crocker's for the assault. Sherman made similar dispositions on the right.

U. S. Grand, *Personal Memorial*, I, 504.

2. Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination; as, he made a good disposition of his property; what disposition do you intend to make of this picture?

Indeed I will not think on the disposition of them which have stuned before death, before judgment, before destruction; but I will rejoice over the disposal of the righteous, and I will remember that their pilgrimage and the salvation and the reward that they have.

2 Zak. viii, 88, 90.

3. In arch., the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section) and elevation, and scenography (perspective view). It differs from distribution, which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

4. Guidance; control; order; command; decree; as, the dispositions of the statute.

I gatte me in thy proteccion,
Dyane, and in thil dispositioun.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I, 1506.
Who have received the law by the disposition of angels.

Acts viii, 55.
Appoint [i. e., arrange] not heavenly disposition, father; Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me but just as I wished.

Acts viii, 55.
5. Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness; to take on any character or habit; said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.

When the accident of a personal disposition do second the one the other, this disease should be more forcible.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 64.
Disposition is an habit begun, and perfected, for example, of the disposition that a man hath to learning, he is said to be studious; but of perfect habit, golden by continual study in learning, he is said to be learned, which importeth a perfection which is more than a disposition.

6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper; as, an amiable or an irritable disposition.

That that purpose to be good and true,
Well advised by nature, he is said to be learned, Continue in good condition.

That are the first that fallen in damage.
Blundell.

7. I have endeavored to nourish the merciful disposition and humane inclination I borrowed from my parents.

Polidoro, *Trabouder*, *Trabouder*, p. 154.
6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper; as, an amiable or an irritable disposition.

That that purpose to be good and true,
Well advised by nature, he is said to be learned, Continue in good condition.

That are the first that fallen in damage.
Blundell.

7. I have suffered more from their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's disposition is able to bear.

Polidoro, *Trabouder*, *Trabouder*, p. 154.
8. This is not the first day wherein thy wisdom is manifested; but from the beginning of thy days all the people have known thy wisdom, because of the goodness of thy heart is good.

Judith viii, 29.
I am in love with your Disposition, which is generous, and I verily think you are a great and a constant man in your Life.

Howell, *Letters*, I, v. 11.
7. In Scotch law, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable property, is conveyed.—S. Health; bodily well-being. [A Gallicism, perhaps.]

Grace, and good disposition, 'tend your ladyship.

Shak., *T. N.*, II, 1.

9. Maintenance; allowance.

I crave at disposition for my wife;
Due reference of place, and exhibition;

With such accompaniments, as shall befit
As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I, 3.

Disposition and settlement. In Scotch law, the name usually applied to a unilateral deed of alienation, and the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.—Byrn, I. 2. Adjustment, regulation, settlement, or disposition of property.—S. 6 and 6. Incination, Tendency, etc. See bent.

dispositional (dis-pō-z'ish-on-ly), a. [disposo, v.] 1. Disposition; arrangement; or disposition, pp. dispositio, arrangement; see dispose and dispoze, 1. A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution; as, the disposition of the infantry and cavalry in an army; the disposition of the trees in an orchard; the disposition of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the disposition of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

dispositively (dis-pō-z'ish-on-ly), adv. 1. In a dispositional manner; as, he disposed dispoztively of his property. *Shak.*, *Henry VIII.*, I, 1.

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compute, count; *impulse, repulse, amputate*, etc.]

I. Intrans. 1. To engage in argument or discussion; argue in opposition; oppose another in argument; absolutely or with *with or against*.

There shall one who shall read and teach both Logic and Rhetoric, and shall weekly, on certain days therefore appointed, as his scholars shall desire, discuss the same. *Book of Precedence* (R. L. 7, extra ser.), 1. 2. Therefore disputed he in the synagogue with the Jews.

He doth often so earnestly dispute with them [Jews] that he hath converted some of them to Christianity.

Hence—2. To engage in altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Facus disputed above half an hour for the same chair.

Addition, Trial of Ladies' Quarrel.

3. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; compete: as, to dispute for the prize.

II. Trans. 1. To argue about; discuss.

What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the way? *Mark* II. 18.

The real I reserve until it be disputed how the magistrate is to behave. *Milton*.

2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny: as, to dispute an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.

We do not dispute that the royal party contained many excellent men and excellent citizens.

Macaulay, Hallam's Cont. Hist.

Dispute the claim, arrange the chance; *Emerson, Otis*, which shall win.

Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

There has never been a time when the necessity of religion, in the broadest sense of the word, has been so clear, if there has never been a time when its value in the narrow sense has been so much disputed.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 124.

3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to; object to.

Now I am sent, and am not to dispute My prince's orders, but to execute.

Dryden, Indian Emperor.

I had rather be unobserved than conspicuous for disputed performances. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, Act III.

4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest: as, to dispute a prize.

Our words—our words shall dispute our pretences. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*, Act IV.

5. To encounter; strive against.

Nat. Dispute like a man; *I shall do so.*

But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*, Act IV.

To dispute the weather-gage, to maneuver, as two vessels or fleets, to get to windward of each other. *Byn. Debate, Deceit*, etc. See *argue*.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *n.* [= *D. disputare* = *G. disputare* = *Dan. Sv. disput*, dispute; *F. Dispute*, dispute; *Sp. Pg. It. disputa*, dispute; *Fr. le débat*, debate.]

1. Argumentative contention; earnest discussion of opposing views or opinions; controversial strife.

This . . . produced a dispute attended with some acrimony. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, II.

Disputes are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these disputes are managed with the greatest warmth, as if everything were certain. *Johnson, Human Nature*, Int.

From expostulations with the king, the matter of religion turned into disputes among the priests, at which the king always assisted in person. *Bruce, Source of the Nile*, II. 106.

2. Wrangling; contention; strife; quarrel.

Could we forbear dispute and practise love, We should agree as angels. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, Act III.

Nor is it taught but just That he who in debate of truth wins should win in arms, in disputes alike. *Milton, P. L.*, II. 128.

3. A contest of any kind.

The four Men of War made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' dispute (struggle) went to the westward.

Retaking of the Island of Santa Helena (Arthur's Register), 163.

Beyond, without, or past dispute, indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In prose and verse was owned—without dispute Through all the realms of nonsense absolute.

Dryden.

He . . . forged and falsified One letter called Pimpus's next dispute.

Prometheus, Rite and Book, I. 189.

To be in dispute, to be under discussion; to be the subject of controversy. *Byn. Controversy, Dispute* (see *controvert*), debate, discussion, altercation.

disputer (dis-pūt'er), *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputation or controversy.

Where is the disputer of this world? *1 Cor.* II. 10.

It is enough to weary the spirit of a disputer that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice, and his time.

sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1888), *Dev.*

disputant, n. A Middle English form of *disputation*.

disqualification (dis-kwōl'i-fē-kā'shən), *n.* [= *F. disqualification*, *disqualification*; *Sp. descalificación*, *desqualificación*.]

1. The act of disqualifying.—2. The state of being disqualified; want of qualification; absence or deprivation of ability, power, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.

I must still retain the consciousness of the disqualifications which you have been pleased to observe. *Dr. J. Shaw*.

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates; as, conviction of crime is a disqualification for public office.

It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "I do not forgive him." *Spectator*.

In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as disqualifications. *Emerson, Society and Solitude*.

disqualify (dis-kwōl'i-fē), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *disqualified*, *pp.* *disqualified*. [= *F. disqualifier*; as *dis-priv.* + *qualify*.] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal power, or the qualities or rights necessary for some purpose; disable; unfit: generally with *for*, sometimes with *from*; as, ill health disqualified the body for labor and the mind for study; a confession of perjury disqualified a man for being a witness.

Men are not disqualified by their engagements in trade from being received in high society. *Southey*.

In spite of the law disqualifying hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money. *C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.*

Instead of educating himself to take his place in the world he has disqualified himself for being anything but a student all his life. *Shakspeare, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 108.

disquantity (dis-kwōn'tē-tē), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *disquantified*, *pp.* *disquantified*. [= *dis-priv.* + *quantity*.] 1. To diminish the quantity of; lessen.

Be then desired . . . A little to disquantity your train. *Shakspeare, Lear*, I. 4.

2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.

Horace Walspole's nephew, the Earl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statius read aloud to him every night; but two hours by a spy intruder, he was catching them in here and there a kind of ceasing; and he found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantified syllables. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 218.

disquiet (dis-kwēt'), *v. t.* and *n.* [= *F. disquiet*.] 1. *a.* Unquiet; restlessness; uneasiness. [Rare.]

I pray you, husband, be not so disquiet. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, Act IV.

Harriet's hark! now softer melody strikes mute. *Marston, Sophonisba*, I. 1.

disquiet Nature. *Marston, Sophonisba*, I. 1.

II. n. 1. Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.

His palms are folded on his breast; There is no other thing express'd But long disquiet merged in rest. *Tennyson, The Two Voices*.

The usual elements of disquiet which always threaten danger to an established order of things. *Dr. W. H. Wilson, Hist. Church of Eng.*, I.

2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [Archaic.]

(They) rack and torture themselves with cares, fears, and desires. *Bacon, Physical Causes*, II. 2.

In the midst of these intestine disputes, we are threatened with an invasion. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, I. 4.

disquiet (dis-kwēt'), *v. t.* [= *F. disquietir*; *n.* *dis-priv.* + *quiet*, *v.*] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? *Ps. xlii*, 5.

Next to the eldest reigned his second son Ethelbert; all whose reign, which was only five years, was perpetually disquieted with invasions of the Danes. *Baker, Chronicle*, p. 1.

disquietful (dis-kwēt'fūl), *a.* [= *F. disquietif*, *v.* + *-al*.] Want of quiet; disquieted; unrest.

At one time the ground was full of war and rage, and gave to the disquieted, and gave to the disquieted, and gave to the disquieted. *Dr. H. More, Psychical Science*, I. II. 2.

disquietor (dis-kwēt'ōr), *n.* One who or that which disquiets.

The bishop, the disquietor both of the kingdom and the church. *Holbein, Hen. III.*, II. 116.

disquietful (dis-kwēt'fūl), *a.* [= *F. disquietif*, *v.* + *-al*.] Producing disquiet. *Borrow.*

disquietive (dis-kwēt'iv), *a.* [= *F. disquietif*, *v.* + *-ive*.] Tending to disquiet; disquieting.

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disrank

No hath my life
Once tasted of contented ease,
Wilds longings, or the least of *disrank* phases.
Marston, *The Fawn*, l. 2

The volleys of their shot: I stood
Was he that first *disrank* of their words of pikes.
Beau. and Fl. Laws of Chivalry, l. 2

disrate (dis-râ'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disrated*,
ppr. *disrating*. [*dis*-priv. + *rate*.] Naut.,
to reduce to a lower rating, as a petty officer,
or a non-commissioned officer of marines.

disray (dis-râ'), n. [*dis*-priv. + *ray*, of *deray*,
OF. *desrai*, etc., disorder; see *deray*, and cf.
disarray.] 1. Disorder; disarray.

Come in manner of a solemn tempter upon our souls
... and put it in *disray*.
Richard, tr. of Ammannus, p. 308

2. Confusion; commotion.

When the knights of the round table it witen that
he can make such a *disray* among him that soon abate
other.
Martin (R. & T. S.), lib. 407.

disregard (dis-rê-gârd'), v. t. [*dis*-priv. +
regard.] To omit to regard or take notice of;
overlook; specifically, to treat as unworthy of
regard or notice.

Sinuous of good, *un* *disregarded* taint. *Blackmore*,
"Vengeance at first warns us against sin; but if we *dis*
regard it, it soon ceases to uphold us."

J. H. Newman, Paraphrase of the Sermons, p. 316.
Noble, poor and difficult,
Unusually, yet too good to *disregard*.
Browning, King and Book, l. 120.

=*syn.* *Slight*, etc. See neglect.

disregard (dis-rê-gârd'), n. [*dis*-priv. + *regard*.]
Failure to regard or notice; specifically, deli-
berate neglect of something considered un-
worthy of attention.

Disregard of experience. *Waverley*.

disregard (dis-rê-gârd'), n. One who dis-
regards.

He [the social non-conformist] feels rather complacent
than otherwise in being considered a *disregard* of pub-
lic opinion. *H. Spencer, External Progress*, p. 316.

disregardful (dis-rê-gârd'fûl), a. [*dis*-priv. +
regard.] Exhibiting disregard; negligent;
neglectful.

All social love, friendship, gratitude, ... draws us out
of ourselves, and makes us *disregardful* of our own
convenience and safety.
Silchester, Enquiry concerning Virtue.

disregardfully (dis-rê-gârd'fûl), adv. In a
disregardful manner; negligently; neglectful-
ly. *Bailey*, 1731.

disregardful (dis-rê-gârd'fûl), a. [*dis*-priv. +
regard.] Irregular.

It remains now that we consider whether it is likely
there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a
true philosophical liberty, and who [not having more
disregardful passions] despise honors, pleasures, riches.
Boetius, Liberty and Servitude.

disrelish (dis-rêl'ish), n. t. [*dis*-priv. + *relish*.]
1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to dis-
like for any reason; feel some antipathy to;
as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food; to *disrelish*
affectionation.

Nether can the excellences of heaven be discerned, but
by a spirit *disrelishing* the earthly appetites of the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 57.

It is true, there is a sort of *disrelish*, detracting ill-will
people, who pretend utterly to disregard these pleasures
and passions.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, tit. 1.

2. To destroy the relish of or for; make un-
relishing or distasteful. [*Rare*.]

Savory fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* him.
Of uncarnal draughts between.

disrelish (dis-rêl'ish), a. [*dis*-priv. + *relish*.]
1. Dislike of the taste of something; hence, dis-
like in general; some degree of disgust or anti-
pathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme
disrelish to be told of their duty.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. Absence of relish; distastefulness. [*Rare*.]
With hateful *disrelish* written their laws.
With soul and sinners' blood. *Wilson*, P. L., v. 569.

disrelishable (dis-rêl'ish-a-bl'), a. [*dis*-priv. +
relishable.] Distasteful. *Bp. Hacket*.

disrelishing (dis-rêl'ish-ing), p. a. [*Prp.* of *disrelish*, v.] Offensive to the taste; disgusting.

When one sits because *disrelishing* begins to be
disrelishing. *Leahy*, Imperfect Sympathies.

disremember (dis-rê-mem'ber), v. t. [*dis*-priv. +
remember.] Not to remember; to for-
get. [*Vulgar*.]

Somebody told me, I'm sure; I *disremember* who.
W. M. Baker, New Whist, p. 204.

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disrepair (dis-rê-pâr'), n. [*dis*-priv. + *re-
pair*.] The state of being out of repair or in
bad condition; the condition of needing re-
pair.

All spoke the master's absent care,
All spoke neglect and *disrepair*.
Scott, Rokeby, li. 17.

Beyond an occasional chance word or two, ...
the friendship had outwardly fallen into *disrepair*.
Scott, Rokeby, li. 202.

disreputability (dis-rê-p'â-bil'it-i), n. [*dis*-
reputable.] See *disrepute*.] The state of being
disreputable. [*Imp. Dict.* [*Rare*.]

disreputable (dis-rê-p'â-bil'), a. [*dis*-priv. +
reputable.] See *disrepute*.] 1. Not reputable;
having a bad reputation; as, a *disreputable* per-
son.—2. Bringing into ill repute; discredit-
able; dishonorable; as, a *disreputable* act.

I have declared that there was nothing *disreputable*,
in the public opinion here, in sending children to schools
supported at the public charge. *Brewster, Trials*, l. 1314.

disreputably (dis-rê-p'â-bil'), adv. In a dis-
reputable manner.

Propositions are made not only ineffectually, but some-
what *disreputably*, when the minds of men are not prop-
erly disposed for their reception.

disreputation (dis-rê-p'â-shun), n. [*dis*-priv. +
reputation.] See *disrepute*.] Privation of
reputation or good name; *disrepute*; disre-
pute; disgrace; dishonor.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of
Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow.

Jesus refused to be believed, ... rather than he would
do an act which ... might be expounded a *disreputation*
to his providence. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), l. 100.

What *disreputation* is it to assure that Juvencal
in the tragical satire, as Horace does in the comical?
Drayton, Virg. and Truc. of Satire.

disrepute (dis-rê-p'ut'), n. [*dis*-priv. + *re-
pute*.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem;
discredit; dishonor.

The belief in astrology was almost universal in the mid-
dle of the seventeenth century; ... the beginning of
the eighteenth the art fell into general *disrepute*.
Scott, Juv. Manning, iv.

The colony was fast falling into *disrepute*.
 Bancroft, Hist., li. 8, l. 117.

=*syn.* *Ill repute*, low esteem, discredit.

disrepute (dis-rê-p'ut'), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *re-
pute*.] To bring into discredit or disgrace.

Grant that I may no walk that I neither disregard the
honour of the Christiana institution, nor stain the white-
ness of that innocence with more than what is needful
and withal. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), l. 102.

disrespect (dis-rê-spêkt'), v. t. [*dis*-priv. +
respect.] To have or show no respect for;
hold in disesteem. [*New chiefly* colloq.]

Am, that! that don't on vain, on present toys,
And *disrespect* of those true, those future joys.
Quarles, Emblems, lib. 14.

I must tell you that those who count find in their hearts
to have you for many other things *disrespect* you for
this [slighting]. *Howell, Letters*, l. v. 11.

In the warding ... he was much *disrespect* and unwill-
ingly used by the master, one Ferre, and some of the work-
men. *Wuthrow, Hist. New England*, l. 375.

disrespect (dis-rê-spêkt'), n. [*dis*-priv. + *re-
spect*.] Want of respect or reverence; man-
ifestation of disesteem; incivility.

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of be-
ing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope*.

Such factions do we then affect,
And bid the leary *disrespect*;
To our own profligate excess
Of too familiar impudence.
Wordsworth, To Lycoria.

=*syn.* *Disrespect*, impoliteness, slight, neglect.

disrespectability (dis-rê-spêkt'â-bil'it-i), n. [*dis*-
respectable.] See *disrepute*.] 1. The character
of being disrespectful. [*Rare*.]

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more re-
markable. *Thackeray, Virgin and Wife*, l. 15.

2. One who or that which is disrespectful. [*Hum-
orous*.]

The demt-monies are a class to which we have no coun-
ter-part in America; they are respectable *disrespectabilities*,
and the factious, and give the tone to the society in the
outside, superficial world. *S. Bowdler*, in *Merrill*, l. 370.

disrespectable (dis-rê-spêkt'â-bil'), a. [*dis*-priv. +
respectable.] Not respectable; not wor-
thy of regard; or of much consideration or esteem.
[*Rare*.]

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous
Boswell before he can write a tolerable life.
Carle, Discourse Necklace, l.

disrespector (dis-rê-spêkt'ôr'), n. One who dis-
respects; a contemner. [*Rare*.]

I shall ... take it for granted that there have been,
and are, but too many witty *disrespects* of the Scripture.
Baile, Works, li. 256.

disrupt

disrespectful (dis-rê-spêkt'fûl), a. [*dis*-priv. +
respectful.] Showing disrespect; wanting in respect; manifesting
disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; un-
civil; as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion;
disrespectful behavior.

Slowly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner, he was
the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing room.
Wardner, Fleetwood.

=*syn.* *Disrespectuous*, impolite, rude, ungenteel, im-
pudent, pert.

disrespectful (dis-rê-spêkt'fûl), adv. In a dis-
respectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

To speak *disrespectfully* and to prophesy against the temple,
was contrary to the Jews, as blasphemy, and
course a capital offense. *By. Fortuna, Lectures*, xxi.

disrespectfulness (dis-rê-spêkt'fûl-nês), n.
Manifestation of disrespect; want of respect in
manner or speech.

disrespective (dis-rê-spêkt'iv), a. [*dis*-priv. +
respective.] *Disrespectful*.

A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies.
Sp. Ital., *Voluntario*, li. 11.

disrespectency, n. [*dis*-priv. + *respon-*
derency.] Lack of responsiveness. *Sir Aston Tokan*,
disrespectency (dis-rê-spêkt'ên-si), n. t. [*dis*-priv. +
reverence.] Total want of reverence;
treat irreverently; dishonor.

And also we should of our duty to God rather forebear
the profits that ourselves might attain by a misuse, than
to see his majesty *disrespectful* and dishonored, and
such an injury manifest as he hath forbidden to come
about him. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 237.

disrobe (dis-rôb'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disrobed*,
ppr. *disrobing*. [*OF. desrober, derobber*, *fr. derobber*, *c.*
des-priv. + *robe*, a robe; see *dis*- and *robe*,
and cf. *rob*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To divest of a
robe or garments; undress. Hence—2. To divest
of any enveloping appendage; denude; un-
cover; as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

I am still myself,
... though disrobed of sovereignty, and ravished
of coronation duty by death.
Pitcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

II. intrans. To divest one's self of a robe or
of one's garments.

Flowers disrobe; her radiant veil untied
Falls on the pavement of the Court of Jove.
Pope, Iliad, v.

disrobe (dis-rôb'), n. One who strips of
clothing or covering.

disroot (dis-rôt'), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *root*.]
1. To tear up the roots of; tear up by the
roots.

What was I
disrooted, what I am is grafted here.
Testament, Princess, li.

Hence—2. To tear from its foundation; loosen
or undermine.

A piece of ground disrooted from its situation by ath-
eroseous humors. *Galenus*.

disrout (dis-rôt'), v. t. [*OF. desroutier*, *des-*
rouer, *disruter*, *desroutier*, *fr. desruter*, break up,
scatter, rout, *c.* ML, as if *disruter*, *c.* L,
disrumpere, pp. of *disrumpere*, break or burst asunder;
see *disrupt*.] To rout; throw into confusion.

The Black Prince ... not only *disrupted* their mighty
armies, killed many and defeating all, but brought the
King, his queen, and the Prince John, and his brothers,
etc. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner), l. 608.

disroutly (dis-rôt'li), adv. [*MF. disroutier*,
c. *disroutier*, *disrout*, + *ly*.] In a disrout man-
ner.

It ... maketh him have yvonne company
And lede his lyf *disroutly*. *Boon*, of the *Rose*, l. 4000.

disruly (dis-rûl'), a. [*Early* mod. E. *disruly*,
cf. *MF. disruly*, in *disruly*; see *disruly*,
c. *disruly*, + *ruly*, *ruly*; see *dis*- and *ruly*,
and cf. *MF. disruly*, *disrout*, *c.* *disruly*,
+ *ruly*, *ruly*.]

disruly (dis-rûl'), n. [*MF. disruly*,
c. *disruly*, + *ruly*, *ruly*.]

disrupt (dis-rûpt'), v. t. [*Lat. disruptus*, com-
monly *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, commonly
disruptus, break or burst asunder, *c.* *disruptus*,
apart, asunder, + *rumpere*, break; see *rupture*,
c. *disrupt*.] To break or burst asunder; sepa-
rate forcibly.

A convention elected by the people of that State to
consider this very question of disrupting the Federal
Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when
Sumner fell.

The charges necessary to *disrupt* the piers and road
from their connection with the bed-rock.
Eng. Soc., No. XXVIII, 441.

disrupt (dis-rûpt'), n. [*Lat. disruptus, disruptus*,
pp. see the verb.] Torn from or asunder;

temperans = Sp. *distemperanza* = Pg. *destemperanza* = It. *distemperanza*, *stemperanza*, < ML. *distemperantia*, perturbation, disturbance of condition, < *distemperantia*, n. pp. of *distemperare*, distemper; see *distemper*, v. 1. Intemperance; self-indulgence. *Chaucer*.—2. Intemperance; intemperance; intemperance. *Chaucer*.—3. Deregulation of temperance.

They (moats) annoy the body in causing distemperance. *Sir T. Roper*, *Castle of Health*, ii.

4. Distemper; disease.

Distemperance rob thy sleep. *Marston*, *the Jeweller*, The Malcontent, i. 1.

distemperat (dis-tem'pér-át), a. [*ML. distemperatus* (? Sp. *destemplado* = Pg. *destemperado*), pp. of *distemperare*, distemper; see *distemper*, v. and *temperare*, intemperate.] 1. Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the distemperate heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh*, *Sir Walter*.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain distempered and of mists. *Woodspeere*, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1686), p. 295.

distemperately (dis-tem'pér-át-lí), adv. In a distemperate, disproportioned, or diseased manner.

If you shall judge his illicite distemperately weake, as faulty much in stile, in plot, in spirit. *Marston*, *The Fawne*, Epil.

distemperature (dis-tem'pér-át-jr), n. [= It. *stemperatura*; as *distemperare* = *ura*, after *temperare*. Cf. *distemper*, v. 1.] 1. Deregulation or irregularity of temperature; especially, unduly heightened temperature.

This year (1670), by reason of distemperature of Weather, Thunder and Lightning, by which many Men perished, there ensued a Famine. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 29.

A distemperature of youthful heat Might have excus'd this dizziness and faintness. *Ford*, *Lady's Tramp*, iv. 2.

2. Intemperance; excess.—3. Violent tumultuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess.

It is one of the outrageous to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to say as much more or less than fits the will—the actual and present will of the actual majority of the nation. *R. Choate*, *Addresses*, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of this distemperature. *Scott*.

"You are dyscomposed or displeased, my lord," replied Trevelyan; "yet there is no occasion for distemperature." *Scott*, *Kentworth*, xxviii.

5. Confusion; commixture of contrariety; loss of regularity; disorder.—6. Illness; indisposition.

A lunge infectious troop Of pale distempers, and fœws to life. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

I found so great a distemperature in my body by drinking the sweete wines of Plomont, that caused a grievous inflammation in my face. *Coryet*, *Cradities*, i. 96.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

distemper-brush (dis-tem'pér-brush), n. A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water.

distempered (dis-tem'pér-d), a. a. [Pp. of *distemper*, v. 1.] Diseased or disordered.

His minister had marvel'd what it did me do so lately to such a degree. *Hamlet*, i. 1.

All distempered and out of colour. *Gerardus* (C. E. T. S.), i. 176.

The Person that Died was so distempered that he was not expected to live. *Liter.*, *Journal*, for p. 255.

Their (early monks') imaginations, distempered by self-inflicted sufferings, peopled the air with congenial spirits, and transported them it will beyond the horizon of the grave. *Lecty*, *Katholicon*, li. 35.

Thou that hastest all distemperishism, Thou dost content me no, when thou rendest That doubtful pleasure me no less than knowing. *Longfellow*, *Stanzas*, i. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; disaffected.

The king Is in his retirement, marvelously distressed. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, li. 2.

Once more to day well met, distempered lords! The king, by me, requests your presence straight. *Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 3.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you, I should your lack, truly, have been glad. As much distempered and enrag'd as I was. *Beau.*, and *Pl.*, *Philaster*, li. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; intemperate; as *distempered zeal*.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for some distempered speeches, by a major party, . . . her husband complained to the bishop. *Wotton*, *Ap.*, New England, li. 358.

Pardon a weak, distempered soul, that swells With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms. *Longfellow*, *Paulina*, Cato, i. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted; as *distempered minds*.

The imagination, when completely distempered, is the most dangerous of all disordered faculties. *Hastings*, *Distemperance*, (dis-tem'pér-ns), n. The state of being distempered. *Bailey*, 1737.

distemper-ground (dis-tem'pér-ground), n. A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a glutinous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in distemper; or such a ground laid on without reference to subsequent operations. See *distemper*, n. 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are painted upon distemper grounds, made of plaster of Paris and glue. *W. R. S. Foster*, *Tr. of Medicine's Painting in Oil and Fresco*, p. 10.

distemperment (dis-tem'pér-ment), n. [*OF. distemperment, destemperment*, a mixture, temperance (also prob. a distempered state), = Pg. *destemperamento* = It. *destemperamento*, *stemperamento*, ML. *distemperamentum*, a distempered state, < *distemper*, v. 1.] Distempered state; distemperance.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit sent By the force of his distemperment, To a rich palace, fluids within Some saluted maid or Silvia queen. *Pelham*, *Lancaster*, xiv.

distemperer, n. [ME., < *OF. destemperer, destemperer*, temper; see *distemper* and *ure*. Cf. *distemperare*.] Distemperer. *Alphonsus*.

distend (dis-tend'), v. [*OF. distendre*, *distendre*, *distendre* = It. *distendere*, *stendere*, < L. *distendere*, pp. *distatus*, L.L. *distensus*, stretch asunder; < *dis*, asunder, apart, + *tendere*, stretch; see *tend*, *tension*. Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, etc.] 1. *Trans.* 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; dilate; expand; swell out; enlarge; as, to distend a bladder; to distend the lungs.

"The effect of such a mass of garbage is to distend the stomach." *Forbes*, *Night Thoughts*, i.

How much ideas of the Almighty's power (ideas not abated) distend the thought! *Forbes*, *Night Thoughts*, i.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.] Upon the earth my body I distend. *Stirling*, *Aurora*, i.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven Distended, as the bow of God appeared. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 860.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.] The warmth distends the clinks. *Drayton*, *Tr. of Virgil's Georgics*, i.

II. intrans. To become distended; swell.

And now his heart, Distended with pride. *Milton*, P. L., i. 572.

distended (dis-ten'd), p. a. [Pp. of *distend*, v.] Intrans., dilated; as *distended tarsal*. [Rare.]

distender (dis-ten'dér), n. One who or that which distends.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti), n. [*distensibilis* = *distend*, v. 1.] The quality of being distensible; capacity for distension.

Its (the spleen's) yielding capsule and its veins, remarkable for their large calibre and great distensibility, even when the distending force is small. *Quinn*, *Med. Diet.*, p. 1000.

distensible (dis-ten'si-bil'), a. [*LL. distensibilis*, later form of L. *distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, distend; see *distend*.] 1. That may be distended.—2. Having the property of distending; causing distention. *Swart*.

distens (dis-tens'), a. and n. [*LL. distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, stretch asunder; see *distend*.] 1. a. Spread; distended. [Rare.]

Nostrils in play, now distent, now distracted. *L. Wallace*, *Ben-Hur*, p. 860.

II. b. Breadth.

distention (dis-ten'sh'n), n. [*LL. distention* = *distendere*, pp. *distensus*, stretch asunder; see *distend*.] 1. The act of distending, or the state of being distended; distation; as *distention* in all directions; inflation; as the *distention* of the lungs or stomach.—2. A stretching in any direction; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in distention than in distension. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Elem. of Architecture*.

disterr (dis-tér'), v. t. [*OF. desterrer*, *F. desterrer*, deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, < L. *dis*-priv + *terra*, land, country, earth, < *Atter*, < *inter*.] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were disterr'd and banished hence to Barbary. *Hooel*, *Letters*, i. 1. 24.

distermineat (dis-tér-mi-né-át), a. [*LL. distermineatus*, pp. of *distermineare* = *ML. distermineatus*, separate by a boundary, < *dis*, apart, + *terminare*, set a boundary, < *terminus*, a boundary; see *term*, *terminate*.] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far distermineat in place, and men, and things, &c., yet all generalised in persons. *Ep. Hall*, *The Peace-Maker*, i. 1.

disterniation (dis-tér-mi-ná'sh'n), n. [*disterniate* = *ate*-tion.] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or disterniation. *Hammond*, *Works*, i. 430.

disthene (dis'thén'), n. [*Gr. di*, two-, + *en*, with, strength.] Cyanite; a mineral so called by Hail on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

disthene (dis'thén'), n. [*OF. disthene*, < *dis*, priv + *throno*, a throne; see *dis* and *throno*. Cf. *destrone*.] To dethrone.

Nothing can possibly dethrone them but that which cast the angel from his throne, and men did of parallel. *Dr. John Smith*, *Portrait of Old Adam*, Fred.

disthronize (dis'thro-níz'), v. t. [*Dis*-priv + *throno* + *-ize*.] To dethrone.

By his death he recovered: But Perdition and Vile him dethroned. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, li. ii. 4.

distich (dis'tik'), a. n. [*First*, in *dis*, as a noun; sometimes, as L. *distichon*; early mod. E. also *distick*; < L. *distichon*; < *Gr. distichos*, a distich, noun of distich, having two rows of verses, < *di*, two-, + *stichos*, a row, rank, line, verse; see *stich*.] 1. a. Having two rows: same as *distichos*.

II. n. In *prose*, a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the couplet. (See *couplet*.) A distich in modern and rhyming poetry is more generally a couplet.

The first distich, for the most part, goeth all by distich, or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 20.

distichiasis (dis-tik'i-ás-is), n. [NL., < *Gr. distichos*, having two rows; see *distich*.] A malformation consisting of a double row of eye-lashes.

Distichodontina (dis'tik-ó-dont-i-né), n. pl. [NL., < *Distichodus* = *odont* + *ina*.] A subfamily of *Characina*, having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the dorsal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-opening of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also *Distichodontia*.

Distichodus (dis'tik-ó-dus), n. [NL., < *Gr. distichos*, with two rows (see *distich*), + *odus* (distich) = *fish*.] A genus of characine fishes, representing a subfamily *Distichodontina*. Also *Distichodon*. *Müller* and *Prochil*.

Distichopora (dis'tik-ó-pó-rá), n. [NL., < *Gr. distichos*, having two rows (see *distich*), + *poros*, a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, representing the family *Distichoporidæ*.

Distichoporida (dis'tik-ó-pó-rá-i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Distichopora* + *-idae*.] A family of hydrocorallines, of the order *Hydrocorallina*.

distichous (dis'ti-kú), a. [*Gr. distichos*, having two rows (see *distich*), + *dis*, two-, + *stichos*, a row, rank, line, verse; see *stich*.] 1. a. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 2. b. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 3. c. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 4. d. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 5. e. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 6. f. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 7. g. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 8. h. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 9. i. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 10. j. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 11. k. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 12. l. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 13. m. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 14. n. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 15. o. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 16. p. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 17. q. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 18. r. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 19. s. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 20. t. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 21. u. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 22. v. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 23. w. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 24. x. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 25. y. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 26. z. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 27. aa. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 28. ab. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 29. ac. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 30. ad. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 31. ae. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 32. af. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 33. ag. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 34. ah. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 35. ai. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 36. aj. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 37. ak. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 38. al. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 39. am. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 40. an. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 41. ao. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 42. ap. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 43. aq. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 44. ar. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 45. as. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 46. at. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 47. au. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 48. av. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 49. aw. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 50. ax. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 51. ay. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 52. az. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 53. ba. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 54. bb. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 55. bc. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 56. bd. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 57. be. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 58. bf. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 59. bg. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 60. bh. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 61. bi. Having two rows: same as *distichos*. 62. bj. 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distinguishable

your that my betters should seek me by
 something *distinguishable*, instead of my
Swift
 bleness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-ness),
 of being distinguishable. *Bailey*

distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-ə-bli), *adv.*
So as to be distinguished.

distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), *p. a.* 1. Separated by some mark of distinction; as, *distinguished* rank; *distinguished* abilities.—2. Possessing distinction; separated from the generality by superior abilities, achievements, character, or reputation; better known than others in the same class or profession; well known; eminent: as, a *distinguished* statesman, author, or soldier.

distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwisht-li), *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. *Swift.*
distinguisher (dis-ting'gwish-er), *n.* One who or that which distinguishes, or separates one thing from another by indicating or observing differences.

distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *p. a.* Constituting a difference or distinction; characteristic; peculiar.

Distinguishing pennant, a flag used in signaling in a squadron of vessels to indicate the special ship to which signals are made.

distinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), *adv.*
With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out.
Betwixt the prince and beggar? *Shak.*, W. T., II, 1.
distitle, (dis-ti'tl), v. t. [*dis-* priv. + *title*.
To deprive of title or claim to something
[Rare.]

Distoma (dis'tō-mŭ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*στος, two-mouthed, < *di-*, two-, + *stoma*, mouth.] 1 The typical and leading genus of the family *Distomidae*; a genus of trematoid or suckorial para-

The developmental stages of *Diatoma militare* may be summed up as: (1) Ciliated larva, (2) Redia, (3) Cercaria, (4) Cercaria, tailless and encysted, or incomplete *Diatoma*, (5) Perfect *Diatoma*. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 183.

Dimorphic forms are found in certain species of the genera *Monostomum* and *Diatomum*; . . . one individual develops only male sexual organs, the other only female. Such *Diatomea* are morphologically hermaphrodite, but practically of separate sexes.

distonet, *v.* Same as *distune*. *Rom. of the Rose*.
distort (dis-tôrt'), *v. t.* [*L. distortus*, pp. of *distorquere* (> *lt. distorcere, storcere*, twist, untwist = *Sp. destorcer* = *Pg. destorcer*, untwist, = *OF. destordre, desteurtre, detordre, detortre*, *F. distordre, distort*), twist different ways, distort (< *dis-* apart + *torguere* twist: see *tort*]

At last this odious offspring whom thou seest,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way,
Tore through my entrails, that, with fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew

The low light flung a queer, distorted shadow of him on the wall.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge do darken and distort the understandings of men. *Titltonson.*

It views the truth with a distorted eye,
And either worms or lays it malicious by.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; pervert the truth according to misrepresentation.

Distorted crystal. See *crystal*. = Syn. 1 and 2. To con-

Her face was ugly and her mouth *distort*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 38.

Men . . . born with silver spoons in their mouths, and prone to regard human affairs as reflected in those—somewhat *distortedly*. II. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 870.

distortion (dis-tôr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *destorcion*,
F. *distorsion* = It. *distorsione*, *storsione*, < L. *dis-*

We prove its use
Sovereign and most effectual to secure

(b) In *math.*, any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size in the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion.

deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from

In some, *Distortions* quite the Face disguise.
Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love

distortive (dis-tôr'tiv) *a.* [*distort* + *-ive*]

1. Tending to distort; causing distortions
Quarterly Rev.—2. Having distortions; dis-

torted,

distortor (dis-tôr'tor), *n.*; *pl. distortores* (dis-tôr-tô-rêz). [NL., < ML. *distortor*, distorter, < L. *distorquere*, pp. *distortus*, distort: see *distort*.] 1. In anat., that which distorts. — **Distortor oris**, in anat., a muscle of the mouth, so called from its distorting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, etc. the zygomaticus major.

stratere, *strarre* = Dan. *distrabere* = Sw. *distrahera*, draw asunder, pull in different directions, divide, perplex; *dis*, asunder, + *trahere*, draw: see *tracere*, *tract*. *Distraught* is an older form of the adj. *distract*, *q. v.*, and is not a part of the E. verb. 1. To draw apart; pull in different directions and separate; divide. *Shak.* [Rare]. — 2. To turn or draw away from any object; divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects as, to *distract* a person's attention from his occupation.

3. To cause distraction in; draw in different directions or toward different objects; confuse by diverse or opposing considerations; perplex; bewilder: as, to *distract* the mind with cares.

A principle that is but half received does but distract
instead of guiding our behaviour. *Steels, Tatler, No. 211.*

Multitudes were distracted by doubts, which they sought in vain to repress, and which they firmly believed to be the suggestions of the devil. *Lucky, Rationalism, I, 72*

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath distracted her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1

Time may restore their wits, whom vain ambition
Hath many years distracted.

forms like taught, etc.), also *destrat*, *destrēt*, after *Of*. *destrait*, *F. distraitt*, < *L. distractus*

Thou shalt ben so destrat by aspre thinges.
Chaucer, Boethius III. 1090. A.

When any fall from virtue,
I am distrust; I have an interest in't.

assess or bewildered by opposing considerations

The wicked, who, surprized,
Lose their defence, *distracted* and amazed.
Milton. S. A., l. 1288

2. Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad
frantic.

=Syn. 1. Abstracted, Diverted, etc. See absent.
distractedly (dis trah' ted lee) adv. In an abstracted manner.

And happest he that greatest haste could make.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt

Such experiments as the unfurnishedness of the place and the present *distractedness* of my mind will pervert me

distracter (dir-trak'ter), *n.* One who or that which distracts.

He sent one caplaine Holeda, whom the *dictionaries* of Columbus directed to keep his house bytaging for the space of six days the fortress of Sayte Thomas.

Biden, tr. of P. Marry. (Latham.)

ditokous (dit'ô-kus), *n.* [*Gr. ditokos*, having borne two at a birth, *di*, two, + *tokos* (of, race, birth), *< rievres*, receive, bring forth, *in soil*, having twins; producing two at a birth; also, laying two eggs, as the pigeon and humming-bird.

Ditomidæ (dit-om'id-ê), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Ditomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Coleoptera, typified by the genus *Ditomis*. Lacordaire, 1854. Also *Ditomina*.

Ditomis (dit'ô-mus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), *< Gr. di*, two, + *tomos*, verbal abstr. of *rivein*, receive, cut.] A genus of carabid beetles, giving name to the family *Ditomis*. The mentum is strongly excavate, with a acute median tooth shorter than the lateral lobes. The numerous species are mostly confined to the Mediterranean region, though some occur further north. They live in dark places, under stones, and the larvæ resemble those of the *Cicindela*. *D. tripunctatus* is a leading species.

ditone (di'tôn), *n.* [*Gr. ditron*, the ancient major third, neut. of *ditron*, of two tones, *di*, two, + *tron*, tone.] In *Gr. music*, the interval formed by adding together two major tones; a Pythagorean major third, having the ratio 81:64, which is a comma greater than a true major third. The use of this tuning of the major third will admit the twelfth century's prevention of its recognition till that time as a consonance.—*Diapason ditone*. See *diapason*.

Ditrema (di-tré'ma), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. di*, two, + *tréma*, hole; see *trematode*.] A genus of scaphopodary fishes, the type of the family *Ditremidae*. They are viviparous, and have two apertures, an anal and a genital, whence the name. See out under *Ditremidae*.

Ditrematæ (di-tré'ma-tæ), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. di*, two, + *tréma* (-), a hole.] 1. A division of geophilous pulmonate gastropoda, containing those which have the external male and female orifices widely separate: the opposite of *Monotrematæ*, 2, and of *Synotrematæ*.—2. A group of chironomids. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A family of fishes: same as *Ditremidae*. *Friesinger*, 1873.

ditrematous (di-tré'ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ditrematæ*.

ditremid (di-tré'mid), *a.* A fish of the family *Ditremidae*.

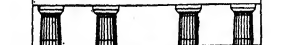
Ditremidæ (di-tré'mid-ê), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Ditrema* + *-idæ*.] A family of scaphopodary fishes, typified by the genus *Ditrema*. They have an oblong compressed body, cycloid scales, entire lateral line, moderate head, toothless palates, united inferior pharyngeal bones, long dorsal fin with its anterior portion spinous, and anal and anal fin emarginated at the tip.



Blue Sulfur (*Ditrema lateralis*).

the base by a row or rows of scales differing from the others. The species all inhabit the north Pacific, and are especially abundant along the western American coast. They are viviparous, thus differing from all related forms. On account of some superficial resemblances, they are called *prong* and *horn* fish, as well as *sulfur* fish and *beard* fish. They are marketable, but rather inferior as food-fishes. The family is also called *Monotrematæ*.

ditrichotomous (di-tri'kô-tô-mus), *a.* [*Gr. di*, two, + *trich*, threefold (*trich*, *trp*, = *three*), + *tomos*, cutting, *< rievres*, raze, cut.] Divided into two and three: especially, in bot., applied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.



Ditrichophyllum. Middle part of the wing-vein of the Propolis, Athens.

ditrilyph (di-tri'lyft), *n.* [*< di*, 2 + *trilyph*.] In arch., an interval between two columns such as to admit of two triglyphs in the entablature instead of one, as usual; used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways, where a wide passage was necessary, as in the Propylæa and the gate of Athens. *Archæologia*, at Athens.

Ditrigonal (di-tri'gon-al), *a.* [*< di*, 2 + *trigonal*.] In crystal., twice-three-sided. [*< A ditrigonal prism* is a six-sided prism, the hemihedral form of a twelve-sided or dodecahedral prism. instead of one, as usual; used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways, where a wide passage was necessary, as in the Propylæa and the gate of Athens. *Archæologia*, at Athens.

ditrochea (di-trô'kê-us), *n.* Same as *ditrochæ*.

ditrochean (di-trô'kê-an), *a.* [*< ditrochea* + *-an*.] In pros., containing two trochees.

ditrochæ (di-trô'kê), *n.* [*< LL. ditrochea*, *< Gr. di*, two, + *trocheia*, a trochee; see *trochee*.] In pros., two trochees, or a trocheic dipody, regarded as constituting a single compound foot, equivalent to a trocheic dipody it can appear not only in its normal form, *— — —*, but also with an irrational long in the last syllable as in the present second syllable of *dicloche*, *diclocheus*.

ditrochæ (di-trô'kê), *n.* [*< Ditro* (see *dit*) + *-trochæ*.] A variety of emolite-zeolite occurring at Ditro in Transylvania, and containing blue sodalite and spinel. See *emolite-zeolite*.

ditrochæ (di-trô'kê), *n.* Same as *ditrochæ*.

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3. pl. A suit of colors of the same color or material throughout. Also called *ditto-suit*. [Collog.]

A soldier suit of brown or snuff colored *ditto* such as besommed his predecessor. *Scouten*, The Doctor, II. **ditto** (di'tô), *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

ditto (di'tô), *n.* [*< Gr. ditto*, double, + *ditto*, an obolus.] In the Ionian Isles, a copper coin equal to two oboli, or two United States cents.

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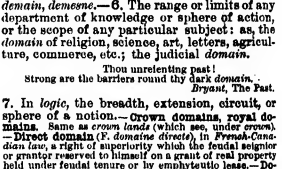
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herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts and somewhat resembles a ketch.



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8. To convert to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants; tame or bring under control or cultivation; reclaim from a state of nature.

The domesticated reindeer still retains his wild instincts, and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor. *H. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 144.

II. intrant. To live much at home; lead a quiet home life; become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her, than to see her married to a man who would bring her into his family circle, to see her meet with a prize of the blood. *H. Brooke*, *Foot of Quality*, l. 305.

domestication (dō-mes-ti-kā'shən), *n.* [= *F. domestication* = *Sp. domesticación* = *Pg. domesticação* = *It. domesticazione*, < *ML. as if* *domesticatio(-n-), < *domesticare*, domesticate; see *domesticare*.] 1. The act of becoming domestic, or the state of being domesticated; home life; home-like association or familiarity. — 2. The act of converting to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants; by taming or cultivation; the state of being made domestic; as, the domestication of the reindeer has been attempted; the domestication of the potato.

domesticity (dō-mes-ti-kā-tē), *a.* [*domesticity* + *-ity*.] Tending to or of the nature of domestication; as, domesticity breeding. — **domesticity** (dō-mes-ti-kā-tē), *n.*; pl. *domesticities* (-tēz). [= *F. domesticité* = *Sp. domesticidad* = *Pg. domesticidade*, < *ML. domesticitas* (-tē), < *L. domesticus*, domestic; see *domestic*.] 1. The state of being domestic.

These great artists [who succeeded "the masters"] brought with them mystery, despondency, domesticity, sensuality: of all these good came, as well as evil. *Brooks*, *Lectures on Art*, § 184.

Some of the aspects of a soldier's career, its domestic character, its want of domesticity. *Contremp.*, XXXII, 325.

2. A domestic affair, act, or habit.

The domesticities of life. *J. Martineau*.

domesticize (dō-mes-ti-faiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domesticized*, *pp. domesticizing*. [*domestic* + *-ize*.] To render domestic; domesticate. *Southey*.

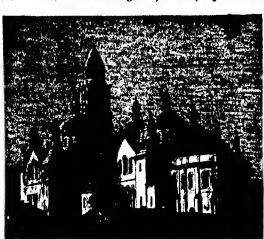
domestic (dom'et), *n.* [Prob. from a proper name.] A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

domeskeyite (dō-mā'kit), *n.* [After *I. Domeskyo*, a Chilian mineralogist.] A native copper arsenic, occurring massive in Chili, of a tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

domical (dō-mi-kāl), *a.* [*ML. *domicalia*, *domicalis*, < *L. domus*, a house, *ML. a church*, etc.; see *dom*.] Related to or shaped like a dome; characterized by the presence of a dome or domes; influenced in construction by the principles of the dome.

The kings of Mykén had reared those tombs or treasures which show such a wonderful striking after the domical form while the domical construction was not yet understood. *E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, V, 406.

Domical church, a church of which a dome is the characteristic feature; or, specifically, a church of which the entire roof-plan is practically a series of domes, whether boldly prominent, as in St. Mark's at Venice, and in the church of St. Front at Périgueux, France, copied from it.



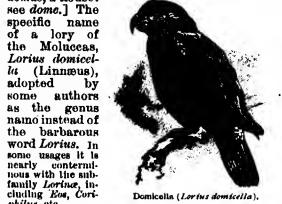
Domical Church.—Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 11th century.

in the eleventh century, and not apparent from the exterior, as is common in the medieval churches of Anjou and bordering provinces. This system of construction is of Byzantine origin, and presents a highly interesting and important phase of the history of architecture.

[Périgueux] is the land alike of fine implements and of domical churches. *Contemporary Rev.*, II, 325.

domicely (dō'mi-kā-lē), *adv.* In a domial manner; as or with a dome; as, *domicely* roofed chapel.

domicel (dō-mi-sel'), *n.* [*NL. dim. of L. domus*, a house; see *dom*.] The specific name of the bird of the Moluccas.



Domicel (*Lorius domicella*).

domicel, *domicel* (dom'i-sil'), *n.* [= *D. domicella* = *L. Dan. Sw. domicel*, < *OF. domicelle*, < *domicelle* = *Pr. domicel* = *Sp. Pg. It. domicella*, < *L. domicellum*, a habitation, abode, < *domus*, a house (see *dom*), + *-cellum*, perhaps connected with *cella*, a cot, hut, cell, and *celare*, to hide; see *cell*, conceal.] 1. In general, a place of residence of a person or a family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives; a place of habitual abode, in contradistinction to a place of temporary sojourn.

They have no culinary fire, no kitchen; let him, when very hungry, go to the town for food.

Sir W. Jones, *Ordnances of Menu*, xii.

2. In law, the place where a person has his home, or his principal home, or where he has his family residence and personal place of business; that residence from which there is no present intention to remove, or to which there is a general intention to return. The domicile depends not on citizenship, nor on presence, but on the concurrence of two elements: 1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the person to make that place his home. The first must be a citizen of one country, has his domicile in another, and temporarily reside in a third. The second clause, 1st, *domicile* of residence or abode, depending on that of the person at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile* of choice, which is voluntarily acquired or assumed, and is at least forty days within the country of a wife arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is used in many other senses, as, the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction. All questions relating to domicile, in matters of property, and in matters of testamentary disposition, are determined by the law of the place of domicile, while those relating to real property are subject to the law of the place where it is situated. The property of a foreigner domiciled in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as that of an alien enemy.

It would be more correct to say that that place is property the domicile of a person in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom.

Story, *Conflict of Laws*, li, § 43.

"Two things must concur," says the same eminent jurist. *Story*, *Conflict of Laws*, li, § 43. "The first is, secondly, intention of making it the home of the party," and when once domicile is acquired it is not shaken off by one or two days absence for the sake of business or pleasure, or even by visits to a former domicile or to one's native country. *Wentworth*, *Intestates*, 105.

domicile (dom'i-sil'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciled*, *pp. domiciling*. [= *D. domiciliare* = *G. domiciliare* = *Dan. domiciliere* = *Sw. domicilera*, < *F. domicilier* = *Sp. Pg. domiciliar*, < *NL. *domiciliare* (see *domiciliare*), *domicile* from the noun.] To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode; domicileate.

He has now been a fortnight domiciled at Oriz. *Mem. of R. H. Barker*, in *Incredible Legends*, I, 88.

domiciliary (dom'i-sil'-i-ār'), *a.* [*ML. domiciliarius*, a domestic; see *domiciliary*.] A domestic; a member of a household.

The dean of Strasbourg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and domiciliarys. *Storck*, *Tristram*, 1.

domiciliary (dom'i-sil'-i-ār'), *a.* [= *OF. and F. domiciliare* = *Sp. Pg. It. domiciliario*, < *ML. domiciliarius*, prop. adj., domestic, < *L. domicellum*, abode, domicile; see *domicelle*.] 1. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or a family.

The personal and domiciliary rights of the citizen. *Notley*.

Domiciliary visitation of the poor is the great need of the city. *G. S. Merriam*, *Am. Soc.*, II, 325.

2. In *zool.*, constituting or pertaining to a protective or investing envelop or case in which

an animal lives; as the *domiciliary* structure of an infusorian; a *domiciliary* secretion. — *Domiciliary* visit, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching or inspecting it under authority, as in police supervision or in house-to-house visitation by sanitary officers.

Whether or not official oversight (in ancient Egypt) included domiciliary visits, at all any rate went to the extent of taking note of each. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 108.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil'-i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciliated*, *pp. domiciliating*. [*NL. *domiciliatus*, pp. of *domiciliare*, < *L. domicellum*, a domicile; see *domicelle*.] 1. To prepare, settle, or establish in a domicile; fix in a place of residence.

The domiciliated classes of one of the most interesting nations of the world. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, *Pres.*, p. iv.

2†. To render domicile; tame.

The domiciliated animals. *Journal*, *Study of Antiquities*, p. 61.

domiciliation (dom-i-sil'-i-ā'shən), *n.* [*Domiciliate* + *-ation*.] 1. The state of being domiciliated; inhabitancy. — 2†. The act of taming or rendering domestic; the state of being tamed or domesticated; as, the domiciliation of wild fowls. *E. W. Lane*.

domiculture (dō'mi-kul-tūr'), *n.* [*L. domus*, a house, household, + *cultura*, cultivation.] Housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. *E. D. [Rare]*.

domity (dō'mi-tē), *v. t.* [*As ML. domesticare*, build, < *L. domus*, a house, + *facere*, make; see *dom* and *fy*.] In *astrology*, to divide (the heavens) into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great circles, called circles of position.

domina (dom'i-nā), *n.*; pl. *dominae* (-nē). [*L. mistress*, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master, lord; used as titles in *ML.*: see *domineer*.] In law, a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right.

dominance, dominancy (dom'i-nāns, -nān-s), *n.* [*OF. dominance, dominancy, &c.*, < *dominant*, < *dominans*, < *dominare*, < *F. predominance*.] Rule; control; authority; ascendancy.

dominant (dom'i-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. dominant*, < *F. dominant*, < *Sp. Pg. It. dominante*, < *L. dominant-* (-tē), *pp. of dominari*, rule; see *domineer*. Cf. *predominant*.] 1. *a.* Exercising rule or chief authority; governing; predominant; as, the dominant color in a picture. — *n.* One who exercises rule or chief authority.

From the beginning the mutant class, being by force of arms the dominant class, inherits the class which owns the source of food — the land. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 443.

Hence — 2. Having a controlling effect or influence; more conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas' tower is dominant. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venetian*, p. 16.

Moral existence is often thoughtlessly conflated with spiritual, because it is so dominant a form of natural existence as to seem something apart from it. *W. James*, *Rates and Shad*, p. 116.

But once originated, the conception of the constancy of the order or of nature is so dominant an idea of modern thought. *Huxley*, *Amner*, *Address*, p. 2.

Dominant branch of a tree, in *music*, one containing at least half as many notes as the other. — *triple*, *triple*, in *music*, the third based upon the dominant of fifth tone of the scale. This triad precedes that of the tonic in the complete or authentic cadence. — **Dominant section**, in *music*, an intermediate section of a piece, as between the key of the tonic and the key of the dominant with the first and last sections, in the key of the tonic. — **Dominant tenement**, the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement, called the *servient tenement*. The owner of the dominant tenement is called the *dominant owner*.

II. n. [= *D. G. dominans* = *Dan. Sw. dominant*, < *It. dominante*; see *I*.] In *music*: (a) The receding tone in Gregorian scales or modes. (b) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes; so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

Ancient Greek music seems . . . to have deviated from ours by ending on the dominant instead of the tonic. *Helmholtz*, *Sensations of Tone* (trans.), p. 271.

dominantly (dom'i-nānt-lē), *adv.* In a dominant manner; so as to control or sway.

It is owing to its dominantly materialistic side, and to its power in the capacity for pain, as in actual pain, that civilization has developed more pessimism. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV, 2.

dominate (dom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dominated*, *pp. dominating*. [*OF. dominer*, < *dominari* (> *It. dominare* = *F. dominer* = *Sp. Pg. dominar*; see also *domineer*), rule, be lord,

II. n. The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scotch.

Doricism (dôr-i-sizm), n. [*< Doric + -ism.*] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a characteristic of Doric speech or manner.

Doricide (dôr-i-siz), n. t.; pret. and pp. *Dorici-ized*, pp. *Dorici-izing*. [*< Doric + -ize.*] To render Doric in character. Also spelled *Doricide*.

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast, is only the native style of this country *Doricide*, if the expression may be used.

J. Perceval, Hist. Arch., i. 228.

Dorididae, Doridae (dôr-rid-i-dê, dôr-i-dê), n. pl. [*NL., < Doris (Dorid) + -idae.*] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills disposed circularly in a rosette around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See *ent* under *Doris*.

doridoid (dôr-i-dôid), n. [*< Doris (Dorid) + -oid.*] Like a sea-lemon; being or resembling an animal of the genus *Doris* or family *Dorididae*: as, a *doridoid* nudibranchiate.

Doridopside (dôr-id-op-sid), n. pl. [*NL., < Doridopside + -idae.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doridopsis*. They are superficially like the *Dorididae*, but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore.

Doridopside (dôr-id-op-sid), n. [*NL., < Gr. dôridopside, a knife* (see *Doris*) + *opsis*, view, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Doridopside*.

Dorippe (dôr-rip'ê), n. [*NL., < Gr. dôripê* (see *Doris*) + *trapez*, a horse.] The typical genus of



Mask-crab (*Dorippe striata*).

the family *Dorippidae*, containing such species as *D. sinuata*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are cannibalistic.

Dorippidae (dôr-rip-i-dê), n. pl. [*NL., < Dorippe + -idae.*] A family of anomalous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe*.

Doris (dôr-iz), n. [*NL., < Gr. dôripê* (also dôripê, appar. after dôrip, a spear), a knife used at sacrifices, prop. a Dorian knife (see *koris*, a knife), being prop. adj., dôripê, Dorian; also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians: see *Dorian*.] The typical genus of the family *Dorididae*, or sea-lemons, containing such species as *D. tuberculata*, *D. johnstoni*, and *D. coccinea*. *Argo* is a synonym.

Dorism (dôr-izm), n. [*< Gr. dôripêis*, speaking in Doric; < dôripêis, speak Doric; see *Doris*.] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those *Dorisms* which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are importations from the neighboring communities to the west. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 427.

Dorize (dôr-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *Dorized*, pp. *Dorizing*. [*< Gr. dôripêis*, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric; < dôripêis, speak Doric.] To imitate, to use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

II. trans. To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic land, and . . . it was partially *Dorized* at an early period of its history. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 431.

dorking (dôr'king), n. [So called from *Dorking*, in Surrey, England, where those fowls have been extensively bred.] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-producers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having five toes on each foot. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either

single combs or rose-combs. The cuckoo dorkings are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the silver-gray and colored varieties are: legs, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with anions bristles; combs, glossy black on breast with black neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

dorkish, dorkish (dôr-luêh, -luêh), n. [See, < Gael. *dorkach*, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver; < dôr, a flat (cf. *dorm*, a small hand), & *luêh*, a burden, load.] 1. A bundle; a knapsack.

These supple fellows [the lightlanders], with their plaid, treats: a dorkish, a dorkish. *J. Baillie, Letters, i. 178.*

2. A portmanteau.

There's this Van Vohr has packed his dorkish. *Scott, Waverley, III. 380.*

Callum told him also, tat his leather dorkish w' the lock on hor was come frae Doune. *Scott, Waverley, III. 319.*

3. A quiver.

Sword, talg, bow, dorkishes, and other invasive weapons. *Acts of Charles I. (ed. 1814), v. 357.*

[The Scotch *dorkish*, also spelled *dorkish*, is said to mean also "a short sword, a dagger," but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quotation last cited.]

dorma (dôr-m), v. t. [*< Icel. Norw. dorma = G. dial. dormen, slumber, doze = F. dormir = Sp. dormir, durmir = Pg. dormir = It. dormire, sleep; < L. dormire, sleep. Cf. Gr. dôripêis, sleep. See dormir, durmir, Pg. dormir, etc.] To slumber; to doze. [North. Eng.]*

dorm (dôr-m), n. [*< dorm, v.*] A slumber; a doze.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God gives His favored ones, but as the slumbering animal of a sick man. *Sp. Sanderson, Works, I. 146.*

dormancy (dôr-man-si), n. [*< OF. dormance, < dormant, sleeping; see dormant and -ance.*] The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that she had revived an ill precedent of retrogressive taxation after a dormancy of centuries. *State Trials, The Great Case of Imposition, act. 1603.*

dormant (dôr-man't), n. and n. [Early mod. E. also *dormant*, sometimes *dormant*, *dormant*; < ME. *dormant*, *dormant*, stationary, < OF. *dormant*, F. *dormant* = Sp. *dormiente*, *dormiente* = It. *dormiente*, *dormiente*, sleeping, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. *dormient* (-i-s), pr. of *dormire*, sleep; see *dorm*.] 1. Sleeping; asleep. Hence: 2. In her, lying down with his head on his fore paws, as if asleep; said of a beast used as a bearing.—3. Hibernating; said of certain animals.—4. In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or kept in abeyance: as, a *dormant* rebellion; a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

It is by lying dormant a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Chenier, Gen. Prél. de G. T. t. 553.*

Some indications strong of dormant spirit. *Chenier, Gen. Prél. de G. T. t. 553.*

The impulse which they communicated to the long dormant energies of Europe. *Prescott, Ferd. and Is., I. 8.* Underneath every one of the senses like the soul and spirit of it, dormant till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 138.*

Dormant bolt. See *bolt*.—**Dormant execution.** A writ which I have to enforce I use to enforce it by a subsequent creditor.—**Dormant partner.** In com., a sleeping or special partner. See *partner*.—**Dormant title.** A title of the living room, which is permanent, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distinguished from make-up or boards laid on trellises, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

His table dormant in his hall
Blood royal covered all the long day
Chenier, Gen. Prél. de G. T. t. 553.

The tabular dormants withouten let.
Ther at the cockwolden were sette.
The House of King Arthur (Child Ballad, i. 19).

Dormant window. The window of a sleeping apartment: a *dormer-window*.

II. n. 1. A beam; a sleeper: formerly also *dormant*, *dormant-tree*. Also *dormer*. *Hall's well*.—2. A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Imp. Diet.*

dormant-tree, n. Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormer (dôr-mêr), n. An obsolete form of *dormer*. *Obsolete form of dormer.*

dormer, n. Same as *dormant*, 1.

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dormer, v. and n. An obsolete form of *dormer*. *dormer* (dôr-mêr), n. [Formerly also *dormer*; < OF. *dormer*, *dormier*, *dormier*, also *dormer*, a sleeping-room, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room: see *dormitory*.] 1. A sleeping-room; a dormitory.—2. [Short for *dormer-window*.] A dormer-window. *Oxford Gloss. Arch.—3. Same as dormer, 1. Halliwell.*

dormered (dôr-mêrd), a. [*< dorm + -ed.*] Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and a high, solid, dormered roof of the kind that seems to grow darker and more ponderous as years go by. *New Princeton Rev., III. 112.*

dormer-window (dôr-mêr-win'dô), n. [*< dormer, 1. + window*, so named because such windows are found chiefly in upper bedrooms.] A window standing vertically in a projection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof.

dormat (dôr-mat), n. [*L.*, let him sleep; 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *dormire*, sleep; < L. *dormire*, sleep. Hence: 1. A license for a student to be absent from early prayers. *Gradus ad Cantab.*

dormice, n. Plural of *dormouse*.

dormition (dôr-mish'on), n. [= OF. *dormition*, *dormis*, F. *dormition*, *dormis*, *dormis* = Sp. *dormición*, *dormición*, *dormición*, < L. *dormitio* (n), sleep, < *dormire*, sleep; see *dorm*.] A sleeping; the state or condition of sleep, especially a prolonged one. [Rare.]

Wert thou disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the dormitions of the soul. *Pr. Hall, Works, VII. 266.*

We consult him upon matters of doctrine, and quote him tenderly upon his powers of dormition. *J. F. Burton, El-Medihah, p. 718.*

dormitive (dôr-mi-tiv), n. and n. [= F. *dormitif* = Sp. *dormitivo*, *dormitivo*, < L. *dormire*, sleep; see *dorm*.] 1. A causing or tending to cause sleep; as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

II. n. A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

But for Cowslip-Wine, Poppy-Water, and all *dormitives*, those I allow. *Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.*

dormitory (dôr-mi-tô-ri), n. pl. *dormitories* (-rî). [= OF. *dormitor*, *dormitor*, very early *dormitory*, *dormitor*, *dormor* (< E. *dormer*, q. v.), and *dorior*, *dorior*, *dorior* (< E. *dorior*, q. v.) = Fr. *dormitor*, *dormitor* = Sp. Pg. *It. dormitorio*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, neut. of *dormitior*, < L. *dormire*, sleep; see *dorm*.] 1. A place, building, or room to sleep in. Specifically: (a) A place for the monks or nuns to sleep, either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells, or left undivided, in the form commonly of a long room. The dormitory has usually immediate access to the church or chapel, for the convenience of its occupants in attending nocturnal services.

Read each temple-cour.
In dormitories ranged, row after row,
Saw the priests asleep. *Shelley, Witch of Atlas, ltv.*

(b) That part of a boarding-school or other institution where the inmates sleep, usually a large room, either open or divided by low partitions, or a series of rooms opening upon a common hall or corridor. In American colleges, sometimes an entire building divided into sleeping rooms.

(c) A burial-place; a cemetery. See *cemetery*, which has the same etymological meaning.

He had now in his new church (near y garden) built a dormitory or vault with several repositories, in which to bury his family. *Foreign Diary, Sept. 18, 1677.*

dormant, n. Same as *dormant*, 1.

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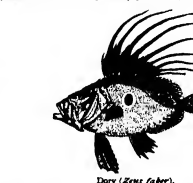
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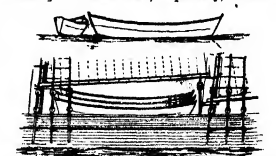
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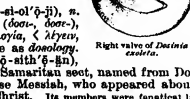
species, found in the mud.



Down—I never found a nest of doves on deck of 4th law schooner.



dott, a dot, speck (found only once, applied to the speck at the head of a boil); prob. = D



dote²⁴ (dōt), *v. t.* [*< F. doter, < L. dotare, endow*
see *dow*⁴.] To endow; give as endowment.

making kings since that time have advanced letters be sending schools, and deriving revenues to their maintenance. *A. Hume, Orthography* (R. & T. S.) *lud.* p. 3.
dotad (dô'tad), *n.* [= *Se. dotad*, *q. v.*; < *ME. dotad*, stupid, imbecile, pp. of *doten*, doter: see *dotet*.] 1. Stupid; foolish.

Dotaceous speech and **doter ignorance**.
Sprayer, F. Q. I. vii. 34.

2. Decayed, as a tree.
Then beetles could not live
Upon the honey bees.
But they the drones would drive
Unto the doter bees.
Prior, Essay on Bees (Leeds Proprietor) (1804).
Such an old oak, though now it is dotad, will not let
struck down at one blow.
Sp. Hibernica, Sermons, p. 33.
doterhead, *n.* [*< dotet + head*.] A dotard.
And the doterhead was beside himself to while out of
his mynde.
Tyndale, Works, p. 350.
doteli, *n.* [*< dotet + -el*; equiv. to *dotet*.] A dotard.
Doter Davies.
For so false a doctrine so foolish unlearned a drunken
doter is a most schoolmaster.
Pittington, Works, p. 301.
doter (dô'ter), *n.* [*< dotet + -er*; equiv. to *dotet* and *dotet*.] 1. One whose understanding
is enfeebled by age; a dotard.
What should a bold fellow do with a comb, a dumb
doter with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?
Burton, Anal. of Mel.

2. One who dotates, who dotates, excessive fondness or liking; with or upon.
Thus we see what fondness and doter doters upon
body (though accounted great masters of logic) made.
Cutworth, Intellectual System, p. 240.

3. One who is excessively or weakly in love.
If in black my lady's brow be deck'd,
It mourns, that painting and weeping hair,
Should ravish doters with a false aspect.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1, l. 14, 15.
dot (duth or dôth), *n.* The third person singular
indicative present of *dot*.
Dotthides (dô-thid'-s), *n.* [NL.] A genus of
fungi, belonging to the *Dotthidaceae*, and having
dark-colored uniserial spores. The group
of dead branches of trees. The species that grow on living
plants, which were formerly placed in this genus, are now
referred to *Phyllosticta*.

Dotthidaceae (dô-thid'-s-â-ê-s), *n. pl.* [NL., <
Dotthida + *-aceae*.] A family of pyrenomycetous
fungi, having the perithecia borne in a
stroma with which they are homogeneous in
substance. Many grow upon living plants,
others on dead vegetable substances.

dotthenteritis (dô-th'-en-ter'-is), *n.* [*< Gr. dotthi*, a small abscess, a boil, + *enteron*,
intestines, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Peyer's
patches and the small glandular follicles of the
intestine.
dotthenteritis (dô-th'-en-ter'-is), *n.* Same as
dotthenteritis.
dotting (dô'ting), *p. a.* [*< dotet*, *q. v.*] 1.
Weak-minded; imbecile from old age.
She is older than she was, therefore more dotting.
Flower (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 1.
Let me not, however, lose the historian in the man, nor
suffer the dotting recollections of age to overcome me.
Freitag, Knickerbocker, p. 340.

2. Excessively fond.
Fall off their dotting there would call
He heard the merriest of them all.
Scott, Rob Roy, iv. 5.
Also spelled *dotting*.

dotting (dô'ting), *ing. do.* In a dotting man-
ner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by
excessive fondness. Also spelled *dottingly*.
They remain slaves to the arrogance of a few of their
own fellows; and are dottingly fond of that scrap of
Greek knowledge, the Terrestrial Philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Tables, II, *Expt.*

Thus did these tender belated reformers dottingly suf-
fer themselves to be overcome by heretic language.
Wilson, Apology for Suetonius.

dotting-pleat (dô'ting-pê-s), *n.* [*< dotting*, verbal
n. of *dotet*, *q. v.*, + *pleat*.] A person or thing dot-
tingly loved; a darling.
"Pride and perverseness," said he, "with a vengeance!
yet this is your dotting-pleat!"
Rickardson, Pamela, I. 68.

dotish (dô'tish), *a.* [*< dotet*, *q. v.*, + *-ish*.] Child-
ishly fond; weak-minded.
Keegan, Atlantic Monthly.

Dotterels, so named (says Camden) because of their dot-
ter foolishness. *Hoiland, tr. of Camden's Britannia*, p. 343.

dotkin (dô'tkin), *n.* Same as *dot-
ter*.

Dot (dô't), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. dôta*,
the name of a No-
vid, i. e. given, a
genus, given, i. e.
a genus of brachy-

uous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Phno-
theroidia*.—2. A genus of nudibranchiate gas-
tropods, or sea-slugs, of the family *Dendro-
gastropoda*, or giving name to a family *Dotterel*. *D.*
coronata is a small brilliantly spotted species.
dotoid (dô'toid), *n.* A gastropod of the family
Dotterel.

dotoid (dô'toid), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dot* +
-oid.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods,
typified by the genus *Dot*, containing sea-slugs
in which the tentacles are retractile into en-
cylindrical cavities, and the branches are papillose.
dot-punch (dô't-punch), *n.* Same as *center-
punch*.
dot-stitch (dô't-stitch), *n.* A name given to the
embroidery-stitch used in making the simple
decorations known as the *dot*, and also plain
leaves and the like. It is a simple overcast
stitch. Also called *dotted stitch*.
dotard (dô'tard), *n.* Same as *dotard*, 3.
dotter (dô'ter), *n.* A tool for making dots; spe-
cially, a small instrument, made in various
forms, used in graining for imitating the eyes
of birds'-eye maple.

Before the colour is dry, put on the eyes (in birds'-eye
maple) by dabbing with the dotter.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 34.

dotterel (dô'ter-el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dot-
terel*, dotterel, doter; < *ME. dotterelle*, a stupid
or foolish person, a dotard, also the bird, so
called from its supposed stupidity, < *dotter*,
doten, doter, do, stupid; see *dotet*.] 1. The popu-
lar name of a kind of plover, *Agriolais* or *Eu-
dromia morinella*, abundant in Europe and
Asia. It breeds in high latitudes and performs ex-
tensive migrations twice a year, appearing in temperate re-



Dotterel (*Endymis morinella*).

gions in April and May, and again in September and October.
The dotterel is about 10 inches long, and weighs
about 100 grains. Its bill is 1½ inches long; its
beak is much variegated above; the belly is black, the
breast yellow, with a white and black collar. It derives
its name from its apparent stupidity, or tameness, allow-
ing itself to be easily approached and taken. Its flesh
is much esteemed for food. Several related species receive
the same name, with qualifying terms.

In catching of dotterels we see how the foolish bird play-
eth the eye in gestures.
Bacon.

The dotterel, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv.

Hence—2. A booby; a dupe; a gull.
Our dotterel then is caught.
R. He is, just
As dotterels we see in the lady first
Have done to ward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions.
May, Old Cyprian.

3. An aged, decaying tree: same as *dotard*, 3;
also used attributively.

Some old dotterel trees. *Jacham, The Schoolmaster*, p. 137.

To dot the dotterel. See *dotet*.
dotting-pen (dô'ting-pen), *n.* A drawing-pen
which makes a succession of dots on the sur-
face over which it is passed. It consists of a small
toothed wheel rotating in a stock by which it is supplied
with ink.
Knapp, Atlantic Monthly.

dotle (dô'tle), *n.* [Also written *dotlet*; < *ME. dotle*, dotlet, a plug or tap of a vessel (of L.G. *dotle*, a plug), ult. < *AS. dotel*, E. dot, a point, <
dotan, E. dot, stop up; see *dot* and *dotet*.] 1.
A plug or tap of a vessel or vessel. 2. A small round
toothed wheel rotating in a stock by which it is supplied
with ink.
A snuff-try containing scraps of half-moored tobacco
pipe dotle, as he called them, which were carefully
removed over and over again till nothing but ash was left.
Keegan, Atlantic Monthly.

dotrel (dô'trel), *n.* A variant of *dotterel*.
dot-wheel (dô't-wheel), *n.* A tool used in book-
binding and other leather-work, also a large

tool used in other trades, consisting of a wheel
mounted in a handle allowing it to revolve
freely, and furnished with fine blunt teeth,
which when rolled over a surface produce a
dotted line.

doty (dô'ty), *a.* [*< dotet + -y*. Cf. *dotet*, *dot-
ard*.] Decayed; decaying. [Local, U. S.]

A log may be doty in places, and even hollow, and yet
have considerable good timber in it.

double (dô'b'l), *n.* [*< Gr. dôuanos*, customa-
dus, a custom-house, *tr. dônos* = *tr. dônos*, *tr. dônos*,
for *dônos* = *tr. dônos*, *tr. dônos*, *tr. dônos*, a duty,
import, custom-house (cf. *Sp. dônos*, *tr. dônos*,
form of *dônos*, *tr. dônos*, *tr. dônos*, *tr. dônos*, a court
of revenue, minister of revenue, coun-
cil, *tr. dônos*, *tr. dônos*, *tr. dônos*, *tr. dônos*, *tr. dônos*,
see *dônos* and *dônos*. Hence the surname *Dônos*.] A custom-house.

While the *Dônos* remained here, no accident of that kind
had happened. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, II, 491.
double (dô'b'l), *n.* [*< Gr. dônos*, a duty, a
circle, circuit. A collection of *Ar. dônos* tents ar-
ranged in a circle as a corral.

On the southern and western sides, the tents of the vul-
gar crowd the ground, disposed in *dônos*, or circles for
rounding cattle. *Dr. Burton, Ri-Melina*, p. 418.

double (dô'b'l), *n.* See *double*.
double (dô'b'l), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also
double, *double*; < *ME. double*, *double*, *double*,
double = *D. double*, *double*, *double*, *double*, *double*,
= *L.G. dubbel*, *double* = *G. doppelt*, *doppelt*, *double*,
= *Sw. dubbel*, *double*, *double*, *double*, *double*,
= *Fr. double*, *double*, *double*, *double*, *double*,
= *It. doppio*, *double*, *double*, *double*, *double*,
= *Sp. doble*, *double*, *double*, *double*, *double*,
= *Port. dobro*, *double*, *double*, *double*, *double*,
= *Lat. duplo*, *double*, *double*, *double*, *double*,
= *E. two*, + *plus*, akin to *plenus*, full, and to *E.*
full; see *full*.] 1. Consisting of two things in
a set together; being a pair; coupled; com-
posed of two equivalent or corresponding parts;
twofold: as, a double leaf; a double chin.

2. Like to a double cherry, seeming parted;
But yet a union in partitum.
Two lovely berries budded on one stem.
Shak., M. M. D. III. 2.

3. It seems not one, but double.
Wilton, Eikonoklastes, II.

4. The swan, on still life, black's lake,
Float double, swan and shadow!
Wordsworth, Yarrow Unvisited.

5. Having a twofold character or relation;
comprising two things or subjects, either like
or unlike; combining two in one; as, a double
o'clock; to play a double part on the stage or in
society.

Capt. Minto seems to have served our prudent fathers in
the double capacity of teacher and representative.
Burnett, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

6. (Cf. *Clive*) had to bear the double odium of his bad
and of his good actions, of every Indian slave and of every
Indian reformer.
Marquand, Lord Clive.

7. Twice as much or as large (according to
some standard); multiplied by two; contain-
ing the same portion or measure, as to size,
strength, etc., repeated: as, a vessel having
double the capacity of another; a dejection of
double strength; a double bed.

8. Let double portion of thy spirit be upon me.
Gen. xlii. 12.

9. Of extra weight, thickness, size, or strength:
as, double ale; a double letter.

The hawklike eagle, a double eagle, and the
sunder so full of prowess, that he may meet not for the
stroke.
Merlin (E. T. R.), II. 108.

10. Have a pot of good double beer, neighbour; drink
it.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI. 3. 2.

11. Acting in a twofold manner; diverse in
manifestation; characterized by duplicity; de-
ceitful.

With flattering lips and with a double heart do they
speak.
Ps. lii. 2.

12. In your dissimulation. *Word. T.* Pity, II. 2.
She has found out the art of making me believe that I
have the first place in her affection, and yet so plagues me
with her flattery, that I am open to her, that about
once a fortnight I fancy I have quite lost her.
Steele, Love, No. 7.

13. In bot., having the number of petals largely
increased by a transformation of the stamens
or pistils: applied to flowers.—17. In *entom.*,
geminate; being in pairs.—18. In musical instru-
ments, producing a tone an octave lower: as, a
double bassoon, a double oboe, a double bassoon,
etc.

19. Apparent double point. See *apparent*.—20. A
double-dyed, in *her.*, a cross composed of double-waved
lines, either radiating from a common ring at the base, or
having the bow for one of the cross, and three double



Dotterel, about natural size.

double-biting

double-biting (dub'f-bit'ting), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side; as, a *double-biting* ax. [*Rare*.]

double-bit (dub'f-bit), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to pass, as a cable, round another bit besides its own, or give it two turns round the bit, so that it will be more securely fastened.

double-bodied (dub'f-bo'did), *a.* Having two bodies. — **Double-bodied microscope**, *See* microscope.

Double-bodied sign, in *astrology*, the four sodical signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

double-breasted (dub'f-bré'stéd), *a.* Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned on either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat. *Dickens.*

double-breathed (dub'f-bré'hér), *n.* An amphibious animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the *Amphibians* (which see), or any vertebrate above the *Monorhina*. [*Rare*.]

double-brooded (dub'f-bró'déd), *a.* In *entomology*, having two broods annually applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.

double-charge (dub'f-čhärj), *v. t.* To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Robert Rhallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine. *Pistol, I will double-charge thee with dignities.* *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.*

double-concave (dub'f-kon'káv), *a.* Same as *convexo-concave*.

double-cone (dub'f-kón'), *a.* In *arch.*, consist-



Double-cone Molding.—Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, England.

ing of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.

double-convex (dub'f-kon'vex), *a.* Same as *convexo-convex*.

double-crown (dub'f-kroun'), *n.* A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current in Eng-



Obverse. Reverse. Double-crown of James I., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

land in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I. [*Rare*.]

double-darken (dub'f-där'kn), *v. t.* To make doubly dark or gloomy. [*Rare*.]

When clouds arise Such natures double-darken gloomy skies. *Lovell, To G. W. Curtis.*

double-dealer (dub'f-dé'ler), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a double dealer. *Shak., T. N., v. 1.*

double-dealing (dub'f-dé'ling), *n.* and *a.* *1.* Duplicity; deceitful practices; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now desecrated as the priest, thought he owed to the Abana a mortification for his double-dealing. *Drum, Sermon on the Nile, II. 500.*

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after the pattern of benign double-dealing.

H. Spencer, Social Station, p. 113.

II. a. Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous.

There were persons at Oxford who double-dealing and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. *Thackeray.*

double-decker (dub'f-dék'ér), *n.* *1.* A ship with two decks above the water-line. — *2.* A street-car having a second floor and seats on top. — *3.* A freight-car or cable-car with two floors.

— *4.* A steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-

chambers. — *5.* A tenement-house having two families on one floor; so termed by the police of New York city.

double d'or (dub'l dör), *a.* Kind of French jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered upon a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.

double-dye (dub'f-dé), *v. t.* To dye twice over.

double-dyed (dub'f-did), *a.* *1.* Twice dyed.

Huys — *2.* Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough; complete; as, a *double-dyed* villain.

double-dyeing (dub'f-díng), *n.* A method of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

double-eagle (dub'f-é'gl), *n.* *1.* A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or \$20, or 24 2s. 2d. English money. — *2.* The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

double-edged (dub'f-éjd), *a.* *1.* Having two edges.

"Your Delphe sword," the pauper then replied, "is double-edged, and cuts on either side."

Drayton, Hind and Panther, II. 192.

2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways; applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-edged is the argument from rudimentary organs, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. *Drayton, Evolution in Biology.*

double-ender (dub'f-en'dér), *n.* *1.* Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ships, the Persian corvette "America" and the United States *double-ender* "Watson" were carried on a great sea-wave nearly half a mile to the north of Africa, where the railroad which runs to Yacon, and there left stranded high and dry. *Re. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 210.*

It may be said that this is an identical manner, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner. *Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 370.*

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for cutting pieces of stuff by sawing both ends at once.

double entendre (dub'f-on-toi'dér), [*F.* *double*, double, and *entendre*, to understand, used in the sense of *entendre*, meaning, sense.] The French has no such phrase; its nearest equivalent is *mot à double entente*, a word or phrase of double sense, for which the E. phrase seems a blurring substitute, with modified meaning.]

A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French know no such expression as *double entendre*, the nearest approach to it being *double entente*, a double meaning; which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior significance attached to *double entendre*. *Saturday Review.*

Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has been naturalized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used *double entente*. *Id.*

double-eyed (dub'f-id), *a.* Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevail he [the kid] peeped out through a chink, not so proville like the Fox him eyed; For deceitful meaning is double eyed. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

double-face (dub'f-fás), *n.* Duplicity; insincerity; dissimulation.

double-faced (dub'f-fást), *a.* *1.* Having two faces or aspects; as, the *double-faced* god Janus.

Fame, if not *double-faced*, is sense-mouthed. And with contrary blast proclaims no more deeds. *Milton, S. A. 971.*

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side; as, a *double-faced* cloak, shawl, or other fabric. — *3.* Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity. *Id.*

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Roer has more taste and sincerity than to — a damn'd double-faced fellow! *Sherridan.*

double-facedness (dub'f-fás'ness), *n.* The state of being double-faced; duplicity.

We accustom ourselves and our children to live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and to conciliate our double-facedness by the use of a *double-faced* language. *Nineteenth Century, XXI. 551.*

double-nostrilled

double-first (dub'f-férst'), *n.* In Oxford University: (*a*) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

The calendar does not show an average of two *Double Firsts* annually for the last ten years, out of one hundred and thirty-eight graduates in Honors and more than twice that number of *Double Firsts* altogether. *C. A. Bridget, English University, p. 120.*

(*b*) The degree itself; as, he took a *double-first* at Oxford.

double-flowered (dub'f-flou'ér'd), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

double-footed (dub'f-fút'éd), *a.* Diploped: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body — that is, the round centipede.

double-gear (dub'f-gér'), *n.* In *mach.*, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

double-gild (dub'f-gíld), *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to gloss over; cover up by flattery or cajolment.

England shall double gild his treble guilt. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.*

double-handed (dub'f-han'déd), *a.* *1.* Having two hands. — *2.* Double-dealing; deceitful. [*Rare*.]

double-headed (dub'f-hed'éd), *a.* *1.* Having two heads; as, a *double-headed* eagle in a coat of arms. — *2.* Said of a serpent having two heads; as, the *double-headed* serpent (the amphisbena).

double-header (dub'f-héd'ér), *n.* A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a *double-header*. *Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 30, 1887.*

double-hearted (dub'f-hár'téd), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.

double-hung (dub'f-lung), *a.* In *arch.*, being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.

double-lock (dub'f-lok), *v. t.* *1.* To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings. — *2.* To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.

double-lunged (dub'f-lung'd), *a.* Having two lungs; specifically applied to the *Diphyrenes*, a double-manned (dub'f-mán'd), *a.* In the University of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare *double-first*.

double-manned (dub'f-mán'd), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

double-meaning (dub'f-mé'ning), *a.* Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.*

double-minded (dub'f-mínd'd), *a.* Twice misled or fooled, as cloth, to make it finer.

double-minded (dub'f-mínd'éd), *a.* Wavering; unstable; undetermined; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. *Ja. 1, 8.*

double-mindedness (dub'f-mínd'éd-ness), *n.* Indecision; inconstancy; instability.

double-natured (dub'f-nár'túrd), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-natured* man, And two of death. *Young, Night Thoughts.*

double-ness (dub'f-ness), *n.* [*ME. doubleness; double-ness.*] *1.* The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the double-ness of the benefit descends from reproval. *Shak., Measure for Measure, II. 1.*

Double-ness is sometimes connected with profligation, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. *Double-ness* is continued growth of the axis of the flower. *Drum, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 151.*

2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in our days no man but covetous, *Double-ness* and treason and envy, *Forson* and murder in sundry ways. *Chaucer, Furner Age, I. 63.*

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypocrite — capable of double-dealing, or a selfish — *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi.*

double-nostrilled (dub'f-nos'tríld), *a.* Having two nasal passages; amphibious; a translation of the term *Amphibius*, applied to all classes of vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or *Monorhina*. [*Rare*.]

Every day that passed showed the *doubtfulness* of the contention. *Barcroft*, Hist. Const., II. 266.

doubtfully (dō'ut'fūl), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously.

In the forty-first experiment I tendered my works concerning respiration, but *doubtfully*, *W. Thackeray*, I. 178.

doubtless (dō'ut'les), *a. and adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *doutles*, < *doute*, doubt; soe *doubt*, *n.*, and -less.] I. *+* *a.* I. Free from doubt; undubitable.

It is no prejudice to the previous charity of knowledge, even in undoubted truths, to make truth more *doubtless*, *Forster*, Honour Triumphant, II.

2. Having no fear; free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless*, and secure That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world, Will not offend thee. *Shak.*, K. John, IV. 1.

II. *adv.* Without doubt; without objection or uncertainty; unquestionably; often, with weakened sense, presumably, probably. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "It is doubtless that."] *Doubtless* he would have made a noble knight. *Shak.*, I. Hen. VI., IV. 7.

The rock seems to have been dug away all round the sphynx for a great way, and the stone was doubtless employed in building the pyramids. *Foote*, Description of the East, I. 46.

Doubtlessly (dō'ut'les-ly), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress. *Beau.*, and *F.*, Scornful World, I. 1.

doubtous, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutous*, *doutos*, < OF. *doutos*, *doutus*, *F.*, *doutous* = *Pr. doutos*, *doutos* = *Sp. doutoso* = *Pg. doutoso* = *It. doutoso*, doubtful, < *doute*, doubt; soe *doubt*, *n.*, and -ous.] Doubtful; dubious; of doubtful sense.

For in these points wherein we vary . . . either the Scripture is plain & easy to peruse, or *doubtous* and hard to understand. *Beau.*, and *F.*, Scornful World, I. 1.

doubtously, *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *doutously*, *doutous*; < *doubtous* + *-ly*.] Doubtfully; dubiously.

And draw him toward the die, but *doubtous* after He stared on his antagonist with a scornful eye. *William of Palerne* (E. E. S. S.), I. 4338.

doubtsome, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; early mod. *E. doustoun*; < *doubt*, *n.*, + *-some*.] Doubtful.

Anciens (L. . . . Ang. Double or two edged; *double some*, *Calypso*, Dict., 1560 (ed. 1600).

With *doutous* victorie they dealt. *Battle of Marston* (Child's Ballads, VII. 196).

doue (dōk), *n.* [F. *doue*, of uncertain origin.] A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*. There are many species of these handsome apes, generally of large size and varied coloration, with long limbs and tails.

douce (So. pron. dōe), *a.* [See, also *douce*; < ME. *douce*, < OF. *F. douce*, fem. double, sweet, soft, gentle, mild; < L. *dulcis*, sweet, etc.; soe *dulce*.] 1. Sweet; pleasant; luxurious.

And *Duces* in delectable lyund and in *douce* vye [life]. *Pierre Planchin* (B. N. M.), xiv. 122.

2. Sober; sedate; gentle; not light or frivolous; prudent; modest; bookish.

St. George was gentle, meek, and *douce*. *Raid of the Hebrides* (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

There were some pretty Gallia, dove-looking Abyssinians, and Africans of various degrees of idleness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Mednash, p. 473.

douced (dō'sed), *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

doucely (dō'sēl), *adv.* [< *douce* + *-ly*.] Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.] *Doucely* manage our affairs. *In Parliament*.

Burns, Poem to the Scotch Representatives.

douceness (dō'sness), *n.* 1. Soberness; sedateness; modesty. [Scotch.] — 2. Sweetness. *Dances*.

Some luscious dought, yea, a kind of ravishing *douceness* there is in studying good books. *S. Ward*, Sermon, p. 166.

doucesperet, *n.* See *doucesperet*.

doucet, *a.* and *adv.* [I. *a.* < OF. *doucet*, sweet, gentle, *F. doucet*, mild, demure, dim, of *douc*, sweet; soe *douce* and *doulet*, II. *n.* 1. ME. *doucette*, *doucette*, *doucette*, a kind of pastry.

2. ME. *doucette*, *doucette*, *doucette*, < OF. *doucette*, also called *doucette*, etc., a musical instrument, perhaps a kind of flute; and from the adj.] I. *a.* Sweet; dulcet.

Adieu, I won say, my full *doucet* flower! Adieu, my lady of full *doucet* valours! *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. S. S.), 898.

II. *n.* 1. A kind of pastry or custard.

Bakemets or *doucettes*. *Barbours Book* (E. E. S. S.), p. 170.

Doucette, a tyell flawne, dariole. *Palgrave*.

2. A musical instrument, a kind of flute.

Many a thousand tymes . . . That sweetly beganne to pipe Bothe in *doucet* and in risle. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, I. 1221.

3. A testicle of a deer. Also written *doucet*, *doucet*.

All the sweet morsels, called *tongue*, *ears*, and *doucets*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

douceur (dō'sēr'), *n.* [= D. *douceur* = Dan. *douche*, < Sw. *douche*, < Fr. *douceur*, reward, < F. *douceur*, sweetness, a present, < OF. *doucor*, *dolcor*, *dulcor* (> ME. *dousour* = *Pr. dolzor* = *Sp. dolzor* = *Pg. dolzor*, < L. *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; soe *dulcet*.] 1. Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Now for sympathy o' hyr *douceur*. *We calla hyr fenix of Arraby*.

Adventures Poems (ed. Morris), I. 429.

Blame with Indulgence, and correct with *douceur*. *Chastelfield*.

2. A conciliatory offering; a present or gift; a reward; a bribe.

The commander-in-chief of the Bengal army could have had no grounds for exasperation at being shut out from the interview, had he not in like manner reckoned on receiving a handsome *douceur*. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 364.

3. A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

With a good account of her health, she writes me many *doucets*, and has a great share. *Lord Lyttelton* (1771), in Correspondence of David Garrick, I. 446.

douches (dōsh), *n.* [F. *a douches*, a shower-bath, = Sp. *ducha* = It. *doucha*, a water-pipe, *pour*, *conduit*, < *douchere* = *F. doucher*, *pour*, < ML. **douchere*, < L. *ducere*, pp. *ducere*, lead, conduct. *Q. conduit*, of the same ult. origin.]

1. A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular organ of the body, as in a bath or for medicinal purposes. — 2. An instrument for administering such a jet. *Douches* are differently formed and named, according to the parts for which they are designed; as, a nasal *douch*. — *Douches* *aliformes*. Same as *squiguncles*.

douchine (dō'shēn'), *n.* [F.] In arch., a molding concave above and convex below, serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice; a cyma *recta*.

douchker (dō'skēr), *n.* Name as *douchker*.

dough (dō), *n.* [Also dial. *dow* (formerly in literary use), and (with pron. as in *tough*) *duff*, also dial. *doff* (see *duff*); < ME. *dow*, *dough*, *doff*, *dof*, earlier *dagh*, *dag*, < AS. *dāh*, *dāh*, *dag* = *Pr. dag*, < LG. *deig* = OHG. *MEG. teig*, *G. teig* = Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Dan. *deig* = Goth. *daips*, *douf*; < **dag*, Goth. *deigan*, knead, mold, form = L. *figere* (*figere*), mold, form (whence *U. E. feign*, *figure*, *fettle*, etc., *v. form*); = *θῆ* (*θῆ* in *τῆρος*, wall, = Skt. *ṭh*, stroke, smear.) 1. A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by various processes, as moistening, mixing with yeast, salt, etc., raising (after which it is called *sponge*), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only; paste of bread.

When they (cannels) travel, they cram them with bary *dough*. *Sander*, Travels, p. 108.

2. Something having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potters' clay, etc.

They renew this Image with new *dow* many times. *Purcell*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

3. A little cake. [North. Eng.]

Dough or *Dow* is vulgarly used in the North for a little cake, though it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking. *Baker's Voy. Voy.* (1777), p. 108, note.

One's cake is *dough*. See *cake*.

dough (dō), *v.* *t.* [< *dough*, *n.*] To make into dough. [R.]

The technical word used [in making *Paragon* tea] is *sewer* *ma* (sear, lit., to ball, to grease, applied in the sense of *doughing* together the paste formed by the yeast and sugar and accommodating the bombarding steam). *N. and G.*, T. 181, ser. II. 13.

To *dough* in. See the extract.

The yeast mixed with the malt prepared for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *doughing* in. *Thursing*, Brew. (trans.), p. 412.

dough-baked (dō'bākt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfirm; half-done; soft; flabby; imperfect; deficient, especially intellectually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This butcher looks as if he were *dough-baked*; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an *oaten-cake*. *Fletcher* (and *another*), Love's Cure, II. 1.

Since we are so much indebted to God for accepting our best, it is not safe ventured to present him with a *dough* baked sacrifice. *J. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1850), II. 365.

Nay, what is more than all, he [love] can make those *doughs*, senseless, inoffensive animals, women, too hard for us, their political lords and masters, a morsel. *W. Thackeray*, I. 12.

dough-balls (dō'bālz), *n. pl.* A marine alga, *Polysiphonia Chingii*, belonging to the order *Floridiales*.

In its typical form *Polysiphonia Chingii* forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls* by the sea-shore population. *Furber*, Marine Alga, p. 171.

dough-bird (dō'bērd), *n.* A local name for the United States of the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis*.

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dough-brake (dō'bērk), *n.* A power-machine used in bakeries for kneading dough; a dough-kneader. It consists of corrugated rollers, between which the dough passes in a sheet.

doughery (dō'ēr), *n.* [ME. *dower*, < *dough*, *dough*, + *-ery*.] A bakery.

And moreover, that all *Dowers* of the City, and suburbs of the same, gruynt at the *little* mylls, and know where els, as long as they may have sufficient gruynt. *English Dialect* (E. E. S. S.), p. 388.

dough-face (dō'fāe), *n.* A person who is pliable and, as it were, made of dough; a flabby character; specifically, in U. S. hist., in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South.

Randolph with his inimitable slang termed it [the Missouri Compromise] a "dirty bargain, based on the *seen* northern *dough-face*." *Schuyler*, Hist. U. S., III. 113.

For any office, small or great, I couldn't ax with no face.

Without I'd ben, thry dry and wet, 'Til unriized kind o' *dough-face*.

London, *Illustrated* *Biglow Papers*, let. ser., lv.

In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the Northern States decided in caucus in favor of a resolution requiring the admission of new territory to be taken on the table without debate. This identified the party as it then existed with the slave-holding interest, and its northern representatives were called, as they were, *dough-faces*. *Quoted in Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 67.

dough-faced (dō'fāst), *a.* Pliable; easily molded; trucking; pusillanimous. [U. S. political slang.]

doughfaceism (dō'fā'sizm), *n.* [*< dough-face* + *-ism*.] The character of a doughface; pliability; the tendency to be subservient to proslavery influences. [U. S. political slang.]

doughiness (dō'ness), *n.* [*< doughy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being doughy.

doughing-machine (dō'ing-mē-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting dough. In this apparatus a piece of cloth of the required weight is placed in a circular metal box, in which by a movement of a handle a number of knives are caused to rise through slots in the bottom, and these, passing through the dough, divide it into thirty distinct pieces of the same weight. *The Engineer* (London), LVII, No. 1483.

dough-kneaded (dō'nē'ded), *a.* Soft; like dough. *Miller*.

dough-kneader (dō'nē'dēr), *n.* A machine for mixing or kneading dough. See *dough-brake*.

dough-maker (dō'mā'kēr), *n.* A kneading-machine; a dough-brake.

The flour is stored in the *bakhouse*, and is delivered into one of *Philander's* sifting-machines, in which

downcome

downcome (doun'kum), n. [*< down + come.*] A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Ye sell William Wallace
W' the down-come of Robin Hood.

When ever the Pope shall die, if his rime bee not like the sudden down-come of a Tower, when hee has been his tottering, will leave him.

W. M. Information in Eng., l.

down-draft, down-draught (doun'draft), n. 1. A downward draft or current of air, as in a chimney, the shaft of a mine, etc.—2. A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances; but specifically a *down-draft* on me. [Scottish pron. doun'draht.]

down-draw (doun'drô), n. Same as *down-draft*. **down-east** (doun'êst'), *prep. phr.* as, a. Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New England; as, a *down-east* farmer. [U. S.]

down-easter (doun'êst'âr), n. One living "down east" from the speaker; sometimes applied to New Englanders generally, but specifically to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.] **downed** (doun'd), a. [*< down + ed.*] = *Down*. **downed** (doun'd), covered or stuffed with down.

Their nest so deeply downed.

downfall (doun'fâl), n. [*< down + fall.*] 1. A falling downward; a fall; descent; as, the *downfall* of a stream.

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels rolls a silver stream.

Dryden.

2. What falls downward; a waterfall.

Those catacarts or *downfalls*. Holland.

3. A pit; an abyss.

Cataglyphis [It.], a deep, hollow, grey or reddish fall, hole, pit, den, trench, gulf, dungeon or chasm. *Vieria*.

4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failure or overthrow; ruin; as, the *downfall* of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well versed
To dream on evils, or to work my *downfall*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

5. Waning; decay. [*Rare*]

Twain the spring and *downfall* of the light.

Tennyson, St. Simon Stylites.

6. A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. See the extract.

Another native method of destroying those animals (hippopotamuses) by means of a trap known as the *down-fall*, consisting of a heavy wooden beam, with one end furnished with a pointed spear-head and suspended by the other to a forked pole or overhanging branch of a tree. The cord by which the beam is suspended descends to the path beneath, across which it lies in such a manner as to be set free the instant it is touched by the foot of the passing hippopotamus; the beam thus liberated immediately descends, and the poisoned weapon passes into the head or back of the luckless beast, whose death in the adjacent stream takes place soon after.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 500.

downfallen (doun'fâl'in), a. Fallen; ruined.

Let us . . .
Hold fast the mortal sword; and like good men,
Bestride our *down-fall*'s birthdom.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The land is now divorced by the *downfalls* (see *down*) on the farther side.

A. Carse, Survey of Cornwall.

down-feather (doun'fêv'âr), n. In ornith., a feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumuleous structure throughout; a plumule. See *plumule*.

Down-feathers . . . are characterised by a downy structure throughout. They move or vibrate in the air, and the body, but are almost always hidden beneath the contour-feathers; like padding about the bases of the latter.

Cones. Key to N. A. Birds, p. 1.

downgrowth (doun'grôth), n. The act of growing downward; the product of a downward growth.

This space subsequently becomes enclosed by definite walls by the *downgrowth* of the mesolast in this region.

Monro, Science, XXVII. 552.

down-gyved (doun'jv'd), a. Hanging down like the loose links of fetters. [*Rare*].

His stockings foul'd,
Un-garter'd, and *down-gyved* to his ankles.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.

down-hall (doun'hâl), n. *Naut.*, a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-top-sail, or studding-sail is hauled down when set.

I . . . sprang past several, threw the *down-hall* over the windlass, and hoped between the knighthoods out upon the bowsprit.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 52.

Peak downhearted (see *peak*).

downhearted (doun'hêrt'ed), a. Dejected; discouraged.

1751

Dinna be overly *down-hearted*, when ye see how wonderfully ye are in care' o'. *Gael.*

downhill (doun'hîl'), *prep. phr.* as, a. [*< down + hill.*] Sloping downward; descending; declivity.

And the first steps a *downhill* greenward yields.

Congress.

downiness (doun'ni-ness), n. 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowings; cunningness; artfulness; cuteness. [*Slang.*]

Downingia (doun-nin'jî-s), n. [NL., named after A. J. Downing, a horticulturist and landscape-gardener of New York (1815-52).] A small lobeliaceous genus of Californian plants, consisting of low annuals with showy blue and white flowers. They are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

downland (doun'land), n. [*< down + land.*] Cf. AS. *dunland*, hilly land, *dûn*, a hill, *land*, land.] Land characterized by downs.

downless (doun'les), a. [*< down + less.*] Having no down.

Beauty and love advance
Their ensigns in the *downless* rosy face
Of youth and maiden, led last after by the grace.

Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, v.

downlooked (doun'lôkt'), a. Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,
Beholding all the view'd in the tawny field;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on his tail.

Dryden, Pal and Arc, I. 430.

downlying (doun'li-ning), n. and a. [See I. n. 1.] The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.—2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in; as, she's at the *downlying*.

III. c. About to lie down or to be in travail

downpour (doun'pôr), n. [*< down + pour.*] A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, now descended in torrents, and we landed in a perfect *downpour*.

Lady Strassay, Voyage of Sumbacian, I. viii.

downright (doun'rit), adv. [*< ME. downright, downright, downright, also with adv. gen. suffixes downwards, earliest form downrîht, downright; < dun, down, + rîht, adv. right, straight; see I. right, adv., and right, adv. Cf. upright.*] 1. Right; down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stone or tile under the roof surrounds.

That it goes sought *downright* a stalks aloft, and
But spread.

Palatius, Huabondrie (E. T. S.), p. 64.

A giant's snail, in flight.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

Walties, away!

We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.

3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly; as, he is *downright* mad.

God gât the dom hymselfe,

That Adam and Eve and his issue alle
Downe downrîght and dwelle in payne sure,
Yf they touched the tree and of the frut eaten.

Piers Plowman, C. III. 120.

He is a *downright* wily contriver that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Trout.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell

downright into a fit.

downright (doun'rit), a. [*< downright, adv.*] 1. Directed vertically; coming straight down.

I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 1.

The low thunder of a nutty sky

Far-rolling over the downright lightning glaze.

W. H. W. What of the Day.

2. Directly to the point; plain; unambiguous; unequivocal.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence.

B. Jonson, Discourses.

3. Using plain, direct language; accustomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt.

Your *downright* captain's skill.

I'll live and serve you.

Beak, and Ft., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, Richard Lattimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.

Fuller, Homos of Reformation, p. 17.

4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is downright folly.

Bacon, Moral Fables, IV, Expi.

downward

None could enter into life but those that were in *downward* earnest.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 81.

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt.

downrightness (doun'rit-ness), n. Direct or plain dealing.

Nay, was not Andrea in very deed a man of order, courage, *downrightness*? Corridio, Fiction Research, p. 56.

downrush (doun'rush), n. A rushing down. [*Rare*].

A *downrush* of comparatively cool vapors.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 301.

The *downrushes* of the gases, which, though absolutely intensely hot, are relatively cool. Stokes, Light, p. 288.

downset (doun'set), a. In her., removed from its place by its own growth. Thus a bond *downset* is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped past each other until they touch at one point only.—Double *downset*, in her., having a piece cut out and slipped past by the width of the *downset*, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only.

down-share (doun'shâr), n. In England, a breast-plow used to pare off the turf on downs.

downsitting (doun'sît'ing), n. The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine upringing.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 2.

downsome (doun'sum), a. [*< down + some.*] Low-spirited; melancholy. [*Collog.*]

When you left us at Fricas we felt pretty *downsome*.

F. R. Stockton, The Inmates, III.

down-stairs (doun'stâr'), *prep. phr.* as, a. Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor; as, he went or is *down-stairs*.

down-stairs (doun'stâr'), *prep. phr.* as, a. Pertaining or relating to, or situated on the lower floor of a house; as, he is in one of the *down-stairs* rooms.

downsteezy (doun'stê'zi), a. Having a great drowsiness.

He came to a crazy and *downsteezy* rock.

Alford, Jr. of Connecticut, Mass. (1819), p. 157.

down-stream (doun'strê'n'), *prep. phr.* as, a. With or in the direction of the current of a stream.

down-take (doun'tâk), n. In engin., an air-passage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler.

downthrow (doun'thrô), n. In mining, a dislocation of the strata by which any bed of rock or seam of coal has been brought into a position lower than that it would otherwise have occupied. See *dislocation* and *fault*.

down-trodden (doun'trô'd), n. The *Lagopus*, of tropical America; so called from the woolly covering of the seeds.

down-trodden, *down-trod* (doun'trô'd'n, -trod), a. Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over.

The most underfoot and *down-trodden* vessels of perdition.

Milton, Reformation in Eng.

downward, *downwards* (doun'wîrd, -wîrds), adv. [*< ME. downward, downeward, downward, also with adv. gen. suffix downwards, late AS. aduneward, < adûne, adown, down + -ward, -ward; see down, adv., and -ward.*] 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

Ever in motion; now the Faith ascends

Now Hope, now Charity, that upward tends,
And downwards with diffusive good descends.

Dryden, Eleonora.

He had half-clench'd
Went faltering sideways; and he felt
Fennyng, Merit, Merit, Merit.

2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time; as, water flows *downward* toward the sea; to trace successive generations *downward* from the earliest records.

A ring the county wars,

That *downward* had succeeded in his house.

Shak., All's Well, III. 7.

3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

And also for he hath *lower*ish above alle Beestes; therefore make this the baldest of Yelde or a man up-wards, and the tother half of an Ox down-wards.

Handicraft, Travels, p. 166.

Dagon his name; sea monster, with a tail.

Milton, P. L., I. 402.

downward (doun'wîrd), a. [*< downward, adv.*] 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a descending direction, literally or figuratively; as, the *downward* course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With downward force,
That drove the sun and clouds to seek work way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea.

Dryden.



draft-sack, n. [*< ME. draft-sak; < draft + sack-1*] A bag filled with draft or refuse.

1 live as a *draft-sack* in my bed.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 386.

drafty (*draht*'), a. [*< draft + -y*, *Cf. equiv. drafty², draughty²*] Like *draft*; weak; worthless.

The *drafts* and *drafty* part, disagree and jealousie,

I scorn thee, and condemn thee.

Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.

draft¹, draught¹ (*draht*'), n. and a. [This word has changed in pron. from *draught* (ME. and mod. Sc. pron. *draht*) to *draft* (pron. *draht*), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling *draft*, which, dating from late ME., is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many technical uses in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though *draft* is not uncommon in many of them. There is no rational distinction between the two forms; *draft* is on all accounts preferable. (The *r* represents the changed sound of the orig. guttural; a similar change is recognized in the spelling *draught*.) Early mod. E. usually *draught*, rarely *draft*; found in *draught*; *draht*: see *draught², draht²*; *< ME. draught, draught, draht*, also rarely *drahte*, also, with loss of the guttural, *drahte*, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc., and found in *draht*; *< MD. draht, draht, D. draht*; *< Gt. LG. draht*, a load, burden, = MHG. *draht, G. draht*, a load, = Icel. *dráttir*, a pulling, draft of fishes), = OSw. *draht*, Sw. *draht* = Dan. *draht*, a burden, litter, draft; with *draught* = *< AS. draht, draht*, draw, drag; see *draw*. The uses of *draft* are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibited together under *draft¹, draught¹*, although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling *draught¹*. (See also one ME. form.) Modern senses in which the spelling *draft* is still prevalent over *draught* are indicated. In cases not so indicated, *draft* is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which *draught* is the only recognized spelling are given under that spelling.] I. n. 1. The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a drawing; a draw; a haul; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.]

And bent his bow, . . . and even there
A huge draught up to the top of the
He drew, and with an arrow . . . the queen a wound
He gave. *Chaucer's Dream, l. 705.*
She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

So both the fisher consider the draught of his net, rather than the casting [it].
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1888), II. 211.

Upon the draught of a pond not one fish was left.

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags; as, a cart or plow of easy draft.—3. The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be drawn; as, an *easy draft*.

Draught of water out of a well, or other liquor out of a vessel, [L.] *hinc est* [sic] *quod* *draught*.

Promt. Parer, v. 131.

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or burden to be drawn.

Delive dishes, here and draw *draughts* and *berthens*.

MS. in *Halibut*.

5. That which is secured by drawing or pulling; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Some fishers send a *draught* of fishes with the nettle.
Promt. Parer, v. 131.

6. That was astonished . . . at the draught of the fishes which they had taken.
Luke v. 1.

7. What stands for 'top' in wool manufacture is called first *draft* in silk-throwing.
W. C. Brewster, Wool-Carder, p. 44.

8. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his hands he took the goblet, but while the draught
forbore.

7. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time.

Thou shalt have drinke . . . the hets [promised].

Have here the draught that, the hets [promised].

Townley Miscellany, p. 228.

For the whole Ocean would not serve the Sunne alone
for a draught. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 12.*

For purpose is to drink my morning draught inspired,
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 13.

Prepare a sleeping draught, to send his Eyes
Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,
Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts inspired.

Goldsmith, Des. VII.

8. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any lust of loves draught.

Congress, Conf. Amant, l. 348.

9. The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.; as, a *draft* upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit upon
for which there were *drafts* made out of the
surrounding multitudes.

Idem, Vision of Justice.

10. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military service; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons, things, or services, to be supplied to some post or organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a transfer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by
drafts to serve for the year.

Marshall.

The operation of the *draft*, with the high bounty paid
for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously
the naval service.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 428.

11. A team of horses in a cart or wagon.
Brockett, [Prov. Eng.]—12. The depth of water which a ship sinks or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as, a ship of 12 feet *draft*. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water draft*. If unloaded, the *light-water draft*.

He is the first that hath come to any certainty beforehand
in the *draft* of the *draft* of a ship before she
is launched.

Pepp, Diary, II. 378.

13. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer. *Drafts* are frequently used by the agents or officers of a bank, or an agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is convenience in the payment of small sums, and for payments. *Drafts* are frequently used between municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments with the exception of *drafts*.

You shall have a *draft* upon him, payable at sight; and, let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within five miles round him.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.

I thought it most prudent to draw the *draft* [of] oil
advice was received of the progress of the loan.

A Hamilton.

He was driven to the expedient of replenishing his
exchequer by *drafts* on his own subjects.

Premont, Ford, and Jan, II. 19.

14. The distance to which an arrow may be sighted at a bow-shot. Also called *bow-draft*.

For thence a *bow draft*, toward the South, is the
Church, where sent James and Zacharie the Prophet
were buried.

Mandelst, Travels, p. 96.

15. With-drawal from a *draft* or a *dyna*, made
of the air and his ground he made.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1224.

16. The drawing or moving of air; the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The *draft* of a chimney depends, apart from the manner of construction, on the difference of the density of the rarefied outside air, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from the height of the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid. Also called *bow-draft*. When a forced *draft* is used on a vessel, air is forced into the fire-room, which is closed in such a way that air can find access only through the furnace and funnels. In some recent vessels increased *draft* has been obtained by the partial opening of the uptakes and lower parts of the funnels, which causes an increased flow of air from the fire-room through the funnels. This is called an *induced draft*.

The topmost elm-tree rather green
From *drafts* of balmy air.

Keats, Lamiae and Quiverer.

16. A move in chess or checkers.

With a *draft* he was checked.

MS. in *Halibut*.

Of the progression and draughts of the former
of the chess.

Chambers, Play of the Chess, p. 4.

But I delivere well this cheque,
I leave my game at this draught.

Lyons to Troy, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

17. pl. The game of checkers. The name *draughts* (literally 'moves') has reference to the manner of playing, the name *checkers* to the kind of board used. See *check*, *chess*.

The checker was cholly they chose the first.

The *draughts*, the draughts of the draughts.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1021.

There are two methods of playing at *draughts*: the one commonly used in England, denominated the French *draughts*, which is played upon a check-board, and is either called the French game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France; and the other

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 415.

18. A mild blister; a poultice.—19. A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark vii. 10.

Hang them, or sink them, draw them in a *draught*.

Confront them by some cause. *Shak., I. ii. v. 1.*

20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods. [Eng.]—21. The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of opinion . . . as some are, that nature in working hath before her some other
patterns.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 3.

The *draft* or sea-plane being concluded, it was concluded to go to certain islands lying off the coast.

Dampier, Voyages, p. 1687.

The ceremonial acts of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with *drafts* of the soul.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, li.

For not without judgment upon that nation [the Jewish] was a *draft* . . . was, in the end, the great and the
symptoms and fore-runners of the one were to be a
portion with the other.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Hence—22. A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, preliminary to making a fair copy.

In the original *draft* of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thought, was determined to omit.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xlii.

23. A treatise; a discourse.

Thetich habbe hise bowes yawwed [showed] . . . her [where] that it is a *draft* of the soul [see] also
the draught of the spirit.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1.

24. A drawback; a deduction; a deduction.

They let down the grate *draft*, and *draft* it.

Sir Gwynne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 317.

25. In founding, the slight bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.

—26. In masonry, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—27. In weaving, the cording of a loom or the arrangement of the heddles.

The *draft* and the up, as it is called, for weaving the
twill.

In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out

—*Allegro*, l. 140.

10. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetuosity.

And a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel.
—*I. Ki.* xli. 34.

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of drawing the long string. —*Strut*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 134.

20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, &c.; force to appear. See *badger-baiting*.

You may draw your Fox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden Flourish somewhere else.
—*Conqueror*, Day of the World, v. 10.

21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was drawn on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it.
—*Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 680.

22. To produce; bring in; as, the deposits draw interest. — 23. To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, &c.

If every duct in six thousand ducts
Were in six parts, and every part a duct,
I would not draw them. — I would have my bond.
—*Shak.*, M. V. l. v.

After supper we drew cuts for a score of apples, the longest cut still to draw an apple.
—*Marton and Webster*, Malcontent, Ind.

24. To trace; mark or lay out; as, to draw a straight line.
He [God] draws the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy.
—*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lindus drew
The treble waters, the vast designs
Of his labours rampant lines.
—*Tennyson*, The Charge of Wellington, vi.

25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict; as, to draw a plan or a portrait; he drew a graphic picture of the condition of the city.
I have drawn a Map from point to point, Ie. to Iie, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Mountains, Rocks, and Land-marks.
—*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 180.

In which picture he drew leading on a deck,
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 82.

Drawn on the margin of the following skin
Where chapters ended.
—*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 200.

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile; as, to draw a deed; to draw a check.

This book is on English Dracken.
—*Hampole*, Frick of Conscience, I. 330.

Go, the condition's drawn, ready dated;
Thine waits but your hand to it.
—*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, II. 2.

We entrusted Mr. Doctor her husband that he would draw a book (a bill or brief) to intimate to the judge his reasons, and he would be very thankful to him.

—*Renoussat*, Essai sur le Dialogue (1615).

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and drew out both his propositions and answers to our complaints.
—*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 241.

Then, strongly heated [ill] with wine by law,
Indentures, covenants, articles, they draw.
—*Pope*, Dunciad, Sat. II. 94.

27. Next, to require a depth of at least [one foot of water] in order to float; said of a vessel; as, the ship draws 10 feet of water.

And then he left to explain to me his manner of eating the draught of water which a ship will draw before-hand.
—*Pope*, Diary, II. 378.

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to draw rather more water at the head than at the tail.
—*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egypt, II. 27.

28. In *med*, to digest and cause to discharge; as, to draw an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster. — 29. In *card-playing*, to take or receive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand. — 30. In *winning*, to raise (ore) to the surface. — *Drawing*, hauling, winding, and *ifting* are all terms in use in various mining districts and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called a *winch* or *winch-engine*; but the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising coal or ore from the mine to the surface is *drawing stuff*. — *Draw* is frequently said of a furnace when fuel is added to it and the draft is turned on. — To draw a head on. — To draw a cork. — To draw a cork to hunt for in game. — To draw back to receive back, as duties on goods. — To draw out. See out. — To draw down. In *joying*, to reduce the surface of a piece of timber to hammering. — To draw dry, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely; as, to draw a well dry.

My purse is large and deep.

Beyond the reach of riot to draw dry.

—*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, II. 1.

To draw in. (a) To contract; reduce to a smaller compass; cause to shrink or contract; as, to draw in one's eyelids; by *shrinker*.

Miss Glaborn's fannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be drawn in to-morrow.
—*S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 2.

(b) To collect; bring together; as, to draw in one's loans. (c) To entice, allure, or inveigle; as, he was cunningly drawn by the schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question! Death! I shall be drawn to before I know where I am.
—*Congress*, Old Ladies, II. 10.

To draw in the horns. See horn. — To draw it fine, to make over-scrupulous, nice, or affected distinctions. (Colum.) — To draw it mild, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. (Colum.)

To draw off. (a) To withdraw; divert; as, to draw off the mind from a painful subject. (b) To take or cause to flow; as, to draw off wine or cider from a vessel. (c) To extract by distillation. — To draw on. (a) To supply; entice; as, to draw one on by promises of favour.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her; Some that she but held off to draw him on.
—*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(b) To occasion; invite; bring about.
Was there ever People so active to draw on their own Rule!
—*Hamlet*, Letters, I. vi. 25.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence drew on, or his practices procured, he loved a solitude.

—*Shak.*, Henry VIII. v. 1. 1.

To draw out. (a) To lengthen; extend.
Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a line.
—*Addison*, Virgil's Georgics.

(b) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract.
Will thou then be angry with us for ever? wilt thou draw out these sugar all conversations?
—*Shak.*, M. V. l. xiv. 6.

Thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To lingering suffering.
—*Shak.*, M. V. l. II. 4.

On the stage
Some mortality my youth hath cast
Of some scenes of vanity, drawn out at length
For my vain pleasures.
—*Shak.*, Broken Heart, III. 5.

(c) To cause to leave forth; to draw off, as liquor from a cask.
When one came to the press for to draw out fifty vessels of the press, there were but twenty.
—*Hag.* II. 16.

(d) To extract, as the spirit of a substance, by distillation; to separate from the main body; as, to draw out the oil or purity of men.

And draw and take you a laub according to your families, and kill the passerover.
—*Ex.* xli. 21.

(f) To range; array in line.
It had bin a small masonry for him, to have drawn out his Legion and array, and flank them with his thunder.
—*Milton*, Church-Government, II. 1.

At his last line, day by day,
In one short moment he could see
Drawn out before him, Earthly Paradise, I. 288.

(g) To elicit by questioning or advice; cause to be declared; call forth; as, to draw out facts from a witness.

(h) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhibition of the opinions or character of; as, to draw out a useful person at a party; to draw one out on religion or politics.

(i) To draw over, (a) To persuade, or cause to come over, as in a still.
—*Macarthur*, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28.

(b) To make the Modern phlegm Rhase draw over a red oil by distillation (A. D. 908), called oilum benedictum phlegmorum.
—*M. and G.*, 6th ser. p. 159.

(c) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party; as, some men may be drawn over to our side; others by fear. — To draw tight the reins; hence, to reach one's speed; stop.

He stricken a broad river's side,
And there he laid his reins.
—*Sir Roland*, (C. Ballad), I. 220.

To draw the curtain. See curtain. — To draw the jacket, in sewing, to depress the neck of a garment, so as to form double loops. — To draw the line, to make a limit or division in thought, action, concession, &c.

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—*Syn.* I. Draw, Drag, Haul. These words are in an ascending scale according to the effort involved. They generally imply that the person drawing is moving forward or along. Draw usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. Dragging is generally upon the ground or surface, or over the surface of water, and involves resistance, as, to drag a culprit to jail; to drag a log to the mill. Haul more distinctly implies the exertion of force against a countervailing impetus, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person; as, to haul a boat ashore by pulleys or dunks. — *Syn.* VI. 1. 10.

Equally a nuisance are the native catmen, with their long low carts drawn by mules or donkeys.

—*E. Serrano*, In the Soudan, II.

Death from a rough and homely foot
Drew them away.
—*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 548.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.
—*Shak.*, Henry VIII. IV. 1. 10.

Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thought,
In base durance, and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither.
—*By most unmechanical and dirty hand*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction; as, an animal or an engine draws by sheer strength or energy; a sail draws by being pulled by the wind; a vacuum draws up a chimney or a stove draws up by sucking in a current of air; a magnet draws by its inherent force of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to draw from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An helter . . . which hath not drawn in the yoke.
—*Deak*, xxi. 6.

2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurements, literally or figuratively; as, the play draws well.

Example drawn, when Precept fails,
And Sermons are less read than Tales.
—*Prior*, The Turtle and Sparrow.

They should keep a watch upon the particular vis in their minds, that it may not draw too much.
—*Addison*, Spectator.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Emerson is the most steadily attractive lecturer in America, and that he draws large crowds.

—*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 375.

3. In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball, &c. To shrink; contract.

I have not yet found certainly what the water will, by mixture of ashes or dust, will shrink or draw into less room.
—*Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

6. To move in some direction or manner indicated by an adjunct or adjunct; go, come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or attracted (with reference to some specific course or destination); as, the wind drew strongly through the ravine. See *drawings* below.

He, arriving with the fall of day,
Drew to the gate.
—*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. III. 37.

6. To unsheathe one's sword; as, draw and defend thyself; he drew upon me.

Draw, if you be men. — Gregory, remember thy swathing blow.
—*Shak.*, R. and J., I. 1.

A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protection every . . . ally who draws in his quarrel.

—*Macaulay*, West Reviewer's Det. of Mill.

7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures; as, he draws correctly. — 8. To make a draft or command; write or upon; as, to draw on one's imagination, experience, &c.

It is on my own personal reminiscences that I draw for the following story. — *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

Draw not too often on the gushing spring,
But rather let it flow in its own stream.
—*Where the cool waters rise*.

—*Shak.*, Henry VIII. IV. 1. 10.

Hence — 9. To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies; with on; as, draw on the firm when you need funds.

You may draw on me for the expenses of your journey.
—*Shak.*, R. and J., I. 1.

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling; as, the cart draws easily; the pipo draws freely.

Thy balance will not draw; thy balance will not draw.
—*Quarles*, Emblems, I. 4.

11. In *manuf.*, to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In *metal-casting*, shape shall be such that the least touch will disengage the object from the mold; the sides of the mold are so turned to the neck, but slightly inclined, and similar precautions are taken in the wet case. See *drawers*, a. 1.

12. To sink or settle in water, or other fluid. Light boats may sail swift, though greater light boats deep.
—*Shak.*, T. and C. II. 2.

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close—that is, to draw—as distinguished from *valance-drapings, covers, and the like*. *Inventory of 1867*, in *Jour. Archæol.*, Ann., XXX. 263.—To draw after; to “take after”; resemble.

Be ye young daughter with-oute doubt, and draweth still after hir mother.

Merlin (R. E. T. S.), II. 434.

He is more suttler than is any mangle.

Off that he draweth out of his eye, Archæol.

Piero whom he is discented usily.

Rom. of Parthenay (C. E. T. S.), II. 624.

To draw back or backward. (a) To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier also that should go on warfare, he draw back withal as he can.

Letter to Sir Simon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Her conscious diffidence he saw.

Draw backward, as in modest awe.

Scott, Rokeby, IV. 4.

(b) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; go way; recede.

Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. *Heb.* x. 38.

To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The football neighbours come and go.

And tosse her till the day draw by.

Templeton, in *Memorial*, IX.

To draw in, to shorten; as, the days draw in now.

As the days were drawing in, as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.

Mr. Ches. Meredith, in *Tasmania*.

To draw near or nigh, to approach closely; come near.

To draw near unto the gates of death. *Ps.* cvii. 18.

Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.

Jas. iv. 8.

To draw off. (a) To retire; retreat; as, the company draw off by degrees.

Montpelier, finding no prospect of relief from house, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to draw off from the neighbourhood of Benvenuto.

Frederick, *Ferd.* and *Las.*, II. 2.

To make good the cause of freedom you must draw off from all foolish train in others.

Emerson, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

(b) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

(c) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

(d) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

(e) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

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(l) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

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(o) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

(p) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

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(s) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

(t) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

(u) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

(v) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

(w) To draw on, to draw on; as, the company draw on by degrees.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up or aside.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage; as, the match ended in a draw.—5. The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting. The utmost care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct draw.

M. and W. Thompson, *Archery*, p. 19.

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging.—7. The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.—8. The grain or texture of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.—9. Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badge from his hole, etc.; the place where a fox is drawn.—10. Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [*Slang*.]

This was what in modern days is called a draw. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.

C. Asa, *Voicer and Hearth*, v.

drawable (drá'á-b'l), a. [*< draw + -able*.] Capable of being drawn.

drawback (drá'á-b'k), n. 1. Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The starve of Henry VII. . . must be deemed a drawback from the wisdom ascribed to him.

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the future; but the drawback will be to miss my wife and children.

Sydney Smith, *To Francis Jeffrey*, iv.

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dbt*.

Dr. John, *House of a Commodity not vendible among the Merchants*; there is no drawback upon it.

Faint. That's a Mistake, Sir John: I have known a Scotchman give his Honor as much as a drawback, as the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, they go on so cleverly, that they will give him Credit up to 4, never perceiving it till the Great Bear was out of Port.

Mr. Centlivre, *Artifice*, II.

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a drawback on the duty on British hops.

Locky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xvii.

3. In iron-founding, a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a false core.

draw-bar (drá'á-b'ar), n. 1. A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See *draw-bar*. [*U. S.*]

The higher the draw-bar is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front.

Forney, *Locomotive*, p. 324.

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [*U. S.*]

They were now stopped by some draw-bars which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline down with large stones.

Harpers Map, LXV. 202.

draw-bays (drá'á-b'ay), n. A species of lashing, or device for making shoes.

draw-bench (drá'á-b'ench), n. In wire-drawing, a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gauge by being drawn through openings of standard size. See *drawing-bench* and *drawing-block*.

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the draw-bench, a contrivance working with a winch.

Golden Age, *Nov.* in *Handbook*, p. 108.

draw-bolt (drá'á-b'olt), n. Same as *coupling-pin*. **draw-bore** (drá'á-b'or), n. In carp., a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come in contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—**Draw-bore** is a joint, tapering from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the mortise to the widest part of the tenon, and the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg.

draw-bore, *drá'á-b'or*, v. t.; *pres.* *draw-bore*, *draw-bored*, *pres. drawing*. To make a draw-bore in; as, to draw-bore a tenon.

draw-boy (drá'á-b'oy), n. A boy who helps a weaver to draw the threads to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.

drawbridge (drá'á-bridj), n. [*< ME. drawebrygge, drawebrygg, < drawen, draw, + brygge, etc., bridge*.] 1. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder the passage of, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called *draught-bridge* and *draught*. See *draught*. 2. A bridge, as applied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first, the bridge consisted of the joist, joining the gate of the fort or castle to the advanced work with its outer end, the drawbridge formed only the inner portion of the bridge, the outer portion being a platform of the bridge, the latter being raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, and raised by heavy weights attached to the chains.

When raised, the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus giving the garrison time to close the drawbridge and to strengthen the barrier.

From Itzamalpan to Mexico is two leagues, all on a false Casner, with many draws, where the water passes. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 787.

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the forested tower, but the drawbridge was down, and one feat of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carelessly open.

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

draw-cut (drá'á-kut), n. A cut produced by a drawing movement, as in drawing wool.

drawee (drá'á-ee), n. [*< draw + -ee*.] One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn—that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested to pay, or to exchange to pay it. See *extract under drawer*, 3.

drawer (drá'á-er), n. [*< ME. drawen, drawen; < draw + -er*.] 1. One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; hence, formerly, a thief.

Let them be hewers of wood and drawers of water into all the congregation. *Joah*, ix. 21.

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at the table. *Locky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xv. 2.

The drawers are the thickest people in it, men of good bringing up, and however were extreme of them, none can boast more lusty of their high calling.

Sp. Eccl., *Micro-cosmography*, a. Tamer.

2. One who or that which attracts.—3. One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes this letter (a draft) is called to law the drawer, and he to whom it is written the drawee. *Blackstone*, *Com.* II. 10.

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, and so forth, so that it can be drawn out in a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or apprehension as a worm sits up in one drawer of a cabinet hath of the senses or understanding of a man.

Locky.

5. pl. An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or drawers. Till they are ten years old. *Locky*.

Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier one commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and also the nineteenth century, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now common in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived a double bed to pay. A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.

Golden Age, *Nov.* in *Handbook*, p. 120.

drawfile (drá'á-fil), v. t.; *pres.* *draw*, *drawfiled*, *pres. drawfiling*. To file by drawing the file sideways along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tips being merely lightly drawn, the after being turned up.

J. Ross, *Pract. Machinist*, II. 177.

The cone having been turned true, its surface slightly roughened with a drawfile, and then with four-emery and oil. *Byrne*, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 61.

draw-gate (drá'gát), *n.* The valve of a sluice.
draw-gear (drá'gér), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draft-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled together, etc. [Eng.]

draw-glove (drá'gluv), *n.* An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers: also used in the plural.

Puss and her pretence both at draw-glove plays.
Herriot, Herford, p. 306.

After dinner the children were sent to questions and commands; but here no child was better than the drawing-master, who was afterwards at draw-glove and shuffle the slipper.
H. Brooks, Foot of Quality, I. xi.

draw-glove (drá'gluv), *n.* Same as *drawing-glove*.

The ordinary draw-glove, with cylindrical points and straps up the back of the hand and around the wrist, is performed by many archers.
Steuart, Brit. I. ii. 376.

draw-head (drá'héd), *n.* 1. The head of a draw-bar.—2. In spinning, a contrivance in which the silvers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-horse (drá'hórs), *n.* *in carp.*, a device for holding work upon which a drawing-kick is used.

There is also a *draw-horse*, in which Irish smooths and squares his shingles.
Steuart, Brit. I. ii. 376.

drawing (drá'ing), *n.* [*ME. drawing* (def. 1); verbal *n.* of *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of imparting motion or impulse by pulling or hauling.—2. The set of attracting.

Will not this sort of tinct's patience be a sufficient vindication of its life and goodness in order to the drawing men to repentance?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

3. The act of forming or tracing lines, as with a pen, pencil, point, etc.; especially, in the *fine arts*, the act or method of representing objects on a surface, strictly by means of lines, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or color without lines. Properly, a method of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of color.—4. A representation produced by the use of drawing; particularly, a work of art produced by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a picture, very frequently in the sense of *sketch*, or a hasty and abridged representation of an object, scene, etc., often intended as a study for a more elaborate work to be executed later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a representation of a projected work; a design; a plan.

When they conceived the subject, they made a variety of sketches; then a finished drawing of the sketches; after that a more correct drawing of every separate part—heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the picture, and after all retouched it with a pencil.
Mr. J. Reynolds, Discourses, I.

5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and methods involved under sense 3.—6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.]—*Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepia, water-color, etc.*—*Drawing*, a drawing in the material or manner of the particular stipple, or the art or method of producing such a drawing.

Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepia, aquatinta, water-color, etc.—*Charcoal drawing*, a method of drawing in black and white with prepared pieces of charcoal, or of wood produced by this method.

The paper, which should be of medium weight and regular grain, is first covered with a thin coat of white lead. The design has been detected in the darkest points are marked with a light touch of charcoal, and the highest light is formed by leaving off the charcoal, or by the use of dry bread, so that the extremities may not be lost sight of in establishing gradations.

The subjects of the drawings are blended and softened with a stump.—*Outline drawing*, in *sketch*—*work*, a full-size cartoon or drawing, in which the design, with the leads marked. The glass, being laid over this, is out by following these lines. The same drawing serves as a guide for leading up the work.

Tracing, drawing from the round, a drawing from a statue, a cast, or any other object in relief or in the round, by the use of a tracing machine, which follows it in cutting the surface for printing.—*Finished drawing*, a drawing carefully worked out in detail, as distinguished from a rough drawing.

Sketch, a free-hand drawing, a drawing produced by the hand guided by the eye alone, without the aid of drawing instruments; or the art of making such drawings.—*Drawing in two colors*, in three colors, etc., a drawing in not more than two colors, as in black and white, or in not more than three colors, etc.

The drawing in three colors, or in three crayons or pencils, was much in vogue in the sixteenth century. It was a simplified form of pastel, executed on tinted paper, with a red or pink crayon for the flesh-tint, black for shadows, drapery, etc. and white for the sky, trees, etc.

On the block, or *on the wood*, the process of drawing a picture, or a picture drawn, on a block of wood, for the engraver, who follows it in cutting the surface for printing.—*Finished drawing*, a drawing carefully worked out in detail, as distinguished from a rough drawing.

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from left to right at an angle of 45°, and all rays of light are considered to be parallel.—In *drawing*, correctly said, the eye is directed to the object, and the object is at or to a natural object, etc.—*Linear or line drawing*, a drawing executed strictly in lines or with a point.

Mineral drawing, a drawing executed in color only.—*Outline drawing*, in which the outlines of the objects are drawn, and the interior is left white.

Shading, a representation of an object produced by laying in the shades in flat washes, with merely the outlines and details put in in line; or the method, etc., of producing such a representation. This method is much used in the drawing of mechanical and architectural designs, etc. and it is also largely practiced in drawing for the book engraver.

Thread drawing, a drawing in which the thread is drawn, and the interior is left white.

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It is generally white, and for chalk drawings white. It is usually made of linen stock. There are fourteen regular sizes, generally in the following proportions: cap, 18 x 16 inches; demy, 18 x 18; medium, 18 x 22; royal, 18 x 24; superroyal, 18 x 27; imperial, 24 x 20; elephant, 24 x 27; colobard, 24 x 28; 32; 36 x 28; theorem, 28 x 34; double elephant, 36 x 40; antiquarian, 36 x 42; emperor, 40 x 60; and folio, 42 x 28.

Drawing-pen (drá'pén), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. It generally consists of two adjustable steel blades between which the ink is held, the thickness of the line depending upon the adjustment of the distance between the blades.—*Double drawing-pen*, a drawing-pen in which the blades are joined at the point.

Drawing-pin (drá'pín), *n.* A flat-headed pin or tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack.

Drawing-point (drá'póint), *n.* A steel instrument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-scriber.

Drawing-press (drá'pí-press), *n.* A machine for forming hollow chalk-metal type. It consists essentially of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of cams or other appliances. Each die is in two parts, an exterior and an interior. A piece of sheet-metal having been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, first cutting the metal into the required shape, then holding it firmly by the edges while the interior parts of the dies press together, thus forming the hollow type.

Drawing-rolls (drá'pín-rolls), *pl.* In spinning-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turning more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the silver passes in succession and is thus extended and drawn out.

Drawing-room (drá'pín-room), *n.* [*From drawing, 3, + room.*] A room for drawing; specifically, the apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

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1764

Drepano, + dim. *-idivm*. In zoöl.: (a) The flagellula or sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans, as a *regarinæ*, as hatched from a spore. (b) The phase or stage of growth in which a young *regarinæ* is sickle-shaped. (c) [cap.] A genus of such organisms.

Drepanidion (dre-pa-ni'di-on), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Drepano* + *-idivm*.] A subfamily constituted for the genus *Drepano*, by some referred to the family *Chetodontidae*, and by others to the *Carangidae*: same as the family *Drepanidae*.

Drepanis (drey'-pa-nis), *n.* [G. *drepanis*, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, < *drepano*, a sickle; see *Drepano*.] A genus of *Notarctinidae* with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly

What for the Vies, what for the See, . . . few folk
anyhow for to passen that passage; nile be it that men
myght or power, well, that myght be of power to *dress*
him thereto. Mandeville, Travels, p. 306.

The men of arms both with spere and shield,
With grete courage *dress*ed them in to the fild. . .
Gower (E. E. T. S.), l. 2101.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (a) To fit; cultivate; prune. And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it. Gen. II. 15.

The well-dressed Vine
Produce plumpst Grapes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.
(6) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addition of suitable condiments, etc.; as, to dress meat; to dress a salad.

It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a hind dinner at home, when they may be waded to good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall.

Sir F. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 5.
The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to dress Rice, or any thing else.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 90.
We dined together with very excellent provand, dressed according to their custom.

Dress, Source of the Nile, l. 286.
(c) To make fit for the purpose intended, by suitable process; as, to dress beef for the market; to dress skin; to dress fax or hemp.

For their apparel, they are sometimes covered with the skins of wild beasts, which in Winter are dressed with the hayre, but in Sommer without.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 129.

At that time it was customary to *dress* or *dress* the war in the loom.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 238.

(d) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, in view of use, as by planing, chiseling, scolding, etc.; trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to; as, to dress timber; to dress a millstone. (e) In mining and metallurgy, to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-suitable elements; as, to dress ores. (f) To comb and do up; as, to dress the hair.

What need I *dress* up my head,
Nor what need I kaim down my hair?
Lord of Blackford (Child's Ballads, IV. 280).

(g) To carry and rub down; as, to dress a horse.
6. To treat with remedies or curative appliances; as, to dress a wound.

To heal her wounds by *dreessing* of the weapon.
Ford, Wives and Daughters, III. 3.

The wound was *dreessed* antiseptically.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8870.

7. To array; equip; rig out; as, to dress a ship with flags and pennants.
We sent our skiffs stand to be *dreessed*.

Maklug's Voyages, l. 276.
And Caddell *dress*, among the rest,
With gun and powder, and a sword and scabbard.
Battle of Trenton-Nair (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment; as, he *dreessed* himself handsomely; to dress one's self for dinner; the maid *dreessed* her mistress for a ball.

All her Trusses she bebind:
So *dress'd*, Diana hunts the fearful Hind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Good-morrow, Sir: what I put and *dress*, so early!
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 328.

A young man came to the court *dreessed* as a minstrel, and carrying his lutan on his back.
O'Curry, Ann. Irish, II. xxiv.

9. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer.
He *dreessed* his bak unto the maste.
Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 2164.

Who of you is a man, whom all his some are vied, where he
shall have use to him a stone. *Wolff*, Mass. 9 (Oct.).

10. To prepare for action.
Seymour drough his suerde and *dreessed* his shelde, and
com towarde Agrevadain a grete speede, and he com for to
further him veynour in his fashon these thousand yere. You
see very often a king of England or France *dress*ed up like
a Julius Cæsar. Addison, Ancient Media, II.

11. To align; — To accoutre, array, rig; — To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish.
II. *infrans*, I. To direct one's course; to go.

Pro dictione *dress* to bypass *dress*.
Political Poems, etc. (Penguin), p. 80.

2. To come into line or proper alignment; as (in military use), to dress up in the center.

All that remains of the west side of the square running
southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick
house, and *dress*ed with it in height.
W. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments; as, to dress for a particular occasion; as, to dress for the day; to dress for dinner, or for a ball.

I did dress in the best array.

As bydes as our life, and as bydes as our life.
The Lord of Warston (Child's Ballads, III. 219).

The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the
House of Lords, and that he had not yet had time to
go to bed. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 260.

She always dressed handsomely, and her rich attire and
laces seemed appropriate to a lady of her dignified position
in the town. *Joseph Gurney*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

4. To give orders or directions.
For as I byde has (it behooves) all thyng he be *dress*ed
down as I will *dress*. *York Plays*, p. 125.

5. To get on or up; rise.
Deliverly he *dress*ed up, or the day *dress*ed.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2000.

To dress up, to dress one's self with special care; put on
one's best clothing, or different garments, used as a cor-
recting for the body or for its adornment; clothes;
apparel; as, to spend a good deal of money on
dress.

As Chastity, says Philander, appears in the habit of a
Roman matron, in whom that Virtue was supposed to
reign in its perfection, Piety wears the dress of the vestal
virgin, who were the greatest and most shining examples
of it. (Colloq., U. S.)

Dress (dres), *n.* [< *dress*, v.] 1. A garment, or
the assemblage of garments, used as a cor-
recting for the body or for its adornment; clothes;
apparel; as, to spend a good deal of money on
dress.

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Roman matron, in whom that Virtue was supposed to
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of it. (Colloq., U. S.)

Alas. Is Mr. Faulkland returned?
Fag. He is above, air, charged. *Shirvan*, The Rivals, II. 1.

Style is the dress of thought.
— *Macaulay*, Letters, Nov. 24, 1740.

Specifically — 2. The gown or robe worn by
women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either
made separately or in one garment.

Two evening dresses for a girl who had never had any-
thing better than one dress. *Macaulay*, Letters, Nov. 24, 1740.

3. Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or
skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting ar-
ticles of clothing; as, a love of dress; a taste of
dress. — 4. In ornithology, plumage; as, spring or
autumn dress; the breeding dress. — 5. External
finish; used especially of the arrangement of the
furrows on a millstone. — 6. Size; dressing.
The bill or snout of a woodcock, as it is in a solution
of soda and water to get out the dress.

Workshop Dictionary, 2d ser., p. 132.
Full dress, a style of dress which etiquette or fashion re-
quires to be worn on occasions of certain
social occasions, as a fashionable private entertainment,
a ball, etc. — *Byron*, Works, VI. 404.

Dress-circle (dres'-ser'kl), *n.* A portion of a
theater, concert-room, or other place of enter-
tainment, originally set apart for spectators or
an audience in evening dress, but now gener-
ally used in all theaters, and in all places of
entertainment, to designate the circle above the
first gallery or circle above the floor.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in Lon-
don] sit in splendid array in the *dress-circle*, close to the
royal box, and no one objects. *N. A. Rev.*, CXVII. 464.

Dress-coat (dres'-köt'), *n.* A coat worn by men
on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat
fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away
over the hips. See *coat*, and *full dress*, under
dress.

Dresser (dres'-er), *n.* [*dress* + -er, Cf. *F.*
dresser, a trainer.] 1. One who dresses; one
who is employed in preparing, trimming, or ad-
justing garments.

Then said I unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold,
these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and
find none; cut it down.
A very simple homely fellow, as one Demetrius *dresser*
of plays about the town here. *J. Jonson*, Poetaster, III. 1.

Specifically — (a) A hospital assistant whose office it is
to dress wounds, ulcers, etc. — (b) A person who
dresses, arranges, or cuts hair.

The (the *English*) had three maids, or *dressers*,
as they are called at the English Court.

Harper's Mag., LXXIV. 617.
(c) In typography, a woman who, with the gal-
lery, ranges in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them
for sale.

2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for
cutting and dressing the furrows on the face
of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this
purpose is a pick or lifting hammer having one or more
heavy steel points: a block of emery or corundum,
provided with a handle, and having a sharp cutting edge,
is used. The *dresser* is a simple apparatus, consisting of
one or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels
over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set
up on edge, as in the *dresser*. In others it is placed hori-
zontally in the machine under a revolving cutter, which
travels on a fixed arm radial to the stone, the stone revolving
beneath it.



Sickle-billed Sandpiper (*Drepanus pacificus*).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name
to a subfamily *Drepanina*; the sickle-billed
sandpiper. *D. pacificus* is an example. The genus is the
called *Falcator*, and some of the species are referred to
Helicophrys. In some species, as *Drepanus notaria*, or
Falcator notaria, the genus is called from the
plumage of the sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flow-
ers springing always from the upper side of
their respective axes.

Drepano, + *-idivm*, *n.* pl. *drepania* (pá-ni), [NL., < *drepanum*, dimin. of *drepanus*,
cyme, to *drepano*, a sickle; see *Drepano*.] A genus of
Dracunculaceae, in some species, the successive flow-
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To the chamber door he gan hym dres.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 282.

